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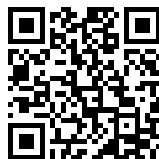
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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now repeat studies Nos. 255 and 256, which were published in the November number, and give their solutions.

Position 255, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 8, ♘ at Q B 7, K R 5, ♙ at Q Kt 2, Q 5, K Kt 3, K R 3, ♚ at K 4, ♜ at Q Kt 3, Q 7, K 2. White to play and win.

It is soon obvious here that Black cannot be prevented from making a Queen, and as the two Knights cannot hope to mate in the open board, if the game is to be won, the new Queen must be won first. There are many first moves for White which allow checks on the second move and chances of forking King and Queen, but it is by no means easy to find the right and only way of winning the game.

Solution :—1 P—Q 6! (threatening 2 P×P, and 3 P—K 8 (Q)), P×P! (if K×P, then 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, and 3 Kt—B 3); 2 Kt—B 6! (threatening 3 Kt—Kt 4 ch, and 4 Kt—B 2), P—Q 8 (Q); 3 Kt—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 5! 4 Kt—K 6 ch! K moves; 5 Kt—K 3 or B 2 ch, and wins the Queen.

The first move is very subtle: its object is not to draw off the Black Pawn from the defence of K B 6 (which is unnecessary), but to close Q 6 to the Black King. If 1 Kt—B 6? Black does not play P×Kt, but P—Q 8 (Q); and if 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, then 2... K—Q 3, is a safe refuge. A remarkable study.

Position 256, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 3, ♘ at Q Kt 5, Q B 7, ♙ at Q R 4, K B 4, ♚ at Q B 4, ♜ at Q R 4, K Kt 6, K R 6. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 B—B sq, P—Kt 7; 2 B×Kt P, P×B; 3 B—Kt 8, K—Kt 3; 4 B—Q 5, P—Kt 8 (Q); 5 B—Q 4 ch, Q×B ch; 6 K×Q and wins easily. If 1... P—R 7; then 2 B—Kt 2, P—R 8 (Q); 3 B×Q, P—Kt 7; 4 B—Kt or Q 6 ch! K×B; 5 B×P, and wins. Of course 4 B×P? gives stalemate. If in the first line of play Black

A I

moves 3... K—Q 4; White is put to more trouble and can only win by the following accurate play:—4 B—R 7, K—K 5; 5 K—B 4, K×P; 6 K—Kt 5, K—K 4! 7 K—B 6! K—K 3; 8 B—B 5, K—K 4; 9 K—Kt 6, K—Q 4! 10 K—Kt 5, K—K 3; 11 K×P, K—Q 2; 12 K—Kt 6, K—B sq; 13 K—R 7, K—B 2; 14 P—R 5, K—B sq; 15 P—R 6, K—B 2; 16 B—Kt sq, K—B sq; 17 B—R 2, P—Kt 8 (Q); 18 B×Q, K—B 2; 19 B—R 2 ch, K—B sq; 20 K—Kt 6 and wins. White by this play has won the Rook's Pawn and still kept the Black King away from his Q R sq, which is necessary, for if Black once got in front of the White Pawn he would, as is well known, draw the game against Pawn and Bishop.

M. Rinck expressed the opinion that very few solvers would notice the obscure stalemate that occurs in the second line of play above, but we are pleased to see that several have done so. The third line of play proved much more formidable. Taken together they made a complete solution very hard to find, and only Mr. Illingworth succeeded in doing this.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 255.	No. 256.	Total.
Mrs. Sollas	49	—	—	49
Mr. J. Gilchrist	48	4	3	55
Mr. R. Garby	39	4	3	46
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	42	0	4	46
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Col. Kensington	42	0	3	45
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	33	—	—	33
Mr. D. H. Liddell	32	—	—	32
Mr. F. W. Yelder	25	—	3	28
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. E. Sammons	23	0	0	23
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	14	4	4	22
Mr. L. Illingworth	11	4	5	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. A. C. Fellows	14	—	—	14
Mr. W. T. Pierce	4	4	3	11
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	—	4	4	8
Mr. J. Harrison	—	4	3	7
Mr. A. J. Head	—	—	4	4
Mr. J. B. Lowe	—	—	3	3
Mr. J. Hayhurst	—	0	0	0

This month Mrs. Sollas, though not actually heading the list, clearly seems entitled to the prize, as she only failed on a ballot to get it last month. Prizes have been sent to Mrs. Sollas, and Mr. Gilchrist.

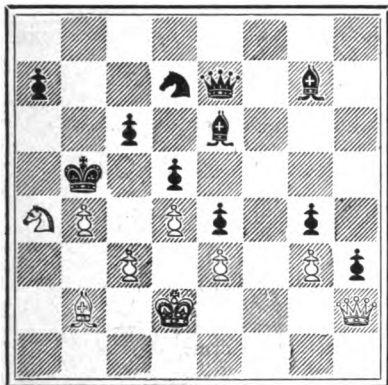
We are very glad to see the return of some old solvers, and the appearance of some new ones. The last have joined in the competition at the time when two unusually difficult studies were presented.

It was with very great regret we learnt of the death of our esteemed correspondent, the Rev. A. Baker, who for many years has sent solutions of the studies given in these pages. He was a very strong solver, and it was only rarely that the smallest "point" of a solution escaped him. His solutions, too, were perfect models of methodical exposition, and were unsurpassed in their clearness. We are glad to be able to give below an end-game recently submitted by him.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," posted by January 31st, 1918, and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 259.

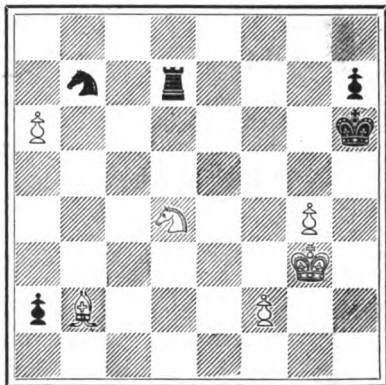
Submitted by the late Rev. A. BAKER.



White to play and win.

Position 260.

By K. TRAXLER.



White to play and win.

GAME-ENDING.

Another fine ending, won by Janowski at the Manhattan Chess Club in July, is published in the *American Chess Bulletin*. It was White's (Janowski) move in the accompanying position, and play proceeded as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 R (K sq) × Kt | 1 P × R |
| 2 Kt—B 6 ch | 2 P × Kt |
| 3 R × Kt | 3 K × R |
| 4 Q × R P ch | 4 K—B sq |
| 5 B—B 4 | 5 B—K 3 |
| 6 P × B | 6 R × P |
| 7 B × R | 7 Q—K sq |
| 8 B—Kt 3 | |

Not the least pretty part of the combination, though introducing no new threat.

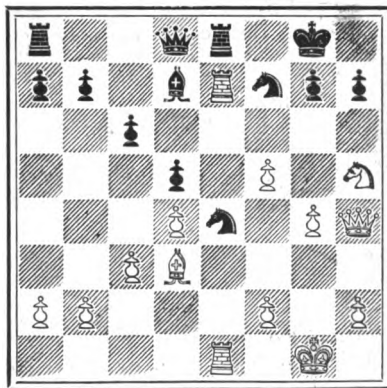
8 R—Q sq

.....At last Black has a move which is not forced. What he plays leads directly to a mate. But there is no move to save him, P—K 6 being answered by 9 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—K 2; 10 Q—K 6, and White wins both Black's K side Pawns.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 9 Q—Kt 8 ch | 9 K—K 2 |
|-------------|---------|

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 10 Q—K 6 ch | 10 K—B sq |
| 11 Q × P ch and mate next move. | |

BLACK (AMATEUR).



WHITE (Q: JANOWSKI).

GAME No. 4,391.

Bird's Opening.

(Remove White's Q R.)

NOTES BY C. F. DAVIE (assisted by Shakespeare).

WHITE.
C. F. DAVIE.BLACK.
J. W. D. YORK.

1 P—K B 4

"I am angling now,
Though you perceive me not how I give line."
Winter's Tale, Act 1, Sc. 2.

1 P—Q 4

"Pox on't, I'll not meddle with him."
Twelfth Night, Act 3, Sc. 4.

2 P—K 3

"These are the limbs o' the plot."
Henry VIII., Act 1, Sc. 1.

2 P—K 3

"Good brother, as thou lovest and honourest arms,
Let's fight it out and not stand cavilling thus."
Henry VI., Pt. 3, Act 1, Sc. 1.

3 Kt—K B 3

"Dare ye come forth and meet us in the field?"
Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 3, Sc. 2.

3 P—Q B 4

"We will not fly, but to our enemies' throats."
Ibid, Act 1, Sc. 1.

4 P—Q Kt 3

"Octavius, lead your battle softly on,
Upon the left hand of the even field."
Julius Cæsar, Act 5, Sc. 1.

4 Kt—Q B 3

"And I have horse will follow where the game
Makes way, and run like swallows o'er the plain."
Titus Andronicus, Act 2, Sc. 2.

5 B—Kt 5

"Here comes the holy legate of the pope."
King John, Act 3, Sc. 1.

5 B—Q 2

"Priest, beware your beard."
Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 3.

6 B×Kt

"In deadly hate, the one against the other."
Richard III., Act 1, Sc. 1.

6 B×B

"Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own life that spills another."
Timon of Athens, Act 3, Sc. 5.

7 B—Kt 2

"Though this be madness, yet there is method in't."
Hamlet, Act 2, Sc. 2.

7 Kt—B 3

"Give me my sword ;
Macbeth, Act 2, Sc. 1.

8 Castles

Who's there ? "

"Come, let us to the castle." *Othello*, Act 2, Sc. 1.

8 B—K 2

"I would rather have lost my life betimes
 Than bring a burthen of dishonour home,
 By staying there so long till all were lost."
Henry VI., Pt. 2, Act 3, Sc. 1.

9 Q—K sq

"Here comes the queen, whose looks bewray her anger."
Henry VI., Pt. 3, Act 1, Sc. 1.

9 Castles

"How use doth breed a habit in a man !"
Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act 5, Sc 4.

10 Kt—B 3

"Out some light horsemen, and peruse the wings."
Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

10 R—K sq

"Arm, arm, my Lord, the foe vaunts in the field !"
Richard III., Act 5, Sc. 3.

11 Kt—K 2

"Casca,
 Be sudden, for we fear prevention."
Julius Cæsar, Act 3, Sc. 1.

11 R—Q B sq

"When peers thus knit, a kingdom ever stands."
Pericles, Act 2, Sc. 4.

12 Q—Kt 3

"Highest queen of state,
 Great Juno comes ; I know her by her gait."
Tempest, Act 4, Sc. 1.

12 Kt—R 4

"Thou frantic woman, what dost thou
 Make here ?"
Richard II., Act 5, Sc. 3.

13 Q—R 3

"Why, there you touched the life of our design."
Troilus and Cressida, Act 2, Sc. 2.

13 P—K Kt 3

"Send succour, lords, and stop the rage betime,
 Before the wound do grow incurable."
Henry VI., Pt. 2, Act 3, Sc. 1.

14 P—K Kt 4

"Away, slight man." *Julius Cæsar*, Act 4, Sc. 3.

14 Kt—Kt 2

"I do begin to perceive that I am made an ass."
Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 5, Sc. 5.

15 Q—R 6

"Ah, that same pale hard-hearted wench, that Rosaline,
 Torments him so that he will sure run mad."
Romeo and Juliet, Act 2, Sc. 4.

15 P—B 3

"A breach that craves a quick, expedient stop!"

Henry VI., Pt. 2, Act 3, Sc. 1.

16 Kt—Kt 5

"A subtle knave! But yet it shall not serve." *Ibid.*

16 B—Q 3

"I see as in a map the end of all."

Richard III., Act 2, Sc. 4.

17 Q×P ch

"Sir, here's a woman would speak with you."

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 2, Sc. 2.

17 K—B sq

"O Lord have mercy on me, woful man!"

Henry VI., Pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 4.

18 Q—R 8 ch

"Turn thee, Benvolio, look upon thine death."

Romeo and Juliet, Act 1, Sc. 1.

18 K—K 2

"All my glories

In that one woman I have lost for ever."

Henry VIII., Act 3, Sc. 2.

19 Q×Kt mate.

"I think you are all mated."

Comedy of Errors, Act 5, Sc. 1.

OBITUARY.

The *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* announces the death of two well-known German problem composers, E. Altman and F. Köhnlein.

The *Natal Mercury* reports the death on September 28th of Mr. H. F. Charlesworth, a leading member of the Maritzburg City and Y.M.C.A. Chess Club.

The death is announced of William J. Ferris, of Newcastle, Delaware, a most enthusiastic supporter and one of the strongest exponents of correspondence chess in the United States. He was also a fine over-the-board player, being a leader of the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, and a very successful problem-solver.

The *Western Daily Mercury* records the death at Torquay, of the age of 81, of the Rev. Prebendary Philip John Wodehouse, on December 8th. Prebendary Wodehouse was one of the original members of the Devon County Chess Association, and he frequently played for the county in correspondence matches. In 1913 he went to live in retirement at Torquay, and joined the local chess club, but after one or two seasons he resigned on account of age.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEEN SACRIFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Many thanks are due to Mr. Woollard for his article on Queen Sacrifices in the November number of the *B.C.M.*, giving several illustrations by British masters. May I point out a small error in No. 7. Where Winawer (Black) plays 1 R—B 6 and Blackburne (White) replies 2 Q—Q 2, R×B; 3 R×B ch, K×R, White does not continue 4 Q—B 2 ch, as Kt×Q is mate. Blackburne really replied 4 Q—R 6 ch! and if Kt×Q stalemate. If 4 K moves White draws by perpetual check, the K having no escape—a delightful piece of strategy, worthy of the master. With kind regards.

Yours faithfully,

Hull, 4th December, 1917.

J. CRAKE.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I thank you most heartily for appealing in the November *B.C.M.* for a chess board and men for our soldiers out here. Mr. Rees has sent me an excellent set in response, and I am delighted to be able to give it to our recreation room, where it will be enjoyed.

I see my name is rather high in the list of the end-game solvers, and I may in time come to the very top (I tied last month); if I do, please do not send me any prize this time, as I have no moment at all for my own amusement, and hardly ever can try end-games now, so a chess book would be wasted on me; and I have been amply rewarded in advance by your kindness in sending me out free the copy every month of the *B.C.M.*, which I like to look through very much.

With my sincere thanks,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Cantine Anglaise, Ognès,

AMABEL SOLLAS.

par Chauny, Aisne, December 11th, 1917.

KNIGHTS' TOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I think that your readers will be interested to see my solution of a problem which has occupied and baffled the intellects of the greatest mathematicians, from Euler downwards, for six generations, and which has finally been "proved" by them to be impossible.

Figs. 1 and 2, below, show two Knights' Tours over the chess-board; the first being an attempt at direct quaternary symmetry, and the second an attempt at oblique quaternary symmetry. There is nothing particularly novel about these. Since neither is re-entrant, it follows that there is one point, in each case, where the symmetry has been broken.

The problem is: To construct a re-entrant tour in *perfect quaternary symmetry*. That is to say, every line is to have three counterpart lines similarly situated on the board.

Next month, with your permission, I will publish my solution. Meanwhile, it will be very interesting to see what your readers can make of it. It is quite possible that some of them may succeed.

Yours, &c.,

London,

ERNEST BERGHOLT.

November 18th, 1917.

FIG. 1.

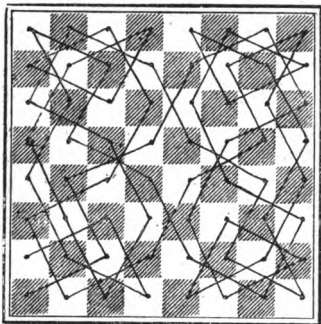
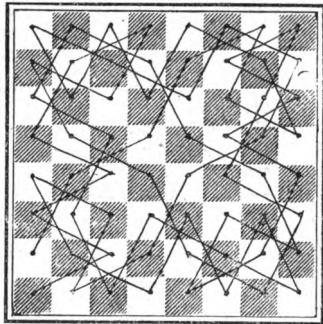


FIG. 2.



CHESS-PLAYERS AND PLAYERS AT CHESS.

The present British champion writes much to the point in *The Yorkshire Post* on "the distinction with a difference" between chess players and players at chess. He says:—

That there is a great difference is clear enough, though it is sometimes hard to say where the chess player begins and those who play at chess leave off. A test question would be to ascertain how much "book" knowledge a player has. We often meet the player who will not admit that he has ever studied the book: it sort of throws into relief the natural talent. But how can a player know anything of the game if he does not know the chess openings? A practical knowledge of these may be assumed in the player who has never even opened a chess book, and it is noticeable how often this is the case. If a player not so much knows the openings as appreciates the general chess principles on which they are founded, then he is on the way to becoming a chess player. His progress in the game will then begin to be methodical, whereas previously it was very uneven.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. Illingworth (Winchester).—We will endeavour to satisfy your curiosity about the "Immortal Fiftieth Battle" in the near future.

John Watkinson (Huddersfield).—You are right. There is an error in the ending of Game 4,506 in the November *B.C.M.* The last two moves should read 34 Q—R 7 ch, K—B 3? 35 R—K sq, Resigns. But if Black had played 34... K—K sq, White's reply would have been 35 Q×Q B P.

Dr. Hermann Vogler (Neuchatel, Switzerland).—A short summary of your article on "The Absolute Value of the Chess Pieces" appeared in the March, 1916, *B.C.M.*, p. 83, being based on the version in the *Revue Suisse d'Échecs*, however, not on that in *La Stratégie*. We do not know whether any other journal in the English language published a translation or a notice of your article.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

From the list below it will be seen that our appeal for help to enable us to "carry on" without raising the subscription rate has resulted in an extra contribution of £7 14s. towards meeting the extra cost of production. To the contributors we tender our sincere thanks for their kind assistance. We also wish to express our thanks to other subscribers who are helping by persuading their chess-playing friends to become supporters of the magazine. So far we have lost 7 and gained 13 new subscribers.

The list of donations is given in the order of receipt.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. Rees Williams (Aberdare) ..	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton) ..	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mrs. W. J. Baird (Paignton) ..	8/-	2/6	10/6
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Rev. Canon Jas. Vernon (Olveston) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. Ross Pinsent (Hampstead) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
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Mr. R. P. Michell (London) ..	8/-	4/-	12/-
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Mr. D. L. James (Hampstead) ..	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. H. B. Gross (London) ..	8/-	7/-	15/-
Mr. W. E. Bonwick (Hampstead) ..	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. W. H. Rees (London) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. B. L. Dorman (London) ..	8/-	12/-	20/-
Glasgow Chess Club ..	8/-	8/-	16/-
Dr. E. J. Cave (Bath) ..	8/-	16/-	24/-
Percy E. Healey (London) ..	8/-	8/-	16/-

We again appeal for prompt remittance of subscriptions for 1918. We must provide for the minimum amount of paper required for the whole year, and it is impossible to do this until we know exactly our requirements, and this condition obviously is governed by our subscriptions. Stocks of paper are being depleted so rapidly that the shortage is likely to become more acute.

In reviewing the December *B.C.M.*, the *Belfast Northern Whig* says:

This is the last number of volume 37 of the magazine, and a strong appeal is made for support. It would be a great pity if our national chess magazine had to be suspended or stopped for lack of support.

The *Yorkshire Observer Budget* comments on the same subject as follows:—

The British Chess Magazine completes its thirty-seventh annual volume this month, and the editor announces his intention to carry on next year without increase of price, despite the fact that the cost of paper has about quadrupled during the past eighteen months. His resolve is one that deserves and should secure the approval of all chess-lovers in the country, and the most practical way of expressing this sentiment is naturally by enrolment as a subscriber. In times like these, when opportunities for serious play have become rare, *The British Chess Magazine* provides the means to the chess-player to keep in touch with the chess world and up-to-date in knowledge of its doings, which he should on no account afford to neglect.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CORRESPONDENCE CHESS TOURNEY, 1918.

Many of our readers will be interested in the list of competitors in the Correspondence tournaments promoted by the British Chess Federation, which has been kindly sent to us by the hon. secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees.

Ninety players representing England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland are competing. First Class, 24; Second Class, 30; Third Class, 36.

Each section is comprised of six players, and every competitor has received a card showing his full list of engagements, together with the order of move, also copy of the rules of the Federation governing Correspondence play.

No less than fifty towns are represented, irrespective of the London District, and we are pleased to note that Lancashire and Yorkshire have provided upwards of twenty of the competitors.

The competition is arranged in three rounds. The periods allotted for play are: Rounds 1 and 2 start January 1st, and terminate April 30th; Rounds 3 and 4 start May 1st and finish August 31st. In the final round play will commence on September 1st and conclude on December 31st.

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 Mr. E. A. Jones, Wakefield.
 Mr. E. E. Homer, Manchester.
 Mr. H. E. Matthews, Eccles.
 Mr. A. J. Head, London.
 Mr. W. H. Wood, Brentwood.

SECTION E.

Mr. F. R. Pickering, Forest Hill.
 Mr. E. C. White, Tufnell Park.
 Mr. H. R. Mortimer, R.N., Sandwich.
 Mr. Stanley Smith, London.
 Mr. F. W. Harrison, London.
 Mr. F. Sageman, Tufnell Park.

SECTION B.

Mr. G. Rudge, Wigan.
 Mr. F. Drakeford, Brampton.
 Mr. H. H. Yates, Swinton.
 Lt. J. M. Doulton, Buttevant.
 Mr. F. P. Hammond, Bradford.
 Mr. W. Gibbon, Hale.

SECTION D.

Mr. E. Sammons, Birmingham.
 Mr. E. E. Homer, Junr., Manchester.
 Mr. C. H. Richards, Pontllanfraith.
 Mr. Glynn Williams, Penmaenmawr.
 Mr. F. K. Turriff, New Malden.
 Mr. W. H. Rees, Anerley.

SECTION F.

Mr. A. Dunolly, Southampton.
 Mr. C. Olsson, Paignton.
 Miss E. Woodward, Weston-Super-Mare.
 Mr. A. G. Young, London.
 Mr. W. M. Tims, Cobham.
 Mr. R. G. Thomson, Weybridge.

The Editor of the *B.C.M.* wishes all his readers a Happy New Year.

Newcastle, Natal, has started a chess club, with Mr. E. J. Edmonds as president and Mr. G. A. Stephenson, formerly of Maritzburg, as secretary. The membership is already between 20 and 30.

We hear from Mrs. Banting, hon. sec. of the Ladies' Chess Club, that owing to war difficulties that club is ceasing (only temporarily, we hope) its separate existence, and is amalgamating with the Pioneer Club.

The 53rd correspondence tournament promoted by *La Stratégie* has resulted in a victory for M. G. Courteaud, of Ambazac, with a score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ points, the second prize falling to M. J. de Vaugiraud, who is in the Army, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Café de la Régence is running a tournament with a strong entry of Parisian amateurs. The last score to reach us showed MM. Antioniadi and Aarbach at the head of the score with 8 points each. Ten players are competing.

The Clerks' Association tournament in Havana has been won by Dr. R. Adler, with a score of $18\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 21. The second prize fell to Señorita Maria Teresa Mora, a young high-school girl, who is America's latest contribution to the list of child-prodigies. Her score was $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. John F. Barry, editor of *The Boston Transcript's* weekly chess column, has resigned the post which he has held for 28 years as clerk in the Municipal Criminal Court at Boston, in order to give his entire attention to the practice of law. He will, however, continue his column in the *Transcript*.

The 26th annual encounter between European and Colonial-born chess players took place in Capetown on July 18th, when 110 players were engaged, and the European-born won by $34\frac{1}{2}$ games to $20\frac{1}{2}$. Of the 26 matches played since 1892, 18 have now been won by the European-born, 6 by the Colonials, and 2 have been drawn.

A very high-class "rapid transit" tournament was held at the Rice Progressive Chess Club, New York, at the end of October, in honour of Boris Soldatenkoff, then on a special mission from Russia to the United States. The result was a tie between Marshall, Chajes, and Jaffe for the first three prizes. J. Bernstein won fourth prize, while Janowski and Soldatenkoff himself were unplaced.

Mr. H. Maxwell Prideaux writes to *The Morning Post* :—"Your readers may be interested to know that Sir Starr Jameson was an ardent and able player of skittle chess, he being all his life far too busy for any more earnest form of the pastime. I well recall the vivacity of his style when we played, over forty years ago, at his brother's home at Plymouth, and know that subsequently, on his many voyages to and from South Africa, chess lightened the tedium of the hours for him considerably."

The New Zealand Chess Association held its annual general meeting at Wellington on September 28th, when the following officers were elected : Patron, H.E. the Governor-General, the Earl of Liverpool ; president, Mr. J. C. Grierson (Auckland) ; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. J. G. W. Dalrymple (Wellington) ; and twelve vice-presidents, representing North and South Islands. The annual report showed an increase in the number of affiliated clubs from 16 to 17 ; and the balance-sheet was satisfactory.

A tournament with a very strong entry of Dutch players has been played at Scheveningen during 1917, as mentioned in our September issue, p. 294. It was a double-round contest, with seven contestants, and the result was a tie between Messrs. G. S. Fontein and G. C. A.

Oskam, 9 points each. As the prizes were awarded on the Sonnenborn-Berger system, the first went to Mr. Fontein, whose score, on analysis, had a greater value. Mr. Marchand (7) was 3rd, Mr. R. J. Loman (6½) 4th, Mr. H. Strick van Linschoten (6) 5th, Mr. H. Steffelaar (4) 6th, and Mr. J. J. Belinfante (½) last.

The *American Chess Bulletin* has opened a new department. Having become the official organ of the new Correspondence Chess League of America, our contemporary will in future devote eight pages of each issue to the League's doings, under the editorship of Mr. William P. Hickok, of Mount Vernon. In the November issue, the first under the new arrangement, it is announced that Mr. William N. Woodbury, president and first champion of the National Correspondence Chess Association (now merged in the League), won the second championship tournament of the Association.

We recently sent a good supply of the *B.C.M.* to the Headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association for distribution among the men of His Majesty's Forces.

In acknowledging receipt of the parcel, Mr. Basil Yeaxlee, B.A. Editorial Secretary, wrote us on December 5th as follows:—

Very many thanks for the copies of *The British Chess Magazine* which you have so kindly given us. We are delighted to have them and we shall be glad to include them in our parcels for the camps in France and at the overseas bases, as well as for the huts at home. On behalf of the men we thank you very warmly for your gift.

At the annual general meeting of the Oxford City Chess Club on October 23rd, the following officers were re-elected: President, Alderman Sir Walter Gray; vice-president, Mr. S. F. Smith; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. E. Shepherd; hon. sec., Mr. W. Webb; tournament sec., Mr. A. H. Banbury.

The annual general meeting of the Oxford County Chess Association was held on the same day, when the following officers were elected: President, the Rev. Dr. Williams; vice-president, Mr. Ellis Robinson; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. L. Biggs; hon. sec., Mr. E. E. Shepherd.

The veteran J. D. Chambers (the oldest member of the Glasgow Chess Club) writes to us to ask if any of our readers can beat his record of games played, which we publish gladly:—

Number of games played, 1872-1917:—

Simultaneous and off-hand games (number only recorded)	113,200
Games fully recorded	12,650

Won 101,981. Lost 23,869.

Total 125,850

Analysis of results:—

Average wins in	England	.. .. .	73	per cent.
"	Ireland	.. .. .	80	"
"	Scotland	.. .. .	80	"
"	Wales	.. .. .	90	"

General average 81 "

At the Liverpool Central Chess Club on November 5th a match was played between Lancashire and Cheshire members of the club, the Lancastrians winning by 8 games to 6. We give the scores:—

LANCASHIRE.		CHESHIRE.	
Rev. H. Peach	1	J. S. Meikle	0
W. J. Crosby	1	A. Slater	0
C. Boyce	$\frac{1}{2}$	M. C. Phillips	$\frac{1}{2}$
M. Kresner	0	W. R. Doig	1
C. H. T. Rouse	1	H. F. Thorne	0
W. S. Richardson	1	Galloway	0
S. E. Miller	$\frac{1}{2}$	T. Caldecott	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. Munro	1	Ward	0
C. W. Hopkins	1	Greenwood	0
A. T. West	0	Strauelli	1
W. Vass	0	Davies	1
W. Smith	1	A. Tracey	0
Brown	0	W. J. Neale	1
T. H. Storey	0	R. W. Smith	1
<hr/> 8		<hr/> 6	

The following smart skittles game was played recently at the Edinburgh Chess Club, the winner being an ex-Leeds amateur.

GAME No. 4,392.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

WHITE. G.W.H.		BLACK. X.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 P—B 3	13 P×Kt
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4	14 P×P	14 Q×P ch
3 Kt—K B 3	3 B—K Kt 5	15 K—R sq	15 Q×Kt P
4 B—K 2	4 B×Kt	16 P—K 5	16 B—K 2
5 B×B	5 K P×P	17 P—K 6	17 P—B 3
6 Castles	6 B—Q 3	18 B—R 5 ch	18 K—B sq
7 Q—K 2	7 Q—K 2	19 B—B 7	19 Kt—K R 3
8 P—Q 3	8 P—K Kt 4	20 Q—R 5	20 K—Kt 2
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—Q B 3	21 R—K 2	21 R—B sq
10 B—Q 2	10 P—Q 5	22 B×P	22 Q—Kt 4
11 Kt—R 4?	11 Q—K 4	23 R—K 5!	23 Q×P
12 Q R—K sq	12 P—Kt 4	24 R×P ch	24 P×R
		25 B—K 5 ch	25 Resigns

Sheffield Chess Club and Association.—The annual meeting was held on December 2nd, when the following Club officers were elected:—President, Mr. T. W. Ward; vice-presidents, Dr. Banham, Messrs. H. G. Bockett-Pugh, E. R. Davy and A. J. Ward; hon. sec., Mr. F. Ogden; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. E. Brown. Like so many other chess clubs, the Sheffield C.C. has felt the pinch in the past year, the membership now being 45 and the cash in hand only £2 7s. 6d. The hon. treasurer could not paint a very rosy picture, and urged both prompter payment of subscriptions and more sociability about the club. The hon. sec. called on members of other clubs to ally themselves with the Sheffield C.C., and humorously cited his own case as example of a player fancying himself not good enough for such chess society, and then, when he had joined, discovering that he was!

The question of carrying on the Sheffield League during the present season was discussed, and it was decided to reduce the minimum number of players in a team from 8 to 6, whereupon an adequate entry was secured for the usual two sections. It was, however, resolved that the competitions should be conducted independently of the regular series, and that the winning of these should not count towards final possession of the trophies.

Last month we referred at page 397 to the result of the handicap tournament at the Torquay Chess Club. The Chess Editor of the *Western Daily Mercury*, in the chess column of that journal for December 14th, revived the subject—

...because the editor of the *British Chess Magazine*, commenting on a letter received from Mr. Pitt Fox, the protesting competitor, has expressed the opinion that "in the absence of any definite rule for dealing with ties, there can be no doubt that Messrs. Pitt Fox and Bearne are fully entitled to have their names recorded with that of Dr. Dunstan as joint winners of the contest, and the prize-money should have been equally divided."

Conceiving the duties of a club committee as including the making of bye-laws, not inconsistent with the rules of the club, for the regulation of the club's affairs, we cannot see why the absence of a rule should have obliged the committee to divide the prize. Full control of the tournament and all matters in connection therewith having been placed in their hands, they had the right to decide whether or not the triple tie claimed, and evidently allowed, should be played out. The committee decided on the course which would have been more or less forced on them had the prize been an umbrella or a gold toothpick, or had similar circumstances attended the result of a championship tournament. It was as fair to one competitor as to the others, especially considering the accuracy of the handicapping. To divide the prize would have been equally fair. We are not comparing the merits of the two courses. Our argument is to show that the committee acted within their rights and with fairness. So far as we can ascertain, their ruling has, with the one exception, satisfied all concerned.

We still maintain our opinion that in the absence of definite rules dealing with ties, a competitor has fulfilled his obligations when his engagements on the scheduled score sheet have been met and completed, and we are fully aware that in the majority of chess clubs the committee of control has the power to force a player to accept its decisions even if the legislation is retrospective. But it is bad policy to pass bye-laws to deal with actions past and gone. Better profit by experience and provide for the future.

We have no intention of being drawn into a controversial discussion of this particular case, and we have no doubt that in coming competitions at the Torquay Chess Club rules governing ties will be adopted as part of the general conditions of entry.

We are indebted to Mr. Percy Healey for the appended score and notes of a game contested at Bournemouth on July 16th, 1916. In sending us this tribute to the memory of his late lamented opponent, Mr. Healey is actuated by a keen sense of the personal loss which all who knew the late Max J. Meyer have sustained by his death. Mr. Healey writes: "For a good many years now I met him at Boscombe. You, doubtless, and I too, have met some great hearts amongst our chess-playing friends. I have encountered better players, and finer problem composers, but, I think, never a better editor, and, for loyalty

and everything that goes towards loftiness in human character, I found Meyer 'the noblest Roman of them all.'"

GAME No. 4393.

King's Gambit.

NOTES BY MAX J. MEYER.		16 Kt—K 5		16 Kt—R 4 ?	
WHITE.	BLACK.	17 Q×P		17 B×Kt	
MAX J. MEYER.	P. HEALEY.	18 P×B		18 Q—Kt 3 ch	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	19 K—R sq		19 Kt—Kt 2	
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	20 P—K 6		20 K—R 2	
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	.....The only move to get Black out of serious difficulty.			
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 2	21 P×P		21 Q—B 7	
5 P—Q 4	5 P—K R 3	.....This was quite unexpected by White, and practically forces the exchange of Queens, relieving the pressure on Black.			
6 Castles	6 Kt—K 2	22 Q—K 2		22 Q×Q	
7 P—K 5	7 P—Q 4	23 R×Q		23 Q R—Q sq	
8 P×P <i>e.p.</i>	8 Q×P	24 B—Q 2		24 Kt—B 4	
9 P—B 3	9 Castles	25 R—B 2		25 Kt—Q 3	
10 B—Kt 3		26 B×P		26 Kt×B	
Threatening B—B 2 and Q— Q 3, which is perceived by Black.		27 R×Kt		27 R—Q 2	
	10 B—B 4	28 Q R—K B sq		28 K—Kt 2	
11 R—K sq	11 Kt—Kt 3	29 R—Kt 4 ch		29 K—R 2	
.....Kt—Q 2, followed by Kt—B 3, is, perhaps, better.		30 R—Kt 8		30 K R×P	
12 Q Kt—Q 2	12 Kt—Q 2	31 B×R		31 Kt×B	
13 Kt—K 4	13 B×Kt	32 R—Kt 3		32 Resigns	
14 R×B	14 Kt—B 3				
15 R—K sq	15 P—Kt 5 ?				

The Centenary Celebrations of the Manchester Chess Club on November 30th and December 1st proved a great success ; the commodious rooms, 35, Market Street, being thronged with members and friends. On the Friday evening (November 30th) the entertainments were (a) lightning tournament, in which the two prizes were divided, *ex æquo*, by H. B. Lund and R. W. Houghton ; (b) consolation lightning contest, won by H. E. Atkins. The second prize fell to J. Riddell. "Round Chess" and Kriegspiel were also indulged in. The devotees of the "Poetry of Chess" were catered for by Mr. A. Waterhouse, who conducted a problem-solving competition, in which eleven competitors took part. Three problems (two in two moves and one three-mover) were submitted, and one hour allowed for solving. "Merlin," the *nom-du-guerre* of a Wilmslow enthusiast, won first prize by correctly solving the three positions ; second and third, fell to F. W. Walton and J. Lund, *ex æquo*.

The gathering on Saturday, December 1st, took place at the Albion Hotel, in which hostelry the Manchester Chess Club met 100 years ago ! During the afternoon H. E. Atkins won first prize in a lightning tourney, with R. McGowan second. The prizes in the consolation lightning contest went to R. W. Houghton and J. Grundy respectively. A Kriegspiel match with six players a-side was won by the contingent captained by C. Coates by 5 points to 1. The opposition was led by

H. B. Lund, whose side's total of one point was made up of two draws at the last two boards.

The *Manchester Weekly Times* reports the subsequent proceedings thus :—

At 6-30 p.m. 104 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The president (Mr. J. Burgess) welcomed all present and made a few appropriate remarks, giving the members information of the first Club, with extracts from their rules—such as “No smoking,” “No talking,” “The president will be present at all meetings to settle disputes,” etc., etc.; and in an able manner Mr. Burgess referred to the many changes to-day from a century ago.

During the evening it was announced that the Club was free from debt and in a sound financial position owing to the generosity of the members' response to the appeal from the Centenary Committee.

After dinner a delightful concert was thoroughly enjoyed, and many encores were demanded and given. Mr. Edward Isaacs, who had organised the programme, not only delighted the company, but had also secured the services of Mr. Alfred Barker, whose violin solo in the second part of the programme received a great ovation. Miss Gladys Leigh sang “Delilah” (composed by Mr. Isaacs) in a fine dramatic way, and Madame Alice McIlwrick, who also sang one of Mr. Edward Isaacs' compositions, “The Reveille.” Both had magnificent receptions; whilst the other performers—Mr. Wilfrid Blackburn, Mr. Robert C. Easdale, and Mr. J. H. Patterson—were also enthusiastically received. So excellent was the concert that general regret was expressed that the close came too soon.

The gathering was a memorable event in British chess—the first Centenary Celebration of any Chess Club.

From the *Sheffield Weekly News* we learn that the Sheffield championship competition, 1916-17, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, December 22nd, when Mr. G. W. Moses secured the honour by defeating Mr. W. Batley. He had previously beaten Mr. E. Dale, his other opponent in the last stage. The contest has been unusually prolonged, having been in progress since the latter part of last year. The final round has practically had to be fought twice over. The four players who survived from the early rounds and entered the final were Messrs. E. Dale, G. W. Moses, W. Batley, and W. Knowles. The result of the round contest among these gentlemen was that Mr. Knowles was thrown out, while the others scored two points each. It thus became necessary for the three to play off again, and the result of the tie is :—Moses, 2; Dale, 1; Batley, 0. Mr. Moses, therefore, becomes the holder of the Ward Trophy, and Mr. Dale takes the second prize.

This is the second time Mr. Moses has won the Sheffield championship, the previous occasion being in 1913-14. He was second prize winner in 1912-13. He is still but a young player, as he only learnt the moves in 1906. Two years later he joined the Sheffield Chess Club, and he has done good service in matches alike for that club and for Sharrow and Walkley Reform. He is a keen student of the game, and is fond of play not only over the board but by correspondence. In the Kitchin Correspondence Tourney last year he finished with a total of $4\frac{1}{2}$, which was only half a point behind that of Mr. F. W. Darby, the winner. In this year's contest he won all three games of the first round, and is now engaged upon his second round games, only one of which will count towards the score. Mr. Moses does not confine his chess interest to actual play. He is also a student of problems and end-games, and has composed several positions of both these classes. By profession, he is a teacher.

RANDOM SUGGESTIONS.

BY STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

In the game below, played at the Café Kerkau, Berlin, in 1913, and reproduced in *The Pittsburg Leader* recently, the second move in my Random Suggestion No. 12 (*B.C.M.*, February, 1917, p. 35) was anticipated. However, I can claim priority for my third move, P—K 3, for Mieses played on a totally different idea, getting a position in the regular Benoni Counter Gambit, finally playing P—K 3, and then taking, allowing White to recapture with the K P, which is what my "Random" was intended to avoid. In the actual game Capablanca got a strong attack on the open King's file.

GAME No. 4,394.

Benoni Counter Gambit Deferred.

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. MIESES.	13 Q×B	13 Kt—Kt 2
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	14 Kt—K 4	14 P—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—B 4	15 B—B 4	15 Kt—K sq
3 P—Q 5	3 P—Q 3	16 B—R 6	16 Kt—Kt 2
4 P—B 4	4 P—K Kt 3	17 Q R—Q sq	17 Kt—Q R 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Kt 2	18 R—Q 3	18 P—B 4
6 P—K 4	6 Castles	19 Kt—Kt 5	18 Kt—B 2
7 B—K 2	7 P—K 3	20 Q—K 7!	20 Q×Q
8 Castles	8 P×P	21 R×Q	21 Kt (B 2)—K sq
9 K P×P	9 Kt—K sq	22 R—R 3	22 P—B 5
10 R—K sq	10 B—Kt 5	23 B×Kt	23 Kt×B
11 Kt—K Kt 5	11 B×Kt?	24 R×R P	24 Kt—B 4
12 P×B	12 B×B	25 R—K 6	25 K R—K sq
		26 R×P ch	26 Resigns

In the following game, Marshall, playing the Danish Gambit, *v.* R. S. Goerlich, in a simultaneous exhibition at Bethlehem, Pa., last summer, was met by the defence given in Random Suggestion No. 10 (*B.C.M.*, November, 1916, p. 380). This was Marshall's only defeat on this occasion.

GAME No. 4,395.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE. F. J. MARSHALL.	BLACK. R. S. GOERLICH.	10 P×Kt	10 Q—Kt 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 Q—R 4 ch	11 B—Q 2
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P	12 Q—K 4 ch	12 Q—K 2
3 P—Q B 3	3 P×P	13 Q×Q ch	13 K×Q
4 B—Q B 4	4 P—Q 4	14 B×P	14 R—Kt sq
5 B×P	5 P×P	15 B—K 5	15 Kt—R 3
6 Q B×P	6 B—Kt 5 ch	16 Castles K R	16 R—Kt 4
7 Kt—B 3	7 B×Kt ch	17 P—B 4	17 R—Kt 3
8 B×B	8 Kt—K B 3	18 Q R—Kt sq	18 R—Kt 3
9 Kt—K 2	9 Kt×B	19 Kt—Q 4	19 P—K B 3
		20 Q R—K sq	20 P×B

21 P×P	21 R—K B sq	32 K—Kt 3	32 K—B sq
22 P—K 6	22 R×R ch	33 P—R 6	33 P—B 4
23 R×R	23 B—K sq	34 Kt—R 5	34 P—B 5
24 Kt—B 5 ch	24 K—Q sq	35 Kt—B 6	35 Kt×Kt
25 Kt—Kt 7	25 B—Kt 3	36 P×Kt	36 B—B 4
26 P—K R 4	26 R—Kt 8	37 P—K 7 ch	37 K—B 2
27 P—R 5	27 R×R ch	38 K—B 4	38 B—Kt 3
28 K×R	28 B—K 5	39 K—K 5	39 P—B 6
29 P—Kt 4	29 Kt—Kt 5	40 K—Q 6	40 K×P
30 P—Kt 5	30 Kt×Q P	41 K—Q 7	41 P—B 7
31 K—B 2	31 K—K 2	42 Resigns	

The subjoined game from the First Crespi (Memorial) Tournament at Milan last November, though it is a poor example of the play of Signor A. Dolci (who will be remembered by chess players both in London and in Sheffield), shows a very pretty combination on the part of his opponent, Signor G. Cenni.

GAME No. 4,396.

*Sicilian Defence.*WHITE.
G. CENNI.BLACK.
A. DOLCI.

1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—Q B 3?
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q R 3
6 B—K 2	6 B—Kt 5?
7 Castles	7 B×Kt
8 P×B	8 K Kt—K 2
9 B—R 3	9 Castles?
10 Kt×Kt	10 Kt P×P
11 Q—Q 6!	11 R—K sq
12 Q R—Kt sq	12 P—K B 4
13 P—B 3	13 P—Q R 4
14 K R—Q sq	14 P—R 5
15 B—B 4	15 Q—R 4
16 B—Kt 4	16 Q—R 2 ch
17 B—B 5	17 Q—R 4
18 B—Kt 6	18 Q×P
19 K—Q 4	19 Q—R 4

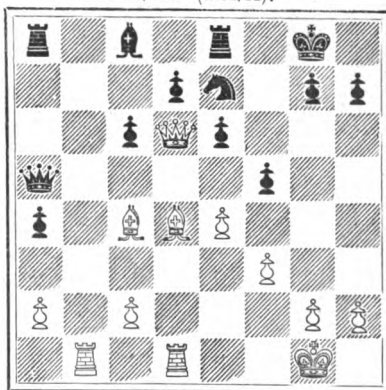
.....He must stop Q—K 5.
But he might as well resign at once.

21 B×Q	21 P×P
22 P×P	22 Kt—Q 4
23 P×Kt	23 P×B
24 R—K B sq	24 P—K 4
25 B—B 5	25 P—R 3
26 Q—Kt 6	26 B—R 3
27 R—B 7	27 Resigns

Position after Black's 19th move:—

Q—R 4.

BLACK (DOLCI).



WHITE (CENNI).

.....Black's bad development has forced him to adopt strange methods. In answer to the text-move White has a fine stratagem.

See Diagram.

20 R—Kt 5! 20 Q×R

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following pretty game was won recently by Mr. W. Winter, champion of the Metropolitan Chess Club, who is now on military duty in the North of England.

GAME No. 4,397.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. W. WINTER.	BLACK. AMATEUR.	.....Apparently best in the circumstances.	
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	11 Kt×B	11 P×P
2 P—Q B 4	2 Kt—K B 3 ?	12 B×P ch	12 Kt—Q 2
3 P×P	3 Kt×P	13 Kt—K 5	13 Q—Kt 3
4 P—K 4	4 Kt—K B 3	.....If 13..., Q—R 4; 14 B×Kt ch and wins the Queen. So also if 13..., Q—Kt sq or P— K 3. And if 13..., Q—B 2, then 14 B—B 4, &c.	
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—B 3	14 Kt—Q 5	14 Q—R 4 ch
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 5	15 B—Q 2	15 Q—B 4
7 P—Q 5	7 Kt—K 4	16 B×Kt ch	16 K—B sq
.....Falling into a variation of a well-known trap.		17 R—Q B sq	17 Q—Q 5
8 Kt×Kt !	8 B×Q	18 B—R 5 ch, forcing mate in two	
9 B—Kt 5 ch	9 P—B 3		
10 P×P	10 B—Kt 5		

No class of chess abounds in more interesting situations than that which may be called "semi-skittles," *i.e.*, fast games with occasional pauses when intricate complications arise. The following example occurred a short time ago in an offhand game between a member of the City of London Chess Club and a distinguished Serbian military visitor.

GAME No. 4,398.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE. P.W.S.	BLACK. C.B.	16 P×P	16 P×P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	18 Q—Q 4	18 Kt (Kt 3)-B 5.
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	19 Q—K 5	19 Q—B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	20 B×P ch	20 K—B 2
4 B—Q B 4	4 B—Kt 5 ch	21 Kt—R 4	21 B—Q 6
5 P—B 3	5 P×P	22 Q×Q ch	22 P×Q
6 P×P	6 Kt—R 4	23 R—K sq	23 K R—K Ktsq
7 B×P ch	7 K×B	24 P—Kt 3	24 B×P
8 Q—Q 5 ch	8 K—B sq	25 Kt—B 3	25 Kt—R 6 ch
9 P×B	9 Kt—Q B 3	26 K—Kt 2	26 Kt (R6)-B5ch.
10 P—Kt 5	10 Q Kt—K 2	27 K—R sq	27 Kt×Kt ?
11 B—R 3	11 P—Q 3	28 R—K 7 ch	28 K—B sq
12 Q—Q 3	12 Kt—Kt 3	29 R—QB7dis.ch	29 K—K sq
13 Castles	13 K Kt—K 2	30 R×Kt	30 B—B 3 ch
14 P—K 5	14 B—B 4	31 R×B	31 P×R
15 Q—B 3	15 Kt—Q 4	32 B×Kt and wins.	

Mr. G. W. Moses, of Sheffield, has won his third game in this year's contest for the Kitchin correspondence prize of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and comes through the first round with a clean score of three wins. The following is the score of Mr. Moses' latest completed game.—*Sheffield Weekly News*.

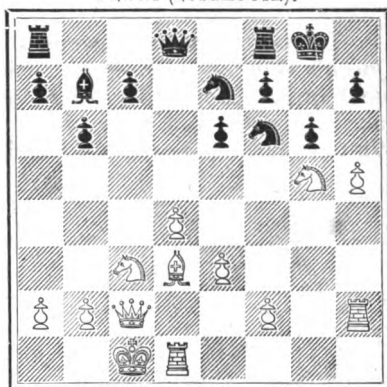
GAME No. 4,399.

Q.P. Opening.

Position after White's 15th move:—

P—R 5

BLACK (LOFTHOUSE).



WHITE (MOSES).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| G. W. MOSES
(Sheffield). | H. J. LOFTHOUSE
(Huddersfield). |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 7 P×P | |

So far, the game is identical with last year's contest between the same players, which was adjudicated a win for Mr. Loft-house. White failed to make the best of the position last year, and is now trying for the same variation again, but Black smells a rat just in time.

7 Kt×P

.....This move is forced. Last year he played P×P, which leads to the Pittsburg variation, and should have lost. (See Moses v. Jackson, *B.C.M.*, October, 1917, p. 332.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 8 B×B | 8 Kt×B |
|If 8., Q×B; 9 B—Kt 5! | |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Q—B 2 | 10 P—K Kt 3 |
| 11 P—K R 4 | |

Wasting no time in commencing an attack.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 11 Kt—K B 3 | |
| 12 Castles Q R | 12 B—Kt 2 |
| 13 Kt—Kt 5 | 13 B×P |

.....This looks risky, to say the least. Black argued thus: "If the attack succeeds I am smashed anyway; if it fails I am a Pawn up; therefore I do not think B×P a waste move."

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 14 R—R 2 | 14 B—Kt 2 |
| 15 P—R 5 | |

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 15 Kt×R P | |
| 16 P×R | |
| 17 B×P ch | 17 K—Kt 2 |
| 18 R—Kt sq | 18 K—R 3 |
| 19 B—Kt 8 | 19 P—K B 4 |
| 20 Kt—B 7 ch | 20 R×Kt |
| 21 B×R | 21 Q—K B sq |
| 22 B×R P | 22 Q—B 3 |

.....Of course, he cannot capture the Bishop because of 23 P—B 4 and mate to follow. White has now regained the material sacrificed, with a much preferable position.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 23 P—B 4 | 23 Q—R 5 |
| 24 B—B 7 | 24 Q—R 6 |
| 25 Q—B 2 | 25 R—K B sq |
| 26 B×P | 26 R—B 3 |
| 27 P—Q 5 | 27 R—Kt 3 |
| 28 R×R ch | 28 Kt×R |
| 29 Q—Kt sq | 29 Kt—R 5 |

.....As good as anything, and a trappy move. If White is too

precipitate he will lose his advantage.

30 Q—Kt 5 ch 30 K—R 2
31 Kt—Q sq!

If 31 B—Kt 8 ch, K—R sq; 32 B—B 7, Q—B 8 ch! (not 32... Q×P ch, because of 33 K—B 2, Q—B 7 ch; 34 K—Kt 3!); 33 Kt—Q sq (if K moves, then Q—Kt 7 ch and exchanges Queens), Q—B 5 ch, and draws. The text

move makes everything safe before continuing the final assault. He now threatens the crushing B—Kt 8 ch and B—B 7.

31 Kt—Kt 3
32 Q—R 3
33 Q—Kt 2
34 K×B
35 K—R 2
36 Q×Q
37 Resigns

The two following specimens of "Albin's Counter Gambit" in the Queen's Gambit occurred in an international correspondence tournament organised by the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*, from whose pages we take the scores and some of the notes. The successful conductor of White in both games was a Russian amateur, Mr. L. Trawin.

GAME No. 4,400.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

WHITE.

L. TRAWIN
(Petrograd).

1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4

BLACK.

K. DITTRICH
(Brandenburg).

1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 4

..... Though commonly attributed to, and named after, Albin, this counter gambit was played in the Milan Tournament of 1881 by the Italian, M. Cavallotti. It is enterprising and dangerous—to both parties on occasions.

3 Q P×P 3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2

Probably the best continuation. Alapin seems to have first introduced it against Marshall at Monte Carlo in 1901. The preliminary 5 P—Q R 3, often played, seems unnecessary, giving Black time for a developing move. But 5 P—K Kt 3 undeniably has points. See an article in the *B.C.M.*, December, 1906.

5 B—K Kt 5

..... Janowski played 6... P—B 3 against Bernstein at Barmen, 1905, and this seems the most promising move, in the true spirit of a counter gambit. If then 7 P×P, Q×P; 7 P—K Kt 3, B—K B 4; 8 P—Q R 3, Castles; 9 B—Kt 2, P—Q 6, White must be

very careful. The text - move, however, is very commonly resorted to by the experts.

6 P—Q R 3

Is this necessary now? 6 Kt—Kt 3—with the possible continuation 6... B×Kt; 7 K P×B, Kt×P; 8 Q×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 9 B—Q 2—seems sufficient.

6 Q—K 2
7 P—R 3 7 B×Kt
8 Kt×B 8 Castles

..... Threatening to win back the gambit Pawn. But White's reply spoils the plan.

9 B—Kt 5 9 P—B 3
10 P×P 10 P×P

..... 10... Kt×P would have been better. The open file turns out of no use.

11 B—B 4 11 Q—K 5
12 Q—Q 2 12 Kt—K 4
13 B×Kt

White does not hesitate to unite Black's Pawns, having an excellent sequel in his mind.

13 P×B
14 Q—Q 3 14 Q—B 5
15 P—K Kt 3 15 Q—B 3

16 B—Kt 2 16 B—R 3?

.....Kt—Q 2, with a view to K B 3, was much better; but Black's chances of drawing are small even then.

17 Q—K 4! 17 R—K sq
18 Kt×Q P 18 Q—Q Kt 3
19 P—B 5! 19 Q×Kt P
20 Castles 20 Q×Kt

.....If 20.., Kt—B 3; 21 Q—B 5 ch, Kt—Q 2; 22 B×P ch, Q×B; 23 P—B 6, &c.

21 Q×P ch 21 K—Q sq
22 K R—Q sq 22 B—Q 7
23 R—R 2 23 Q×Q B P
24 Q R×B ch 24 K—K 2
25 R—Q 7 ch

Mate follows in 7 moves.

GAME No. 4,401.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

Position after Black's 17th move:—

WHITE.
L. TRAWIN
(Petrograd).

BLACK.
W. WITTEKOPFF
(Mitau).

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 4
3 Q P×P 3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2 5 K Kt—K 2

.....This appears, on the surface, rather slow.

6 Kt—Kt 3 6 Kt—B 4
7 P—Kt 3

So far a *Handbuch* variation; but here 7 P—K 4, P×P *e.p.*; 8 Q×Q ch, K×Q; 9 B×P, Kt×B; 10 P×Kt is given, with advantage to White.

8 B—Q 2 7 B—Kt 5 ch
9 B—Kt 2 8 Q—K 2
 9 B—Q 2

.....If Q Kt×P, 10 Kt×Kt, B×B ch; 11 Q×B, Q×Kt; 12 Castles (Q R), P—B 4; 13 P—K 3.

10 Castles 10 Castles (Q R)
11 P—Q R 3 11 B×B
12 Q×B 12 Q Kt×P
13 Kt×Kt 13 Q×Kt

.....The position is now, superficially, equal. But White soon demonstrates that this is not the case.

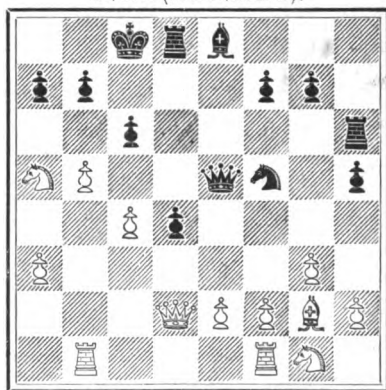
14 Kt—R 5! 14 P—Q B 3
15 P—Q Kt 4 15 P—R 4

.....Seeking to bring relief from the other wing.

16 P—Kt 5 16 R—R 3
17 Q R—Kt sq 17 B—K sq

B—K sq

BLACK (WITTEKOPFF).



WHITE (TRAWIN).

18 Kt×Kt P!!

Conclusive.

18 K×Kt
19 Q—R 5!

Black expected 19 P×P dbl. ch. But the text-move is far superior.

19 K—B sq

.....Q—B 3 is unavailing, for then 20 P×P dbl. ch, K—B sq; 21 Q—R 6 ch, K—B 2; 22 R—Kt 7 ch, K—Q 3; 23 P—B 7 dis. ch, &c.

20 Q—R 6 ch 20 K—B 2

.....If K—Q 2, 21 P×P ch, K—K 2; 22 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c.

21 Q×R P ch	21 K—Q 3	25 R—Kt 5	25 Q—B 3
22 P×P	22 B×P	26 R—Kt 6 ch	26 R—Q 3
23 B×B	23 Kt—K 2	27 K R—Kt sq	27 Kt—B sq
.....If K×B, 24 R—Kt 6 ch forces mate in a few moves.		28 R×R ch	28 K×R
24 B—B 3	24 K—K 3	29 Q—Kt 8 ch	29 K—Q 2
		30 R—Kt 7 ch	30 Resigns

We have pleasure in giving the following, contributed with notes to this magazine by Signor Vittorio Barbieri. It was played at the "Luigi Centurini" Chess Club, Genoa, on November 11th, 1917, Signor Barbieri's opponents consulting against him.

GAME No. 4,402.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

WHITE. J. KNUSLI and D. MUSUMECI.		BLACK. V. BARBIERI.		Best. If 14 P×P, Kt×Q P dbl. ch; 15 K—Q 2, R—Q sq! or 15 K—B sq, Kt×Kt P.	
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4			14 P×P	
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4			15 K R—Q sq	
3 Q P×P	3 P—Q 5	15 R—Q 5		16 R×R ch	16 R×R
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3	17 P—Kt 4?			
5 B—Kt 5				Putting the Queen out of play.	
If P—K 3, the familiar variation 5... B—Kt 5 ch; 6 B—Q 2, P×P; 7 B×B, P×P ch would have followed.		18 K×P		17 Kt—B 5	
6 B×B	5 B—K 2			18 Kt×Kt would be fatal, for then R—Q 8 ch wins the Queen.	
7 Kt—R 3	6 K Kt×B	19 K—B sq		18 Kt—Q 5 ch	
Black's K B having been elimi- nated, it would have been better to play 7 P—K 3.		20 K—K sq		19 Kt—Q 7 ch	
8 Q—R 4?	7 B—Kt 5			If 20 K—Kt sq, Black is smo- thered with Kt—K 7 mate!	
Q—Kt 3 was stronger.		21 K—K 2		20 Kt—B 4	
9 Kt—B 2	8 Castles			21 Kt—B 5!	
10 Kt P×B	9 B×Kt			.....After this the game can no longer be saved.	
11 P—B 5?	10 Kt×P	22 Q—Kt 3		22 R—Q 7 ch	
12 R—Q sq	11 K Kt—B 3	23 K—K sq			
13 B—Kt 2	12 Q—K 2			If 23 K—B sq, Kt×Kt ch; 24 P×Kt, Kt×P ch, &c.	
Evidently if 12 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 13 R×Kt, Kt×P ch.		24 P×Kt		23 Kt (B 4)×Kt	
14 Kt—K 3	13 P—Q 6!	25 Resigns		24 R×B	
				If 25 Q×Kt, Q×P ch. If 25 K—B sq, Kt×P ch. And if 25 P—K 4, Q—R 5 ch, &c.	

Too late for insertion in our December issue, we received the score of the two following games, which were both played in a match Brighton and Hove v. Visitors, at the Bristol Hotel, Kingscliff, Brighton, on

September 29th. Mr. Willett and Mr. Webber were awarded the first and second prizes respectively for the shortest and best games in the match, the adjudicator being Dr. Hemming. The prizes were presented by the *B.C.M.*

GAME No. 4,403.

Blackmar Gambit.

WHITE. E. R. WILLETT (Bexhill).	BLACK. F. SALAMAN (Hove).	10 P × Kt	10 Castles
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	11 B—Q 3	11 Kt—Q B 3
2 P—K 4	2 P × P	12 Castles	12 B—B 4 ch
3 P—K B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	13 K—R sq	13 R—K sq
4 P—Q B 3	4 P—K 4	14 B × P ch	14 K × B
5 B P × P	5 P × P	15 Kt—Kt 5 ch	15 K—Kt sq
6 P—K 5	6 Kt—K 5	16 Q—R 5	16 Kt × P
7 Kt—K B 3	7 B—K 2	17 B × Kt	17 B—K 3
8 B—K B 4	8 P × P	18 Q—R 7 ch	18 K—B sq
9 Kt × P	9 Kt × Kt	19 Q × P ch	19 K—K 2
		20 R × P ch	20 B × R
		21 Q × B mate	

GAME No. 4,404.

Scotch Game.

S. BASCH (Hove).	R. WEBBER (Portslade).	13 Q R—K sq	13 P—Q R 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 K R—B sq	14 K—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	15 P—B 4	15 P—Q Kt 4
3 P—Q 4	3 P—Q 3 ?	16 K—B sq	16 P—B 4
4 B—Q B 4	4 B—Kt 5 !	17 Kt—Q sq	17 P—Kt 5
5 B × P ch ?	5 K × B	18 P × P	18 P × P
6 Kt—Kt 5 ch	6 Q × Kt !	19 Kt—B 2	19 P—Q R 4
7 B × Q	7 B × Q	20 B × Kt	20 B P × B
8 K × B	8 Kt × P	21 Kt—Q 3	21 B—Q 3
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 P—K R 3	22 R—B 5	22 R—K sq
10 B—K 3	10 Kt—K B 3	23 Q R—B sq	23 Kt × P
11 P—K R 3	11 B—K 2	24 R—K sq	24 Kt—Kt 6
12 K—Q 2	12 K R—Q sq	25 R—B 3	25 P—K 5
		26 Resigns	

Game played November 8th, 1917, between Dr. H. R. Allingham and Mr. A. Dingle, both of Totnes, Devon.

GAME No. 4,405.

Hampe-Allgaier Gambit.

WHITE. Dr. H. R. ALLINGHAM.	BLACK. Mr. A. DINGLE.	4 Kt—B 3	4 P—K Kt 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	5 P—K R 4	5 P—K Kt 5
2 Q Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—B 3	6 Kt—K Kt 5	6 P—K R 3
3 P—K B 4	3 P × P	7 Kt × K B P	7 K × Kt
		8 P—Q 4	8 P—Q 3

9 B—B 4 ch 9 K—Kt 2

.....Probably 9..., K—Kt 3
is best, followed by 10..., B—Kt 2.

10 B×P 10 B—K 2

11 P—K Kt 3

Perhaps better is 11 Castles,
abandoning the K R P.

11 Kt—R 4

12 B—K 2 12 P—K R 4

13 Castles 13 Kt—Q B 3

.....Here 13..., B—K 3 seems
better. The White K B again
comes into active play.

14 B—B 4 14 Kt—K R 3?

15 B×Kt ch 15 R×B

16 R—B 7 ch! 16 K—R sq

17 Q—Q 2 17 B—B sq

18 Q R—K B sq 18 B—Kt 2

19 R×B!! 19 K×R

20 R—B 7 ch! 20 K—Kt 3

21 Kt—K 2!! 21 Resigns

For White wins in any variation.

If 21..., R—R 2; 22 Kt—B 4 ch,
K—R 3; 23 Kt—K 6 ch, K—
Kt 3; 24 Kt—B 8 ch, Q×Kt;
25 Q mates.

If 21..., R—R sq; 22 Kt—B 4
ch, K—R 3; 23 Kt—K 6 ch, K—
Kt 3; 24 Kt×Q, and mate next
move.

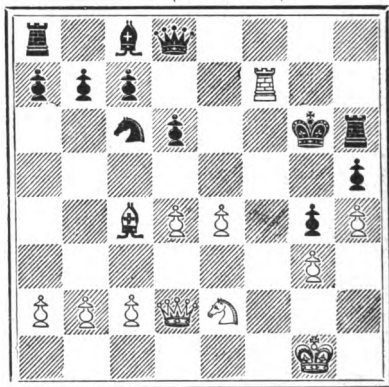
If 21..., P—Q 4; 22 B×Q P,
B—K 3; 23 B×B, Q×Q P ch;
24 Q×Q, Kt×Q; 25 Kt—B 4
mate.

If 21..., P—Q 4; 22 B×Q P,
Q×B; 23 P×Q, K×R; 24
Q×R, and wins easily.

Position after White's 21st move:—

Kt—K 2.

BLACK (A. DINGLE).



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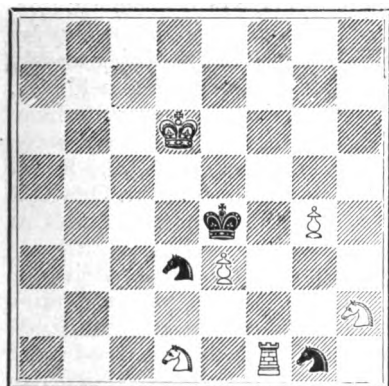
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Just on the eve of Christmas we have received at the instance of Mr. A. C. White another of his yearly contributions to the literature of the problem art. It is a volume entitled *The White Knights*, and has an interesting introduction by Mr. George Hume. We will comment upon the contents in our February issue.

ADAPTATIONS.—Composers who expect to consistently produce good work never neglect an opportunity of analysing the problems of authors of the past as well as those of contemporaries. This process forms part of their study, since it helps to create beacons to indicate what should be avoided and at the same time shows with certainty what lines have been traversed. The adoption of such a procedure may be likened to an insurance against offending precedents, as it affords a

degree of protection from unconscious or unwitting trespass. Particularly is it important to make oneself acquainted with the problems of light settings, as here the manipulations are less extensive than in the cases of more complex arrangements. When a composer intelligently criticises a position he occasionally finds that improvements may be made in the construction or by changes a real development is possible. Some of the most prolific of the workers in the problem field have touched up an old classic, improved or extended an immature rendering, and had the questionable taste of issuing their altered version of the original as wholly their own, whereas if the admission of bases was frank the praise or admiration would not be less and possibly greater. It will have been noticed that we quite recently gave a rendering of a four-mover originally by Mr. E. V. Tanner. This might have passed muster as an original by Messrs. Gibbins and Laws, but the fact that

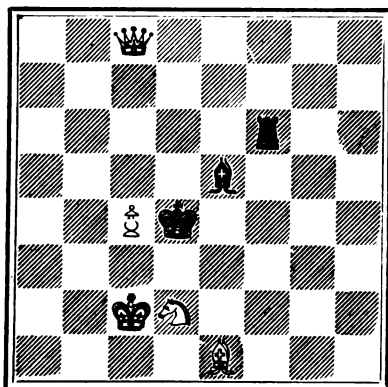
By N. M. GIBBINS,
after Rev. A. C. PEARSON.



Mate in three.

It need hardly be pointed out how neatly Mr. Gibbins has introduced a co-relative variation.

By B. G. LAWS,
after MAX KURSCHNER.



Mate in two.

it carried the statement that it was "after Tanner" must have created more interest than otherwise it would have done.

Mr. Gibbins has sent us a 3-er which we give in the margin, which has been worked on a rather loosely constructed position by the late Rev. A. C. Pearson, but it must be remembered this latter was composed many years back.

Mr. Pearson's problem is:—
White: K at Q B 6; R at K 5; Kts at Q B sq and 4; Ps at K B 4 and Q 3. Black: K at Q 5; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q B 6; P at Q B 2. Mate in three.

Many years ago the next position was widely published.

By Max Kurschner. White:

K at Q R 2; Q at K Kt 4; B at Q 2; Kt at Q B 3; Ps at K Kt 2, Q Kt 5, and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4; R at K 2; Kt at Q 3; P at Q B 5. Mate in two.

The writer of these lines turned this into the position shown in the second diagram. It will be noticed three men are saved and the results are not changed, though the key is different, but not to a disadvantage.

Another case was brought to our notice some years ago. The

9 B—B 4 ch 9 K—Kt 2

.....Probably 9..., K—Kt 3
is best, followed by 10..., B—Kt 2.

10 B×P 10 B—K 2

11 P—K Kt 3

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abandoning the K R P.

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13 Castles 13 Kt—Q B 3

.....Here 13..., B—K 3 seems
better. The White K B again
comes into active play.

14 B—B 4 14 Kt—K R 3 ?

15 B×Kt ch 15 R×B

16 R—B 7 ch ! 16 K—R sq

17 Q—Q 2 17 B—B sq

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Kt 3 ; 24 Kt—B 8 ch, Q×Kt ;
25 Q mates.

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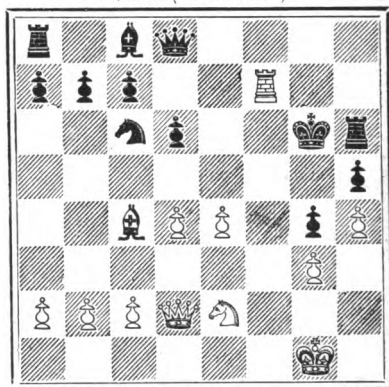
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mate.

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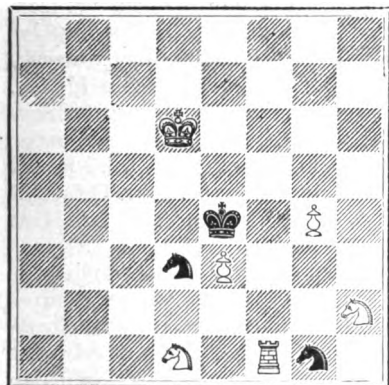
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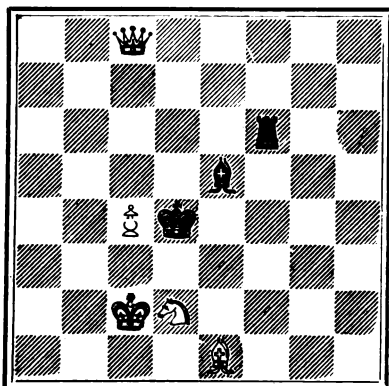
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Mr. Gibbins has sent us a 3-er which we give in the margin, which has been worked on a rather loosely constructed position by the late Rev. A. C. Pearson, but it must be remembered this latter was composed many years back.

Mr. Pearson's problem is:—
White: K at Q B 6; R at K 5; Kts at Q B sq and 4; Ps at K B 4 and Q 3. Black: K at Q 5; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q B 6; P at Q B 2. Mate in three.

how neatly Mr. Gibbins has introduced a co-relative variation.

Many years ago the next position was widely published.

By Max Kurschner. White: K at Q R 2; Q at K Kt 4; B at Q 2; Kt at Q B 3; Ps at K Kt 2, Q Kt 5, and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4; R at K 2; Kt at Q 3; P at Q B 5. Mate in two.

The writer of these lines turned this into the position shown in the second diagram. It will be noticed three men are saved and the results are not changed, though the key is different, but not to a disadvantage.

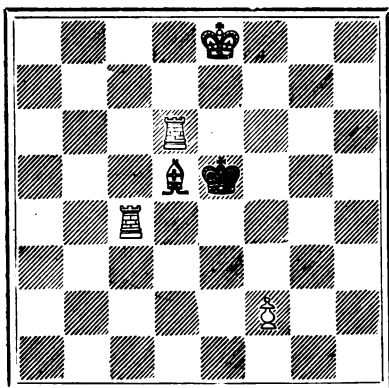
Another case was brought to our notice some years ago. The

following three-mover was awarded third prize in the *Hackney Mercury* Conditional Tourney of 1893.

By J. Stent.—White: K at Q 7; R at Q R sq; B at Q Kt 5; Kt at Q R 7; P at Q B 3. Black: K at Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

A composer who objected to the Kt produced to us this version, believing it to be an improvement, since the mates were more economical. Here was an instance that the re-arrangement lost some of the charm which earned Mr. Stent the distinction, but it is a little interesting to give it as by "Anon." White: K at Q B 8; R at Q Kt sq; B at Q Kt 5; Ps at Q B 3 and 6. Black: K at Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

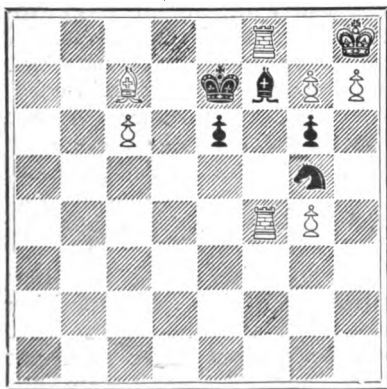
By B. G. LAWS.



Mate in three.

forming of a published problem into another similar rendering illustrating a new meaning arrived at by suggestion. In such cases the frame-

By G. GUIDELLI,
Laveno.



Mate in two.

One more case which hardly comes under the heading. We completed the 3-er annexed, but had some suspicion that it might have been anticipated—it has not appeared before—but we were unable to trace its exact counterpart, though the following by F. A. L. Kuskop is curiously similar. It is quite a coincidence, and we think the later problem has some rights to recognition.

White: K at K 8; Rs at Q B 4 and Q Kt 6; B at Q 6; Kt at Q 8; P at Q 2. Black: K at Q 4. Mate in three.

Somewhat associated with the principle of adaptation is the trans- principle of adaptation is the trans- forming of a published problem into another similar rendering illustrating a new meaning arrived at by suggestion. In such cases the frame- work of one composer comes in handy to express an idea closely allied to the position which started the train of thought. Quite an interesting case is now before us. Some months ago we reproduced the last first prize two-mover of the *American Chess Bulletin*, by the old favourite Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright. We repeat below the position in notation for easy reference. In the young chess column of *Il Cintraco* of 7th October last we notice the position shown on the diagram by its problem editor, Mr. G. Guidelli, who frankly confesses the source of his inspiration. The two movers are deserving of study,

especially by those who are making acquaintance with the mysteries and charms of problem construction.

Here is Mr. Wainwright's curious position. White : K at K Kt 8 ; Rs at Q 6 and 8 ; B at Q R 7 ; Kt at K 4 ; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 7, K 7 and Q R 6. Black : K at Q B 2 ; B at Q 2 ; Kts at K 4 and Q R sq ; P at Q B 3. Mate in two.

Australian Columns Tourney.—In the three-move class Dr. J. J. O'Keefe awarded first prize to W. J. M'Arthur, Birkenhead, S.A., and second to F. T. Hawes, Armatree, N.S.W. Hon. mens. : F. T. Hawes and J. A. Erskine, Melbourne.

The first prize problem is as follows :—

By W. J. M'Arthur.—White : K at K R 7 ; Q at K Kt sq ; R at Q sq ; Kts at K 4 and Q R 6 ; Ps at K B 2 and Q 4. Black : K at K 7 ; Rs at K R 5 and Q B 3 ; Bs at K 4 and Q R 7 ; Kt at Q 3 ; Ps at K R 4, 6, Q 2, Q Kt 5 and 6. Mate in three.

The December meeting of the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity took place as announced in London at Mr. Stanley Smith's residence, on the 8th. Mr. F. E. Purchas, the president, took the chair. The gathering, it is hoped, accomplished its object ; certainly those present had an enjoyable time. The agenda being disposed of, discussion fell upon the conditions of the championship solving competition—the terms of which we give in full below. It was decided to open the ranks of the society by the admission of Associates, and we strongly recommend all British composers and solvers to support the aims of the Fraternity for the promulgation of the problem art by being allied to this excellent movement.

The hon. secretary read the report of Mr. W. Geary relative to the solving and criticism tourney, the chief prize being secured by Mr. F. E. Purchas, and second by Mr. Markwick. The prize for mastering Mr. H. E. Dudeney's conditional problem (which we gave last month) went to Mr. B. Fison.

The proceedings, after a few short complimentary speeches, concluded by an "over the board" solving contest. Six three-movers were submitted, but as the evening was drawing on, only nine members participated, several would-be competitors coming from a distance having to leave. Seventy-five minutes were allowed. The first prize was taken by Mr. B. G. Laws, with 30 points ; the second by Mr. H. D'O. Bernard, 19 points. Mr. G. O. Fairlie, 18 points, and Mr. F. E. Purchas, 17 points, followed closely.

Conditions of the S.C.P.F. 1918 Championship Solution Tourney :—

1.—Open to both members and associates of the Fraternity on the payment of an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., to be made on or before January 14th, 1918.

2.—The tourney is for the solving of direct-mate two-movers and three-movers published on diagrams in *The Morning Post* and *The Times Literary Supplement*, also four problems in each month's *British Chess Magazine* during the months of February to July inclusive.

3.—Full solutions to each problem published in the two newspapers to be sent within six days of publication, and to the four *B.C.M.* problems by the 14th of the month, to the conductor and referee, Mr. B. G. Laws, Problem Editor of *B.C.M.*, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N. 8.

4.—Points will be scored as under : Two-movers—2 for author's solution and 2 for cook ; maximum for an unsound problem, 4 in all ; 1 for each mating

move, and 2 points for complete list of dual mates, if any. In cooked problems variations and duals are not counted. Three-movers: 4 for author's solution and 4 for cook; maximum for an unsound position, 8 in all; 2 points for each continuation requiring a different second move for White (short mates are not counted, neither are short dual mates), and 2 points for each dual continuation on White's second move. Note: triples, quadruples, etc., to be reckoned as simple duals. Problems in which the author's solutions are impracticable are to be deemed as cooked. The conductor's interpretation of the rules will be binding and final.

5.—The competitors' scores will be published each month in the *B.C.M.*, and on conclusion of the tournament the highest scorer will be declared and recognised as the S.C.P.F.'s champion solver for 1918, and receive a specially engraved silver medal, also a prize (in kind), at choice, to the value of one guinea. The second highest scorer will receive a prize (in kind), at choice, to the value of 12s. 6d. The third highest scorer will receive a prize (in kind) at choice, to the value of 7s. 6d.

Good Companion C.P.C. Awards.—October: Judges, Messrs. Betts, Keeble, Marble, and Westbury.

First prize, by C. F. Anderson, Oxford.—White: K at K Kt sq; Q at Q 7; Rs at K B sq and Q B 5; Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt sq; Kts at K 6 and Q 3; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 5, K B 4, K 7, Q 2 and 5. Black: K at K B 4; Rs at K R 4 and Q 5; Bs at Q Kt 3 and Q R 3; Kts at Q 8 and Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 2 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

Second prize, by C. Promislo, Philadelphia.—White: K at Q R 5; Q at Q B 5; R at K 5; Bs at K R 6 and K Kt 2; Kts at K Kt 3 and Q sq; Ps at K R 2 and 3. Black: K at K B 5; Q at K Kt 4; Rs at K Kt 5 and K 8; Bs at K R 5 and K 5; Kt at Q Kt 5; Ps at K Kt 3, Q 6 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

Third prize (*ex æquo*), Dr. J. J. O'Keefe and C. Promislo.

Hon. mens., A. Ellerman (2), P. H. Williams, and Henry Tate.

November: Judges, Messrs. Marble and White.

First prize, by G. Guidelli, Laveno.—White: K at K R 5; Q at K Kt sq; Rs at K R 4 and K B 8; Bs at Q 4 and Q R 8; Kts at K B 4 and Q 5. Black: K at K 5; Q at Q R 5; R at Q Kt 4; B at Q 7; Kt at K R 3; Ps at K R 6, K B 6, K 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 5 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by A. Ellerman, Buenos Aires.—White: K at K R 2; Q at K B 3; R at Q R 5; B at K Kt sq; Kts at Q 8 and Q Kt 4; Ps at K Kt 4 and Q 2. Black: K at K 4; Q at K R sq; Rs at Q 4 and Q B 4; B at Q R 3 and 8; Kts at K B sq and Q B 2; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 3, 7 and Q 3. Mate in two.

Third prize, G. Guidelli.

Hon. mens., Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, C. Mansfield, and Dr. H. W. Bettmann.

SOLUTIONS.

We recently had our notice called to the fact that we omitted to give the solution to Mr. C. D. Locock's fancy puzzle "Worrying the Kaiser," which we gave at page 126 of our last April issue. We now present the author's method of the worrying, as it may amuse some of our readers to play over the moves:—1 P—Q R 4 Kt—K R 3; 2 P—K R 4, P—Q 4; 3 P—K 4, K—Q 2; 4 B—Kt 5 ch,

K—Q 3; 5 P—Q R 5, K—K 4; 6 Kt—K B 3 ch, K×P; 7 Kt—Q B 3 ch, K—B 5; 8 P—Q 3 dis. ch, K—Kt 5; 9 Kt—K R 2 dbl. ch, K×P; 10 R—Q R 4 ch. If 10.., P—Q 5; 11 Kt—Kt 4 mate. Or if 10.., B or Kt—Kt 5; 11 Kt—B 3 mate.

By H. J. Tucker (p. 405).—1 Q—Q sq, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 406).—1 Kt—B 6, &c.

By J. Openoort (p. 406).—1 P—Kt 7, &c.

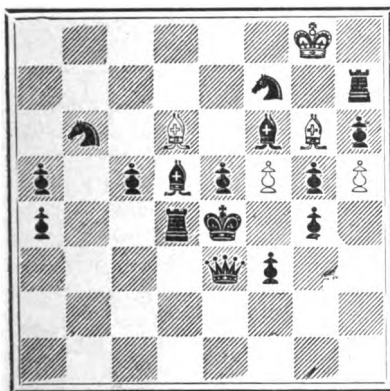
By H. van Beek (p. 406).—1 K—K 2, B—R 2; 2 Kt—K 5, &c. If 1.., B—R 6; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1.., B×Kt; 2 Kt×B, &c.

By W. Korteling (p. 406).—1 B—B sq, K Kt moves; 2 P—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1.., K—B 3; 2 Kt—B 2, &c. If 1.., Kt—B 6; 2 B—Kt 2, &c. If 1.., P—B 7; 2 Kt×P, &c.

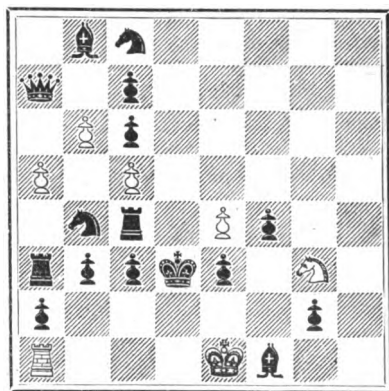
By Henry E. Dudeney (p. 406).—1 B—R 6, K—R 7; 2 B—B sq, K—R 8; 3 B—Q 2, K—R 7; 4 B—Q Kt 4, K—R 8; 5 B—B 3 ch, K—R 7; 6 B—Kt 2, P—K 3; repeat moves 2 to 5; 11 B—Kt 2, P×P; 12 B×P (K 4), K×P (or A or B); 13 B—Q 6 ch, K—R 5; 14 B×P, K—R 4; 15 B—B 5, K—R 3; 16 B—Q B 8 ch, K—R 4; 17 B—Kt 7, K—R 5; 18 B—Kt 6, K—Kt 5; 19 B—R 6, K—R 5; 20 B—Kt 5 ch, K—Kt 5; 21 B—R 7, K—R 4; 22 B—Q 4, K—Kt 5; 23 B—Kt 6, K—R 6; 24 B—R 5, K—R 7; 25 B—Kt 4, K—R 8; 26 B—R 4, K—R 7; 27 B—Kt 3 ch, K—R 8; 28 B—B 3 mate. (A) 12.., P—B 5; 13 B×P, K×P; 14 B—Q 2, K—R 5; 15 B—B 5, K—R 6; 16 B—R 6, K—R 5; 17 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6, and mate in 5 moves as in main variation from move 24. If 1 B×P ch, no solution is possible. White's 12th move is compulsory. If, say, 12 B—B sq, Black advances his B P to B 6 and waits there to Queen if B at R 3 moves. If White *compels* him to take the Kt P prematurely, he must stalemate him. (B) 12.., P×P; 13 B—Q 6, P—K 6; 14 B—Q B 5, P—K 7 (or C or D); 15 B—Q Kt 4, K—R 8 (or E); 16 B—Q B 8, K—R 7; 17 B—R 6, K—R 8; 18 B—Kt 5, K—R 7; 19 B—R 4, P—K 8 (Kt) ch; 20 B×Kt, K×P; 21 B—Kt 5, K—R 7, and mate in 4 moves as in main variation from move 25. (E) 15.., P—K 8 (Q); 16 B×Q, K×P; 17 B—B 8, K—R 5; 18 B—R 6, K—R 6; 19 B—Kt 5, K—R 7, and mate in 4 moves as in main variation from move 25. (C) 14.., P×P; 15 B×P, K×P; 16 B—K sq, K—R 5; 17 B—Q B 8, K—R 6; 18 B—R 6, K—R 5; 19 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6, and mate in 5 moves as in main variation from move 24. (D) 14.., K—R 8; 15 B×P, K—R 7; 16 B—B sq, K—R 8; 17 B—B 8, K—R 7; 18 B—R 6, K—R 8; 19 B—Kt 5, K—R 7, 20 B—R 4, K—R 8; 21 B—Kt 2 ch, K—R 7; 22 B—Kt 3 mate.

By T. R. Dawson (p. 407).—
A.C.W.

B.G.L.



Mate by P×P en pass.



Mate by Castles.

By Dr. Schumer and Lieut. C. F. Anderson (p. 407).—1st, 1 Q—R sq 2nd, 1 Q—Q 5, &c.

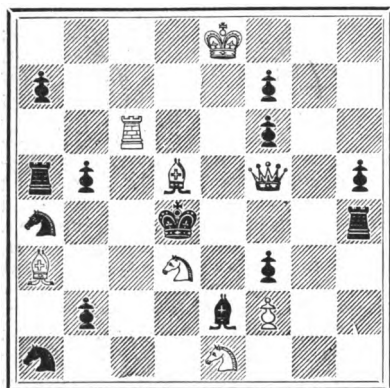
No. 3,040, by F. Janet.—1 Q—B sq.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,043.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

WHITE.



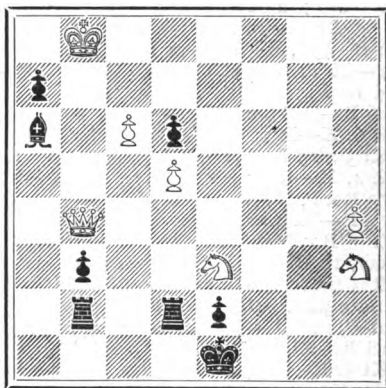
BLACK.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,044.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL,
Petrograd.

WHITE.



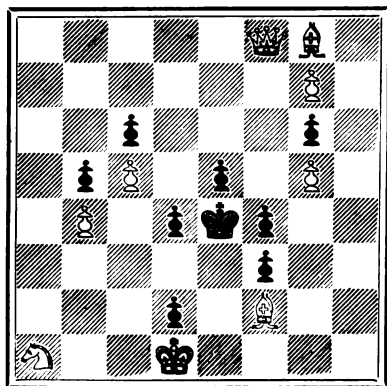
BLACK.

White mates in four moves.

No. 3,045.

By T. and J. WARTON,
Southall.

WHITE.



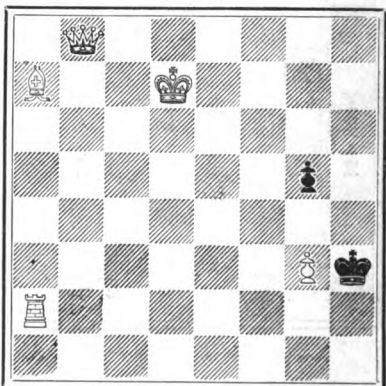
BLACK.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,046.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

WHITE.



BLACK.

White mates in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY, 1918.

THE CENTRE COUNTER DEFENCE.

A most interesting and instructive lecture was delivered at the Hampstead Chess Club on Saturday, January 5th, by Mr. J. du Mont, the subject being "The Centre Counter Defence," 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4. Mr. du Mont, while admitting that with correct play on both sides, White had the better game (owing to greater mobility), claimed for the Centre Counter that in addition to avoiding the Ruy Lopez and other regular attacks, it gives Black a strong defensive position and invites premature and unsound assaults. The lecturer showed the plans upon which the respective developments of White and Black should be based; usually it was necessary for Black to play: P—Q B 3 at an early stage and operate with Q and B upon the diagonal (Black) Q Kt sq to K R 7. After the moves 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P×P, Black had two accepted replies: 2... Kt—K B 3 and 2... Q×P. Against the former line Mr. Burn had shown how the Pawn could be successfully maintained by 3 P—Q B 4! P—Q B 3; 4 P×P, Kt×P; 5 P—Q 3, P—K 4; 6 Kt—B 3, B—Q B 4; 7 B—K 3, B×B; 8 P×B, Q—Kt 3; 9 Q—Q 2, B—K 3; 10 P—K 4, Castles; 11 Kt—Q 5, but this needed both skill and care on the part of White, who, however, could simplify by playing 3 P—Q 4 when, if 3... Kt×P, he would get an advantage by attacking in the centre. If, on the other hand, 3... Q×P, White would have one of the regular variations with the exception that after 4 Kt—Q B 3 the Gambit P—Q Kt 4 would not be playable. Dealing next with the main line, 2... Q×P, and the reply 3 Kt—Q B 3, the lecturer dismissed 3... Q—Q sq as being purely defensive and giving Black no compensation for the serious loss of time involved, though he admitted that this was in direct opposition to the opinion of Schlechter, who probably based his dictum that "the Centre Counter is entirely sound" upon this very line. Schlechter gave as his standard example (after 3... Q—Q sq), 4 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 B—Q 3, Kt—B 3; 6 B—K 3, P—K 4, but Mr. du Mont was of opinion that the proper places for White's Bishops is at B 4, followed by Kt—K 5, B—K Kt 3 and P—K B 4. The continuation chiefly favoured of late years for Black's 3rd move was Q—Q R 4, and this had given rise to a very high percentage of brilliant games. For his 4th move White had the choice of (a) P—Q Kt 4, (b) B—B 4, and (c) P—Q 4. The first was perhaps the only Gambit that could not be declined, but he thought that Black could accept it and survive the attack, giving as

B I.

an example: 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P×P, Q×P; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Q—Q R 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, Q×Kt P; 5 R—Kt sq, Q—Q 3; 6 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 7 Kt—B 3, P—Q R 3! (this he considered the only move for Black in place of P—Q B 3, as generally played), the next moves for the defence being on the lines P—K 3, B—K 2, P—Q Kt 4, B—Kt 2, Q—Q sq, and R—Q B sq! followed by P—Q B 4!! when Black should get the better game. 6 R—Kt 3 in this variation, followed by playing the R to the K side, was a strong move that had been tried, though without success, by Mr. R. H. V. Scott. Against 5 P—Q R 4, threatening B—R 3, the lecturer thought that the method adopted by Mr. G. A. Thomas was best, *e.g.*, 5... P—K Kt 3 followed by B—Kt 2.

The second form, 4 B—B 4, had received the support of such high authorities as Mr. Amos Burn and Mr. R. C. Griffith, but here again Mr. du Mont joined issue, urging that with the best play on both sides Black speedily obtained an equal game, *e.g.*, 4 B—B 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 P—Q 3, B—Kt 5; 6 K Kt—K 2, P—K 3; 7 Castles, Q Kt—Q 2; 8 P—B 3, B—R 4; 9 B—Q 2, P—B 3; 10 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 3; the Black Kt at Q 4 being at least as strong as the White Kt at K 4.

With regard to the third line for White, 4 P—Q 4, the attack introduced by Lasker was most difficult to meet and should result in White's favour. A game in which Mr. du Mont played the defence proceeded somewhat as follows: 4 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—B 3! (if, instead, 5 B—B 4, Black could play Kt—B 3 with effect), B—Kt 5? (probably Black has nothing better than P—B 3); 6 P—K R 3! B—R 4; 7 P—K Kt 4, B—Kt 3; 8 Kt—K 5! P—B 3; 9 P—K R 4, Q Kt—Q 2; 10 Kt—B 4, Q—B 2; 11 P—R 5, B—K 5; 12 Kt×B, Kt×Kt; 13 Q—B 3, etc. If the attack was properly played by White the great difficulty in this form of the Centre Counter was the development of Black's Q B. As illustrations of the play arising from the last-mentioned variation and in support of his statement as to the large number of brilliant games which it produced, Mr. du Mont gave the following games: (1) H. Wolf (White), Mieses (Black): 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P×P, Q×P; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Q—Q R 4; 4 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—K B 3, B—B 4? (P—B 3 should have been played); 6 Kt—K 5! P—B 3 (if Q Kt—Q 2; 7 Kt—B 4!); 7 B—Q 3? (probably B—Q B 4 is stronger), B×B; 8 Q×B, Q Kt—Q 2; 9 P—B 4, Kt×Kt; 10 B P×Kt, Kt—Q 4; 11 Castles, Kt×Kt; 12 P×Kt, P—K 3; 13 Q—B 3, Q—B 2; 14 R—B 2, R—Q sq; 15 B—Q 2, P—K R 3; 16 Q R—K B sq, R—Q 2; 17 P—K R 4, P—K Kt 4; 18 Q—B 6, R—R 2; 19 P×P, P×P; 20 Q×K P ch, P×Q; 21 R×B ch, K—K 2; 22 B×P mate. (2) Dr. Perlis (White), Mieses (Black): first 4 moves as above; 5 B—Q 3? Kt—B 3; 6 B—Q 2, P—K 4! 7 Kt—Kt 5, Q—Kt 3; 8 Q—K 2, P—Q R 3; 9 Kt—Q B 3, B—K Kt 5; 10 P—B 3, Kt×P; 11 Q×P ch, B—K 3; 12 K Kt—K 2, Kt×Kt; 13 Q×Kt (K 2), Castles; 14 Castles (Q R), B—Q 3; 15 B—Q B 4, K R—K sq; 16 B×B, R×B; 17 Q—B 4, Q—B 7; 18 Q—B sq, Q—B 4; 19 P—K Kt 3, B—K 4; 20 Q—Kt 2, R—Q Kt 3; 21 B—K sq, Q—K 6 ch; 22 B—Q 2, and Mr. du Mont invited his

audience to discover the sacrificial combination leading to a beautiful finish.

Examples of pitfalls in the Centre Counter brought to a conclusion a lecture that had been followed with the keenest interest throughout, and which well deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. R. C. Griffith.

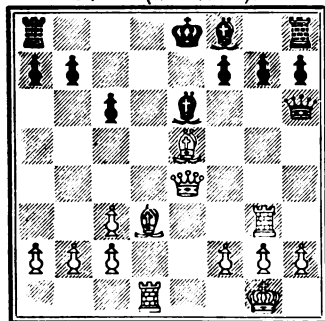
At the close of the lecture Mr. du Mont announced that the Messrs. Bell (who had in preparation a series of works on the openings by himself—the first being the Centre Counter Defence) had kindly promised two copies of Mr. P. W. Sergeant's "Morphy" as prizes for the best performances against Mr. du Mont in the simultaneous exhibition on Saturday, January 12th—see "Chess World" of present number.

QUEEN SACRIFICES IN MASTER-GAMES.

By J. A. WOOLLARD.

Having in some measure, I hope, in my previous selection, corrected the injustice unwittingly done to British and American chess masters in Signor Ferrari's article in *L'Italia Schacchista*, I now append, without further comment, thirty more examples of Queen sacrifices by Continental players. These, with the Rubinstein-Salve ending mentioned by Mr. G. W. Moses (*B.C.M.*, Sept., 1917, page 286), and the Macdonnell-Labourdonnaix ending referred to by Mr. D. Q. Blakely (*B.C.M.*, Nov., page 357), give a combined total of 104 examples. If the suggestion of the anonymous correspondent writing in the October magazine were adopted, and similar sacrifices in amateur games added, the list might easily be swelled to the dimensions of quite a bulky volume, and perhaps when (if ever) the war ends and matters resume a normal course, some enterprising publisher may be found ready to test the extent of the demand for such a compilation.

No. 28.
BLACK (ENGLUND).



WHITE (EDOUARD LASKER).

From the Scheveningen Tour., 1913.

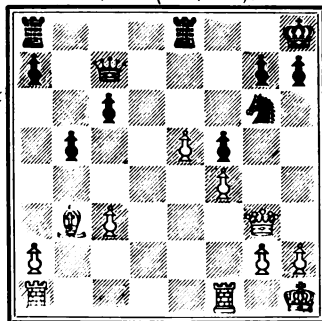
WHITE.

BLACK.

19 Q × P ch
20 B—R 6 mate

18 Castles
19 P × Q

No. 29.
BLACK (S. LOYD).



WHITE (KOLISCH).

From the Paris Tourney, 1867.

WHITE.

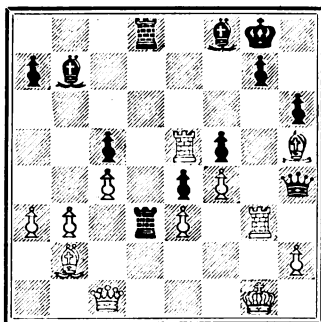
BLACK.

26 Q × Kt
27 R—B 3

26 P × Q
27 Resigns

No. 30.

BLACK (TREYBAL).



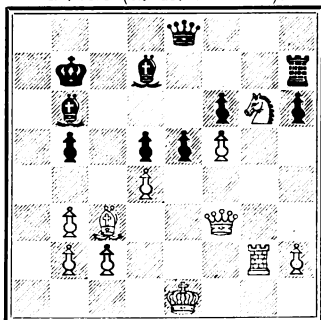
WHITE (JANOWSKI).

From the Prague Tourney, 1908.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|--------------------|
| 30 R—K B P | 30 Q×B! |
| 31 R×Q | 31 R—Q 8 ch |
| 32 K—Kt 2 | 32 R (Q sq)—Q 7 ch |
| 33 K—R 3 | 33 B—B sq ch |
| 34 P—B 5 | 34 R×Q |
| 35 B×R | 35 R—Q B 7 |
| 36 R—Kt sq | 36 K—B 2 |
| 37 P—R 4 | 37 B—Q 3 |
| 38 B—R 3 | 38 P—Kt 3 |
| 39 B×P | 39 R×P ch |
| 40 K—Kt 4 | 40 P×R mate |

No. 31.

BLACK (R. TEICHMANN).



WHITE (R. J. LOMAN).

Match game played in 1892.

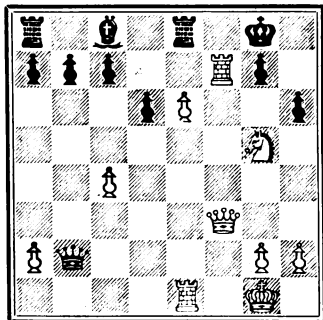
WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 32 R—K 2 | 31 P×P dis. ch |
| 33 R×Q | 32 P×B! |
| 34 Q×P ch | 33 P×P |
| 35 Q—Q sq | 34 B—B 3 |
| 36 P—B 3 | 35 B×R |
| 37 P—B 4 | 36 P—Kt 5 |
| 38 K—Q 2 | 37 B—Q 5 |
| 39 K—B 2 | 38 B—B 6 ch |
| 40 Q—K 2 | 39 B—B 3 |
| 41 K—Kt sq | 40 R—Q 2 |
| 42 Q—K 7 ch | 41 R—Q 5 |
| 43 Resigns | 42 K—K 3 |

No. 32.

BLACK (PROF. STREISSLER).

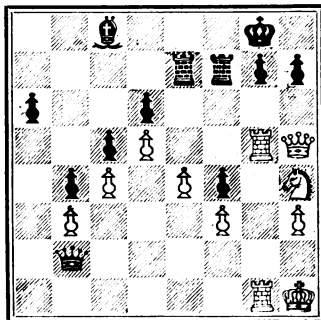


WHITE (J. BERGER).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 R—B 8 ch | 1 K×R |
| 2 Q—B 7 ch | 2 R×Q |
| 3 P×R ch | 3 K—K sq |
| 4 R—K 8 mate | |

No. 33.

BLACK (C. SCHLECHTER).



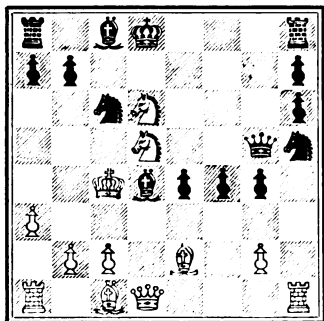
WHITE (D. JANOWSKI).

From the London Tournament, 1899

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|------------|
| 34 Q×P ch | 34 K×Q |
| 35 R—R 5 ch | 35 K—Kt sq |
| 36 Kt—Kt 6 | 36 Resigns |

No. 34.

BLACK (FALKBEER).



WHITE (MATSCHEGO).

WHITE.

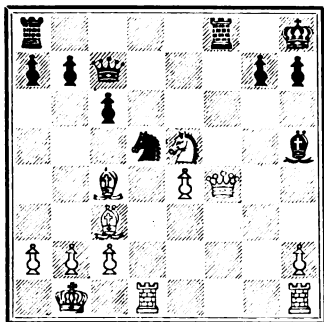
- 18 K×Q
19 K—B 4
20 K—Kt 5
21 K—R 4
22 Kt×P
23 K×P
24 K×Kt
25 K—Q 6

BLACK.

- 17 Q×Kt ch
18 Kt—B 3 ch
19 B—K 3 ch
20 P—R 3 ch
21 P—Kt 4 ch
22 P×Kt ch
23 R—R 4 ch
24 B—Q 4 ch
25 Kt mates

No. 36.

BLACK (ANDERSSSEN).



WHITE (FALKBEER).

WHITE.

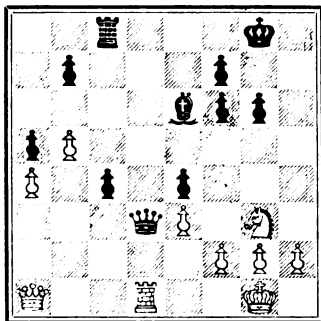
- 23 R×Kt
24 R—Q 7
25 Kt—Kt 6 ch
26 R×Kt P
27 B—K 5
28 R—B 7 dis. ch
29 R×R dis. ch
30 R×Q and wins

BLACK.

- 23 R×Q
24 Q—B sq
25 P×Kt
26 R—K B 6
27 Q—K B sq
28 K—Kt sq
29 K—R 2

No. 35.

BLACK (O. DURAS).



WHITE (F. J. MARSHALL).

From the Vienna Tournament, 1908.

WHITE.

- 30 R×Q
31 Kt—K 4
32 Kt×K B P ch
33 Kt—K 4
34 Q—R 3 ch
35 Kt—B 6 ch

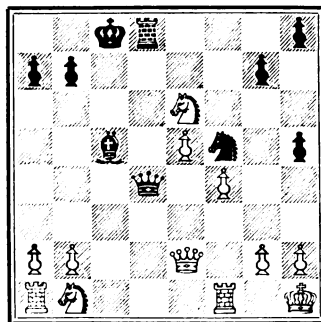
BLACK.

- 29 P—B 6
30 P×R
31 P—Q 7
32 K—B sq
33 B—B 4
34 K—Kt sq
35 K—R sq

And White resigns.

No. 37.

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (FRIEDMAN).

WHITE.

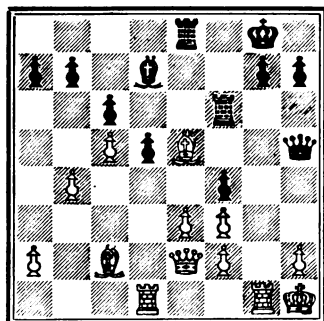
- 18 Kt×Q
19 P×Kt
20 K—Kt sq
21 R—B 2
22 Q×B
23 Q—B sq
24 K×R

BLACK.

- 17 P—R 5
18 Kt—Kt 6 ch
19 P×P dis. ch
20 B×Kt ch
21 B×R ch
22 R—Q 8 ch
23 R—R 8 ch
24 R×Q mate

No. 38.

BLACK (R. TEICHMANN).



WHITE (A. BURN).

From the Hastings Tournament, 1895.

WHITE.

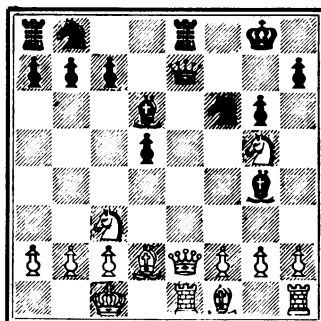
- 2 K×Q
3 K—Kt 2
4 K moves

BLACK.

- 1 Q×R P ch
2 R—B 3 ch
3 B—R 6 ch
4 B—B 8 mate

No. 39.

BLACK (E. SCHALLOPP).



WHITE (DR. GORING).

Played at Leipsic, 1877.

WHITE.

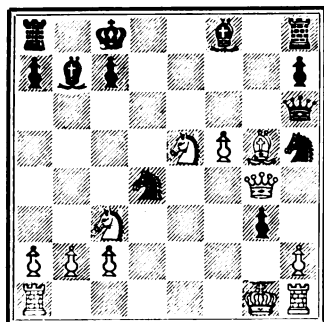
- 16 Q—Kt 5
17 B×Q
18 B—Q 2
19 Kt—Q sq

BLACK.

- 16 Q×R ch
17 B—B 5 ch
18 R—K 8 ch
19 R×Kt mate

No. 40.

BLACK (KIESERITZKI).



WHITE (SCHULTEN).

WHITE.

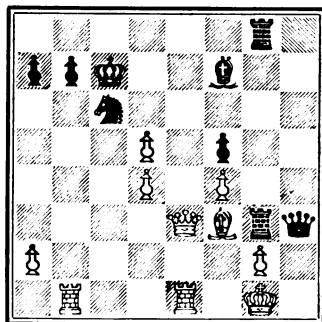
- 17 Q×Q
18 Q×Kt
19 K—B sq
20 K—K 2
21 K—Q 2
22 Kt—Q 3

BLACK.

- 16 Q×B
17 B—Q B 4
18 Kt—K 3 dis. ch
19 P—Kt 7 ch
20 Kt—B 5 ch
21 R—Q sq ch
22 Kt×Q and wins

No. 41.

BLACK (BARDELEBEN).



WHITE (MIESES).

WHITE.

- 1 R×P ch
2 P×Kt ch
3 P—B 7 dis. ch
4 Q—K 8 ch
5 R×R ch
6 P Queens, mate

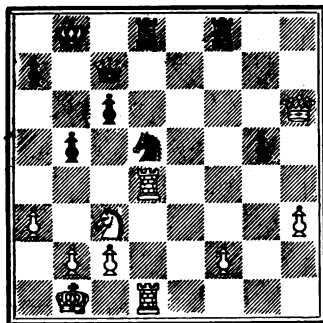
BLACK.

- 1 K×R
2 K—R sq
3 R×B
4 R×Q
5 B×R

From the Barmen Tournament, 1905.

No. 42.

BLACK (H. E. BIRD).



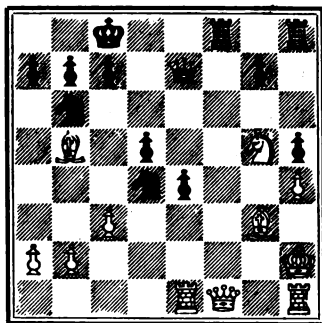
WHITE (L. PAULSEN).

From the Vienna Tourney, 1882.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 28 Kt×P | 28 Q—Kt 3 |
| 29 P—Q B 4 | 29 Kt—B 3 |
| 30 Q×Kt | 30 R×Q |
| 31 R×R ch | 31 K—Kt 2 |
| 32 R(Qsq)—Q 7 ch | 32 K—R 3 |
| 33 R×P ch | 33 Q×R |
| 34 Kt×Q | 34 K×Kt |
| 35 R—K Kt 8 and White won | |

No. 43.

BLACK (H. E. BIRD).

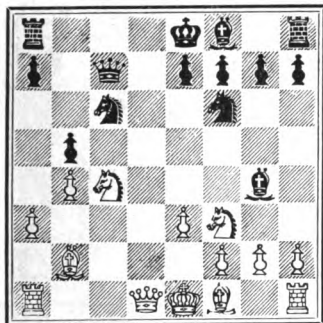


WHITE (W. STEINITZ).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|------------|
| 29 P×Kt | 29 R×Q |
| 30 K R×R | 30 R—B sq |
| 31 R×R ch | 31 Q×R |
| 32 P—Q R 3 | 32 P—B 3 |
| 33 R—K B sq | 33 Q—K sq |
| 34 R—B 7 | 34 Kt—Q 2 |
| 35 B—B sq | 35 Kt—B 3 |
| 36 R—B 7 ch | 36 Resigns |

No. 44.

BLACK (DURAS).



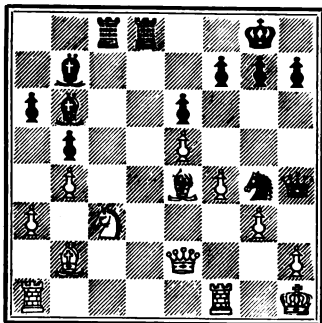
WHITE (RUBINSTEIN).

First Brilliancy Prize, Vienna Tourney, 1908.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 11 Q Kt—K 5 | 11 Kt×Kt |
| 12 Kt×Kt! | 12 B×Q |
| 13 B×P ch | 13 Kt—Q 2 |
| 14 B×Kt ch | 14 Q×B |
| 15 Kt×Q and White won eventually | |

No. 45.

BLACK (RUBINSTEIN).



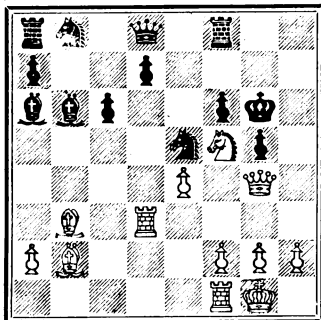
WHITE (ROTLEVY).

National Russian Masters' Tourney, Lodz, 1906.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|-----------|
| 23 P×Q | 22 R×Kt |
| 24 Q×R | 23 R—Q 7 |
| 25 Q—Kt 2 | 24 B×B ch |
| 26 Resigns | 25 R—R 6 |

No. 46.

BLACK (SCHULTER).

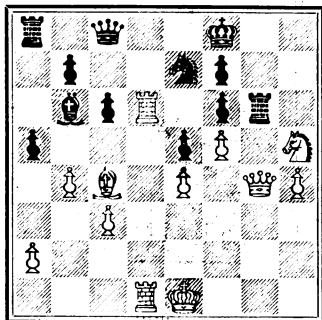


WHITE (J. H. ZUKERTORT).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------|--------------|
| 31 Q—R 5 ch | 31 K×Q |
| 32 R—R 3 ch | 32 K—Kt 5 |
| 33 B—B sq | 33 Kt—B 6 ch |
| 34 R×Kt | 34 R—R sq |
| 35 R—Kt 3 ch | 35 K—R 4 |
| 36 B—B 7 mate | |

No. 47.

BLACK (A. ALBIN).



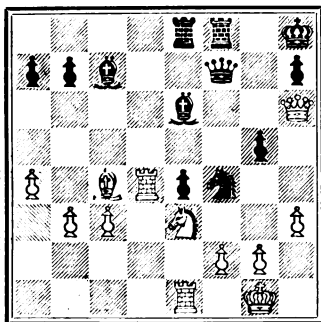
WHITE (C. SCHLECHTER).

From the King's Gambit Tournament
at Vienna, 1905.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------|------------|
| 27 R×K B P | 27 R×Q |
| 28 R×P ch | 28 K—Kt sq |
| 29 Kt—B 6 ch | 29 K—R sq |
| 30 R—R 7 mate | |

No. 48.

BLACK (W. STEINITZ).



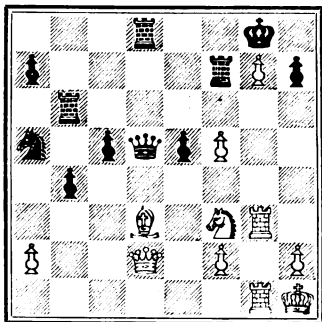
WHITE (MAJOR HANHAM).

Played at New York, 1894.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|----------------|
| 28 K—R sq | 27 Kt×P ch |
| 29 K—Kt sq | 28 Kt×P ch |
| 30 K—R sq | 29 Kt—R 6 ch |
| 31 R—K B sq | 30 Q—B 7 |
| 32 R×Q | 31 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| | 32 Kt—B 7 mate |

No. 49.

BLACK (J. H. ZUKERTORT).



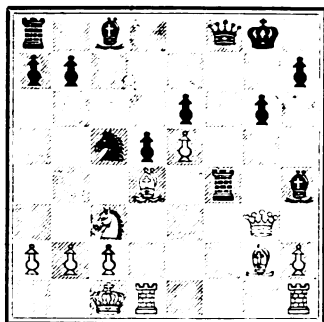
WHITE (A. ANDERSSSEN).

Played at Breslau.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|------------|
| 28 Q—R 6 | 28 Q—Q 3 |
| 29 Q×P ch | 29 K×Q |
| 30 P—B 6 dis ch | 30 K—Kt sq |
| 31 B—R 7 ch | 31 K×B |
| 32 R—R 3 ch | 32 K—Kt sq |
| 33 R—R 8 mate | |

No. 50.

BLACK (REGGIO).



WHITE (TAUBENHAUS).

From the Monte Carlo Tourney, 1903.

WHITE.

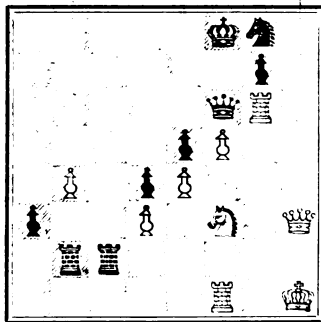
- 18 B×Kt
19 B—K 3
20 P×B
21 B×R
22 B—R 6
23 Q R—B sq
24 Kt×Q P

BLACK.

- 18 Q—R 3
19 B×Q
20 Q—Kt 4
21 Q—K 2
22 B—Q 2
23 P—Q Kt 4
24 Resigns

No. 51.

BLACK (TARRASCH).



WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

From a match game.

WHITE.

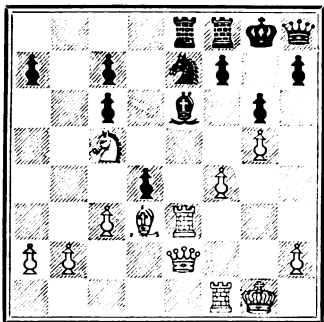
- 52 R×Q ch
53 R—Q sq
54 Q—B sq
55 Kt—Q 2
56 Q×R
57 Q—Q B sq

BLACK.

- 51 P—R 7
52 P×R
53 R—Kt 8
54 R (B 7)—Kt 7
55 R×R
56 R×Kt
57 R×P and wins

No. 52.

BLACK (E. SCHIFFERS).



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

WHITE.

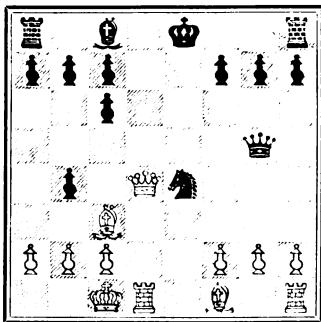
- 21 R×B
22 Q×P ch
23 R—K sq
24 Q×Kt ch
25 R×R ch

BLACK.

- 21 P×R
22 K—Kt 2
23 P×P
24 R×Q
25 Resigns

No. 53.

BLACK (KOLISCH).



WHITE (MACZUSKI).

WHITE.

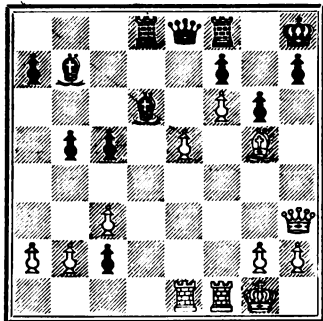
- 12 P—B 4
13 B—Q 2
14 Q—Q 8 ch
15 B—Kt 5 ch
16 R mates

BLACK.

- 12 Q×B P ch
13 Q—Kt 5
14 K×Q
15 K—B sq

No. 54.

BLACK (MAX LANGE).



WHITE (MINCKWITZ).

WHITE.

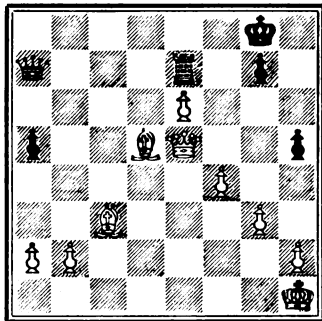
- 22 Q—R 6
23 R—K B 4
24 Q×P ch
25 Mate in two

BLACK.

- 22 R—K Kt sq
23 Q—B sq
24 K×Q

No. 55.

BLACK (STEINITZ).



WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

From the 19th game of the match, 1892.

WHITE.

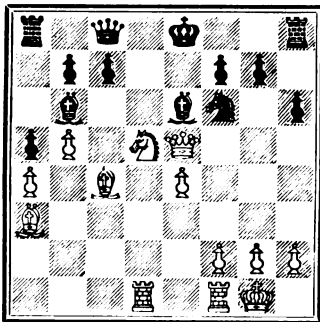
- 39 Q×Kt P ch
40 P—K 7 ch
41 B—K 4 ch

BLACK.

- 39 R×Q
40 K—R 2
41 Resigns

No. 56.

BLACK (HARMONIST).



WHITE (E. SCHALLOPP).

From the Breslau Tournament, 1889.

WHITE.

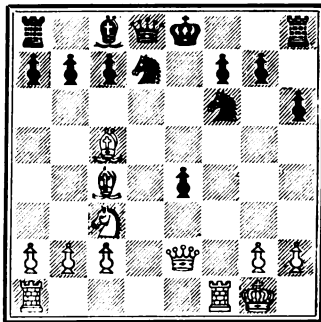
- 18 Q×Kt
19 Kt×P mate

BLACK.

- 18 P×Q

No. 57.

BLACK (SCHALLOPP).



WHITE (ANDERSEN).

White mates in two by:—

WHITE.

- 13 Q×P ch
14 B×P mate

BLACK.

- 13 Kt×Q



SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following two studies were given in the December number :—

Position 257, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 2, ♕ at Q R 7, ♖ at K R 7, ♗ at Q R 6, ♙ at Q R 7, Q B 2, K 4, K B 2. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 B—Q 4! P×B; 2 P—R 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q); 3 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 7; 4 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—R 7; 5 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 8; 6 Q—Q 3 ch, K—R 7! 7 Q—B 4 ch, K—R 6! 8 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 7; 9 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6! 10 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 7; 11 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R 7; 12 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt 7 (K—Kt 8; 13 Q—B 7 mate); 13 Q×P ch, K—Kt 8; 14 Q—K 4 ch, K—R 7; 15 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt 7; 16 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R 7; 17 K—B 2, and mates in four moves.

A clever development of a well-known ending. White has first to sacrifice his Bishop to allow his Queen freer action, and then by a series of checks he must win the Queen's Pawn before playing the decisive move, K—B 2; for if the Pawn were not removed it would give check at the critical moment and spoil everything. The win would be quite commonplace if in the original position the Bishop were not on the board.

Position 258, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 3, ♕ at K 4, ♖ at Q R 4, Q Kt 3, ♗ at K B 3, ♙ at K Kt sq, ♚ at Q Kt 4, K Kt 2, K R 4, K R 6. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 P—R 5, B—R 2! 2 B×B, P—Kt 3; 3 B—Kt 8, K—K 4; 4 P—R 6, P—R 7; 5 B—Q 5, K×B; 6 P—R 7, P—R 8 (Q); 7 P—R 8 (Q) ch, and wins. If 1.., P—R 7; then 2 K—Q 4, or B moves on the long diagonal. This is a rectification of Position 249.

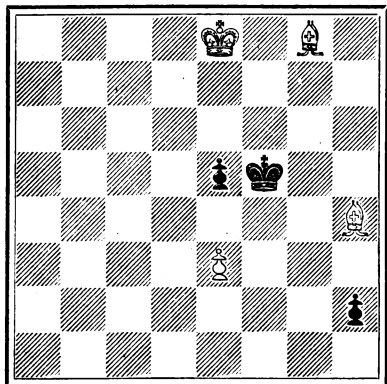
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 257.	No. 258.	Total.
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	46 ..	3 ..	4 ..	53
Mr. R. Garby	46 ..	3 ..	2 ..	51
Col. Kensington	45 ..	0 ..	2 ..	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46 ..	— ..	— ..	46
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	33 ..	3 ..	4 ..	40
Mr. D. M. Liddell	39 ..	— ..	— ..	39
Mr. L. Illingworth	20 ..	4 ..	4 ..	28
Mr. F. W. Yelder	28 ..	— ..	— ..	28
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	22 ..	3 ..	2 ..	27
Mr. E. Sammons	23 ..	3 ..	0 ..	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25 ..	— ..	— ..	25
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	8 ..	4 ..	4 ..	16
Mr. W. T. Pierce	11 ..	1 ..	4 ..	16
Mr. J. B. Lowe	3 ..	2 ..	4 ..	9
Mr. J. Gilchrist	7 ..	3 ..	4 ..	7
Mr. J. Harrison	7 ..	— ..	— ..	7
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	— ..	3 ..	3 ..	6
Mr. A. J. Head	4 ..	— ..	— ..	4

We congratulate Mr. Drewitt on again reaching the top of the list.

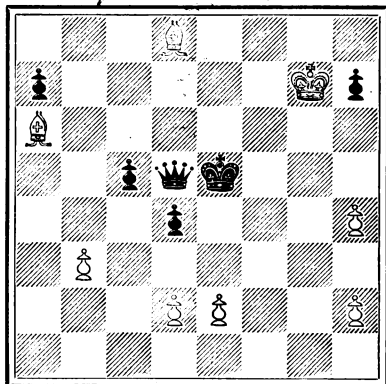
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, and posted by February 28th, 1918.

Position 261. Original.
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 262. Original.
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

OBITUARY.

La Stratégie reports the death on November 5th of M. Eugène Deroste, president of the Union Amicale des Amateurs de la Régence, which he helped to found in 1902. The deceased, who was 68 years old, was a most enthusiastic lover of the game. By profession he was a lawyer.

REVIEWS.

LES ECHECS MODERNES. By Henri Delaire. Fascicule 5. (Paris: Office of *La Stratégie*).

The fifth part of M. Delaire's new work on chess, which reached us too late in December for notice in our last issue, contains a continuation of the chapter on the Theory of the Openings. The *debuts* dealt with are the Evans (conclusion, with an interesting note on the Counter Gambit 4... P—Q 4); the Jerome Gambit; the Hungarian Defence; the Two Knights (and Max Lange); the Ruy Lopez; the Three and Four Knights; the Scotch; and the Ponziani. Well selected illustrative games accompany the analysis.

As announced last month, Mr. Alain C. White has once more furnished to the Problem World evidence of his untiring devotion to the art, making the thirteenth annual volume he has produced, excluding sundry other works. This year—or rather the end of 1917—one

could hardly have expected anything in the shape of such a valuable contribution to problem literature, seeing that he has hearkened to the call of his nation's exigencies and has for some months been engaged on national duties.

The work before us is a treatise of "The White Knights," with an assemblage of over one hundred illustrations. The introductory essay is written by Mr. George Hume, of Nottingham, a well-seasoned composer and solver. His classification and explanations of the positions presented are very instructive and analytic. The subject is much more extensive than one in an off-hand manner would imagine. It is astonishing the diversified strategy which can be extracted from two White Knights with the assistance of King and Pawns. Most of the world's popular problem-composers represented by works of 2 to 52 moves, including a few self-mates, problem endings, and eccentricities, some being published for the first time. The simplicity of some is in great contrast to the subtlety of play and complexity of construction in others. Mr. Hume makes many interesting comparisons, and for this reason the presence of two or three positions based on similar lines is accounted for, *i.e.*, to show different treatment by different composers. There is not much abstruseness in the problems, though a few are involved and planned on principles necessitating delicate and long drawn out play—there is one case of "wind it up and it will go for hours!"

The book is nicely printed and bound in red, the publishers being *The Chess Amateur*, Stroud.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO BRILLIANTS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I shall be very glad if any of your readers can furnish me with, or direct me where to find, the full scores of the games—

Bird *v.* Blackburne, Paris, 1878; and

Napier *v.* Mortimer, Monte Carlo, 1902;

of which the endings were Nos. 13 and 40 in the "Queen Sacrifices" article in your issue of August, 1917.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

8, Lodge Road,

St. John's Wood,

London, N.W. 8, 14th January, 1917.

"STRATEGY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I have invented (probably fifty other men have done the same) a form of Kriegspiel, which I have proved from actual play to be of great interest, both to chess and to Kriegspiel players.

It requires five players, A and B against C and D, and an umpire. A and C play Kriegspiel and the umpire marks the game in the usual way. B and D sit next their respective partners at each side of the umpire's board, and of course study both the umpire's board and also that of their partner and opponent.

B and D have each the option of helping his partner by making three moves at any stage of the game. The moves may be consecutively or singly, or two together. When a position arises where the looking-on partner considers he should move, he says "Wait," if he decide to play he makes his move upon the umpire's board, and the umpire announces what is done in the usual way to both players. If the move involves a capture, he shows the player which piece his partner has captured with, supposing it can be captured by more than one; if, after consideration, the partner decides not to take a move, he says, "Proceed," and the game goes on as usual. No other words except "Wait" and "Proceed" are allowed to be used by the looking-on partners.

After a partner says "Wait" his ally is not allowed to adjust his opponent's pieces, but at any other period he can of course do this as in ordinary Kriegspiel. The interest in this game centres in how intelligently the player interprets a guiding move made by his partner, and in how skilfully the player builds up a position which will offer his looking-on partner the chance of a decisive stroke.

I hope you will bring this form of the game before your readers, as I am sure many of them will derive pleasure from it. We have played hundreds of games here during the last few months, and I will be pleased to answer any questions relating to rules and procedure which experience has taught me.

I call the game "Strategy," and submit a game and a game ending. They are not good examples but will perhaps serve to illustrate the idea.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. D. HAWDON,

Captain of the Newcastle Chess Club.

38, Osborne Avenue,

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27th December, 1917.

"STRATEGY" GAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	26 P—Q 6	26 Q—B 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 B—K 2	27 B—Kt 5 ch	27 K—Q sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	28 B—B 4	28 R×B
4 Q—Q B 2	4 P—K R 4		(Partner 3)
5 B—Q 3	5 P—Q B 3	29 P×R	29 Q×P on B 5
6 P—K R 4	6 P—Q 4	30 P—Q 7	30 Q—B 3
7 K P×P	7 K P×P	31 P×R becomes	31 K×Q
8 P×P	8 P×P	Q and dbl. ch	
9 Kt—B 3	9 B—K 3	32 R—Q B 2	32 B—Q 2
10 Kt—K Kt 5	10 Kt—B 3		(Partner 2)
11 B—K R 7	11 Q—Q 2	33 R×Q ch	33 B×R
12 B—Q 3	12 R—Q B sq	34 K—B 3	34 K—B 2
13 P—Q Kt 3	13 P—Q R 4	35 K—B 4	35 P—K Kt 3
14 B—Q Kt 2	14 Kt—Q Kt 5	36 K—B 5	36 P—K B 4
15 Castles (Q R)	15 Kt×Q	37 R—Q 6	37 P—K Kt 3 ch
	(Partner 1)	38 K—Q 4	38 B×P (c)
16 K×Kt	16 R—Q B 3	39 R×K Kt P	39 B—Q 2
17 B—K 2	17 Q—B 2	40 R—K Kt 5	40 K—Q 3
18 P—Q 4	18 K—Q 2	41 R×R P	41 P—Kt 4
19 R—Q 2	19 R—Q B sq	42 R—K R 8	42 P—Kt 5
20 K R—Q sq	20 B—Q Kt 5 (a)	43 R—Q R 8	43 P—R 5
21 P—Q R 4	21 B×Kt	44 P—R 5	44 P—Kt 6
22 B×B	22 R×B ch	45 P—R 6	45 P—Kt 7
23 K—Kt 2	23 Kt—K 5	46 P—R 7	46 P becomes R (d)
24 Kt×Kt	24 P×Kt	47 P—R 8 Queens	47 R—K R 8
	(Partner 1)	48 Q—K Kt 7	48 R—K R sq
25 P—Q 5 (b)	25 B—K B 4	49 R—Q R 7 (e)	49 R—Q R sq
	(Partner 2)		(Partner 3)
		50 Q×B mate (f)	

(a) Black had tried to play Rook to Q B 8 and Q B 7, so he brought up the Bishop to remove the obstruction.

(b) White gathers by this exchange that the freed Queen's Pawn is intended to go forward.

(c) A lucky escape for the Rook.

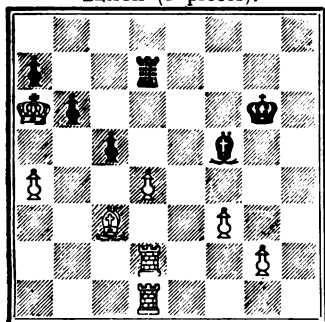
(d) Black fears to take a Queen for the promoted Pawn in case he checks, and the King be close up.

(e) It looks as if Black intended to go behind the Rook's Pawn, so White gambles on it, as his partner must sweep along the line indicated after the guiding move.

(f) It comes off.

"STRATEGY" END-GAME.

BLACK (6 pieces).



WHITE (8 pieces).

White's last move was P—Q 4.

Black's watching partner has two moves but a lost game. (White's watching partner has all his three moves in hand.) When the White Pawn advances, Black's watching partner as a despairing effort claims a move and plays B—K 3. Luckily for him White's partner allows his man to move. He asks if a Pawn can capture, and knowing exactly where it is plays P×P, and Black's partner, taking his last move, plays B—B 5 mate, and pulls a lost game out of the fire.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Paul Taylor (Exeter).—Thanks for "Memories," part of which we hope to be able to make use of later.

We have been rather overwhelmed with examples of Queen Sacrifices in amateur play, and our correspondents must forgive us if we are not able, in these days of paper restriction, to reproduce all that are worthy of reproduction; we have, however, a few examples in type for publication.

J. B. Lowe, S.R.A. (R.N.H.S. Plassy).—The "dummy Pawn rule," introduced in international chess as a result of the framing of a new code of laws at the gathering of experts from home and abroad at the British Chess Association's Congress of 1862, is now obsolete. For discussion on it see the Book of the Congress, pp. lxxii. and xci. A position is given on p. lxxii., apparently composed by Mr. Kling:—White, K on K Kt sq, B on K R 3, Ps on K 2, Q B 6, Q Kt 7; Black, K on K Kt 6, R on Q R sq, B on K R 5, Ps on K Kt 3, K Kt 5, K Kt 7, K 6, Q B 2. White has here to move, and if he captures the Rook and claims any piece, Black replies P×B and mates next move. But if White refuses promotion, Black can only draw.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is again our very pleasant duty to express our sincere thanks to a number of friends for extra support given to help to enable us to "carry on" without raising the subscription rate. From the list published below it will be seen that the sum received during January amounts to £6 18s., which, together with the £7 14s. previously acknowledged, brings the aggregate total to £14 12s.

We have also to report a gratifying increase in the number of subscribers. To date we have gained this year 38 new supporters, and lost 17, a net gain of 21, which is very encouraging.

The donations are recorded in the order of receipt.

We have still to urge a number of subscribers to help us by remitting on an early date the subscription (8/-) for the current volume.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
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"Anonymous"	8/-	4/-	12/-

La Stratégie's 55th correspondence tournament has been won by Count J. de Villeneuve Esclapon (8 points), with M. G. Courteaud one point behind.

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chess Club, after passing through a bad period, is now looking up again, we are glad to hear. There are some new members, including a promising juvenile or two, and the financial balance is on the right side.

The London Chess League competition, which again this season is of an entirely friendly and informal character, has attracted the following entry: Battersea, Bohemians, Hampstead, Islington, and Metropolitan. The matches are being played with 8 players a side.

The Falkirk Herald states that Dr. R. C. Macdonald, after a very promising start in the West of Scotland championship cup tourney,

had to retire from the contest, having been suddenly transferred from Glasgow, in the course of his duties as a medical officer with the Army.

The Leopold Trebitsch Memorial Tournament at the Vienna Chess Club only obtained four entries this season—Schlechter, and Drs. Asztalos, Tartakover, and Vidmar. It began on November 26th, each player having to meet each of the others four times. The result is not yet to hand.

A tournament is being conducted at the Los Angeles Chess Club on the same principles as the one held there two years ago, viz., that players scoring 60 per cent. or over in the preliminary section go into the final. This time there were 14 entries, and Messrs. Testa, Stephenson, Fawcett, and L'Hommede qualified for the final. Mr. Mlotkowski is not competing.

Mr. G. H. Haines, of 241, Stockport Road, Manchester, writes to say that a new correspondence chess league has been formed, with himself as hon. sec. Its name is the Galen Correspondence Chess League, and it is specially open to members of the pharmaceutical calling. The league roll is now 40 strong, and over 60 games have been arranged.

The championship tournament of the Capetown Chess Club has again been won by Mr. A. J. A. Cameron. Only four players entered and a treble-round contest was held, the placing being 1, Cameron (8 points); 2, Fagan (6); 3, Meihuizen ($2\frac{1}{2}$); and 4, Dr. Murray ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Curiously, Dr. Murray's only win was against the champion, whose only loss it was.

On January 10th the Strandtown C.C. met at Belfast a team of soldiers from the Ballykinlar Command Depot and defeated them by 10 games to 2. Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, the Irish champion, suffered defeat on the top board at the hands of Pte. Barrow; but after the match he played two simultaneous blindfold games against the strongest of the visitors, and won both.

Commenting on Sir W. Watson Rutherford's well-deserved appearance in the Birthday Honours List, *The Field* says: "He and Mr. Bonar Law are the two strongest chess players in the House of Commons. Sir W. Watson Rutherford is a man of great all-round ability, and had he had time to devote more than a passing attention to chess would probably have become one of the world's leading players."

The championship of the Metropolitan Chess Club at present shows W. P. MacBean leading with 3 points out of 3, and 2 games adjourned. J. M. Bee stands second, with 3 out of 4. A welcome return to the club, and to chess in general, is that of H. G. Cole, who tied for second place with the present British champion in the Federation Congress at Richmond in 1912; but Mr. Cole has not yet had time to play himself back to form in the Metropolitan championship.

The Battersea Chess Club, under the guidance of Messrs. W. H. Carter (president), H. W. Sansom (match captain and hon. sec.), and S. P. Lees (hon. treasurer), is "carrying on" in this 34th years of its existence, in spite of very difficult conditions. The chief features of the Battersea programme are the tournaments, which continue to attract good entries, and the league matches. We note that Mr. Booth, the late hon. sec., has now a commission in the Royal Engineers.

The present season of the Liverpool Central Chess Club has been a record one, as far as new members are concerned, and the membership is now over 150. It has been decided to hold a problem and end-game solving competition, a fresh problem and end-game being set up on the club's demonstration-boards each week, and the solutions (or attempts) being placed weekly in a box provided for the purpose. At the end of the season a prize will be given to the member scoring the highest number of points.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary Correspondent states that Mr. Bonar Law, at the time when Sir Douglas Haig's critics were making their violent onslaught in the House of Commons the other night, was engaged in a game of chess with Captain Barnett. Captain R. W. Barnett, M.P., who is not only a soldier, a politician, and a chess-player, but also a writer who has contributed some highly interesting descriptions of the war on the Italian front to *The Globe*, draws our attention to a recent article in *The Times* on "The Game of War : Chessmen and Soldiers," to which we hope to return in our next issue.

A "Military Correspondent," writing in *The Sunday Times* recently of the present war situation, says: "War has often been compared with a game of chess, and though the comparison may fail in certain phases, it never rings so true as in the end game. The onlooker may be unable to detect the real value of the moves, even when one player with defeat in sight deliberately invites a stalemate. He moves back and forth, from 'check' to 'check,' threatening an endless game, and, if skilful enough, always presenting openings for a stalemate, in the hope that his adversary may become disheartened and thereby consent to a draw."

In our issue of November, 1917, we mentioned, on the authority of a correspondent, Private Francis, the spread of chess to Dar-es-salaam, East Africa. *The Western Daily Mercury* last month had a contribution from "King's Rook," who quoted a letter he had received from Pioneer Rupert Cook, late captain of the Exeter Chess Club. The latter was delighted to find a big and flourishing chess club at Dar-es-salaam, with a tourney in full swing. One of the strongest players was D. V. Roberts, formerly of Hampshire, and then of Pretoria, where he founded the now existing chess club.

Akuba Rubinstein, the Russian master, seems definitely to have thrown in his lot with his country's enemies, for, after residing and playing chess in Warsaw under German-Austrian rule, he arranged to

play a match against Schlechter in December last. We learn from the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*, however, that this match has been postponed. From the same source we learn that the Jubilee Tournament of the Berlin Chess Society ended in a tie between John and Johner (presumably the Swiss master, Paul Johner), who scored $9\frac{1}{2}$ points each out of 11; Post and Zirker divided 3rd and 4th prizes with 7 points each.

The big tournament at the Café de la Régence, which we mentioned in our last issue, has ended in a victory for A. Aurbach, with the very fine score of $14\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 15. The remaining prize-winners were: 2nd, A. Sibert ($12\frac{1}{2}$); 3rd, F. M. Antoniadi (12); and 4th, W. Bienstock (11).

The Académie Ludo has also been running a tournament of 16 players, the 1st prize falling to a Serbian amateur, M. Boskovitch, who won all his games. P. Henry was 2nd with $11\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Chess is evidently flourishing again in Paris, where, by the way, the Cercle Philidor has returned to its old home in the Brasserie Russe, 39, Boulevard du Temple.

On Saturday, January 12th, as arranged, Mr. du Mont played simultaneously against fifteen opponents, at the Hampstead Chess Club, the single player taking Black and playing the Centre Counter Defence at all boards. The team opposed to him included several members of the club's first-class, and Mr. du Mont's performance in scoring six wins, five draws, and four losses in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' play in face of the self-imposed handicap, was exceptionally good. The few unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. R. C. Griffith, who in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. du Mont alluded to the fact that Mr. du Mont was not only short of match practice, but had only lately recovered from illness. The prizes for the two best performances against Mr. du Mont were won by Mr. J. Birnberg (the Cambridge University champion) and Mr. H. Rowson. The other victories were scored by Messrs. W. Winter and J. H. White.

The City of London's Chess Club's championship tournament this season has produced some surprises and what looks likely to be a close finish. The holder for the past two years, E. G. Sergeant, after a capital start, lost a game to Wainwright, drew with Macdonald, and finished up with a loss to P. W. Sergeant, which has probably spoilt his chance of gaining the title for the third year in succession. The scores of the competitors after the penultimate round on January 20th were as follows:—E. G. Sergeant, $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 6 (finished); P. W. Sergeant $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5, with an adjourned game against Germann; E. Macdonald, 3 out of 4, with Jacob and Jesty still to play; G. E. Wainwright, 3 out of 5, with Jacobs to play; Th. Germann, 2 out of 5; H. Jacobs, 1 out to 4; and E. T. Jesty, 1 out of 5. W. H. Watts retired after losing to Germann and Jesty. Four of the games from the tournament appear in the Games Department this month.

A subscriber living at Angers, France, has the following chess works for sale :—

La Stratégie, first 9 years (1867-75), bound in 4 volumes, red cloth, containing the MacDonnell-La Bourdonnais games, with notes from all sources—30 francs.

La Palamède, July-December, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1847, bound in 5 volumes, red cloth—20 francs.

Walker, *Chess Studies* (1844), very beautifully bound in morocco, good condition, 30 francs.

J. B. of Bridport, *Chess Problems* (London, 1865), original covers—7 francs.

Jaenisch, *Treatise on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to Chess* (St. Petersburg, 1862), 2 volumes, with 31 plates—15 francs.

Durand, Metton, Prédi, *Stratégie Raisonnée* (Paris, 1862), 2 volumes, well bound in limp cloth—25 francs.

We shall be pleased to hear from any of our readers who may wish to acquire any of these works.

A friendly match between the Leeds and Bradford Clubs was played in the rooms of the Leeds Club, Gambit Café, Park Row, on January 19th, and resulted in a draw, each side winning 10 games and drawing 4. Full score :—

LEEDS.						BRADFORD.					
F. D. Yates	..	..	..	..	½	A. G. Conde	..	..	..	..	½
H. A. Burton	..	..	..	..	1	J. Foulds	..	..	..	..	0
F. Schofield	..	..	..	..	1	H. L. Brooke	..	..	..	..	0
E. Skirrow	..	..	..	..	0	J. A. Guy	..	..	..	..	1
A. Williams	..	..	..	..	0	A. Shackleton	..	..	..	..	1
S. Leader	..	..	..	..	1	J. A. Woollard	..	..	..	..	0
W. E. Jackson	..	..	..	..	½	H. W. Hodgkinson	..	..	..	..	½
A. Illingworth	..	..	..	..	1	W. C. Wilson	..	..	..	..	0
C. Sandberg	..	..	..	..	0	J. W. Morton	..	..	..	..	1
W. A. Guttridge	..	..	..	..	1	G. E. Staynes	..	..	..	..	0
W. Pearce	..	..	..	..	1	J. R. Deacon	..	..	..	..	0
G. W. Beaumot	..	..	..	..	½	W. Shaw	..	..	..	..	½
J. A. Brown	..	..	..	..	0	L. Fletcher	..	..	..	..	1
E. C. Horrell	..	..	..	..	0	R. J. Smith	..	..	..	..	1
Dr. Monies	..	..	..	..	½	J. Chester	..	..	..	..	½
W. Skirrow	..	..	..	..	0	H. Steel	..	..	..	..	1
J. W. Pullon	..	..	..	..	0	J. Watmough	..	..	..	..	1
J. E. Walker	..	..	..	..	0	F. Messenger	..	..	..	..	1
J. R. Musgrave	..	..	..	..	0	H. W. Law	..	..	..	..	1
A. Hayward	..	..	..	..	0	J. Bell	..	..	..	..	1
J. S. Capper	..	..	..	..	1	J. Nowell	..	..	..	..	0
B. F. Hollings	..	..	..	..	1	F. T. Hammond	..	..	..	—	0
H. Grover	..	..	..	..	1	C. Wells	..	..	..	..	0
H. Ginsberg	..	..	..	..	1	F. Walton	..	..	..	..	0

12

12

A match of 10 games up, draws not counting, between David Janowski and Charles Jaffe began at the New York Chess Club on November 10th last. The stakes were \$200 a side, and Janowski conceded his opponent 4 games start. The latest score to reach

us showed Jaffe leading by 5 points to 4, with 3 games drawn. We append the first game, one of the most interesting of the series.

First game, played on November 10th and 11th, 1917.

GAME No. 4,406.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.
JAFFE.

BLACK.
JANOWSKI.

1 P—Q 4

1 Kt—K B 3

.....In conjunction with Black's next move, the so-called "Tchigorin Defence," now becoming rather fashionable.

2 Kt—K B 3

2 P—K 3

3 B—Kt 5

Not usually played so early, though there seems no objection to the move now if it is to be played at all.

4 P—K 3

3 B—K 2

5 B—Q 3

4 P—Q Kt 3

6 Q Kt—Q 2

5 B—Kt 2

7 Kt—K 5

6 P—Q 4

8 B—Kt 5

7 Q Kt—Q 2

9 Kt—B 6

8 Castles

10 B×B

9 B×Kt

11 Q—K 2

10 R—Kt sq

12 B×B

11 Kt—K sq

Black having so cramped a game, it appears better for White not to exchange but to play 10 B—B 4.

13 Castles K R

12 Q×B

14 B×Kt

13 Q—Q 3

15 P—Q B 4

14 Q×B

16 K R—B sq

15 Kt—Q 3

17 P—Q Kt 3

16 P—Q B 3

18 R—B 2

17 Q R—B sq

19 Q R—Q B sq

18 R—B 2

20 P—B 5

19 K R—B sq

21 P×P

20 P×P

22 Kt—B 3

21 Kt—B 4

23 Kt—Q 4

22 Q—K 2

24 Q—Q 3

23 Kt—R 3

25 Q—B 3

24 P—Kt 3

26 Kt—B 3

25 P—K 4

27 R—Q sq

26 P—B 3

28 P—Q Kt 4

27 Kt—B 2

29 Kt—Q 2

28 P—Q R 3

29 P—K 5

30 P—B 4

30 P×P e.p.

31 Kt×P

31 R—K sq

32 R—K 2

32 R—Kt 2

33 P—Q R 3

33 P—B 4

34 R—Q 4

34 R (K sq)—Kt sq

.....The doubling of the Rooks on this file is ineffective against White's K side tactics.

35 P—Kt 4 !

35 P×P

36 R×Kt P

36 Kt—R 3

37 R—K B 4

37 P—R 4

38 R—K Kt 2

38 P×P

39 P×P

39 R—K sq

40 Kt—Q 4 !

40 R—B 2

41 R—Kt 3

41 R—R sq

42 R (Kt 3)—B 3

42 Q—Kt 4 ch

43 K—R sq

43 Q—K 4

44 Q—Q 2

44 R (B 2)—B sq

45 Q—K B 2

45 R—R 8 ch

46 K—Kt 2

46 Q—Kt 4 ch

47 R—Kt 3

47 Q—K 2

48 R (Kt 3)—B 3

48 Q—Kt 4 ch

49 K—R 3

49 Q—K 2

50 R—B 6

50 Q—Q 2 ch

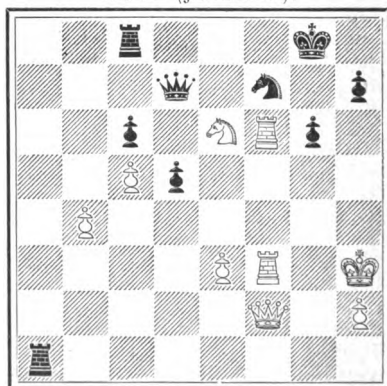
51 Kt—K 6

51 Kt—B 2

Position after Black's 51st move :—

Kt—B 2

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (JAFFE).

52 K—Kt 2

Jaffe now loses the benefit of his superior play up to this point. With 52 Q—Kt 3 he had a win. If in reply R—K sq, 53 Q—K 5! for, of course, Black cannot capture without being mated, and 54 R×P ch is threatened. Also if 52... K—R sq; 53 Q—K 5 wins at once. If 52... R (R 8)—R sq; 53 R×P ch, K—R sq; 54 Q—R 4, &c. And if 52... Q—K 2, then 53 Q—R 4, P—Kt 4; 54 Q—

Q 4, &c. After the text-move only a draw remains.

52 R (B sq)—R sq
53 Q×Kt
54 R—B 8 ch
54 R×R
55 R×R ch
55 K—Kt 2
56 Q—Kt 2 ch
56 K×R
57 Q×R
57 Q—Kt 5 ch

.....And after 58 K—B 2, Q—R 5 ch, a series of checks led to a draw being agreed on the 61st move.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Played at the National Liberal Club, December 7th, 1917, in match N.L.C. Chess Circle v. Kew.

GAME No. 4,407.

French Defence.

WHITE. W. E. BONWICK (N.L.C.).	BLACK. A. HOWELL (Kew).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5
5 P—K 5	5 P—K R 3
6 B—Q 2	

Probably the best continuation against the McCutcheon Defence.

6 K Kt—Q 2

....Marshall (v. Lasker, championship match, 1907) played 6... B×Kt; 7 P×B, Kt—K 5. It is doubtful whether Lasker's reply, 8 Q—Kt 4, is best. An alternative that promises good results is 8 B—Q 3, Kt×B; 9 Q×Kt, Kt—Q 2; 10 P—K B 4, P—Q B 4; 11 P×P, Kt×B P; 12 Kt—B 3, Q—Kt 3; 13 Kt—Q 4, B—Q 2; 14 Castles, R—Q B sq; 15 Q R—Kt sq, Q—B 2; 16 P—B 5.

7 P—Q R 3

With the object of making Black declare his intentions with regard to the K B; the idea being that if 7... B—R 4, White could answer 8... P—Q B 4 by Kt—Kt 5, threatening Kt—Q 6 ch. While if, as in the text, B×Kt, then P×B would strengthen White's centre.

8 P×B	7 B×Kt 8 P—Q B 4
.....Black is too undeveloped to Castle. <i>E.g.</i> , 9... Castles; 10 Q—Kt 4, K—R sq; 11 B—Q 3, P—K B 4; 12 Q—R 3, Q—K 2; 13 P—Kt 4.	
9 Q—Kt 4	9 K—B sq
10 Kt—B 3	

In view of Black's attack upon the centre, for if, instead, 10 P—K B 4, then Kt—Q B 3; 11 Kt—B 3, Q—Kt 3; 12 P—B 5 (12 B—K 3, Q—Kt 7), P×B P; 13 Q×B P, Kt (Q 2)×P.

10 Kt—Q B 3
11 B—K 2
11 P—B 5

.....Seeking to barricade the position, but there is a weak spot in Black's armour, which is cleverly exploited by his opponent, who never loses sight of his object.

12 Castles (K R)	12 Kt—K 2
13 Kt—R 4	13 P—B 4
14 Kt—Kt 6 ch	14 Kt×Kt

.....The capture is forced either now or on the next move.

15 Q×Kt	15 Q—K sq
16 Q—Kt 3	16 P—K Kt 4
17 Q—R 3	17 K—Kt 2
18 B—R 5	18 Q—K 2
19 P—B 3	19 P—Kt 3

- 20 Q—Kt 3 20 K—R 2
 21 P—K R 4 21 K R—Kt sq
 22 P×P 22 P×P
 23 Q—R 2 23 K—Kt 2
 24 P—Kt 4 24 P—B 5

.....Now Black, apparently, is safe, but while White has encouraged the block on the K side he has had in readiness a plan for breaking through on the Q side.

25 K—B 2

White wishes to support his K B by a R in order to prevent a counter-attack by the sacrifice of the Exchange.

- 25 B—Kt 2
 26 R—R sq 26 R—R sq
 27 P—R 4

Revealing his strategy. The Black Q side is now fixed.

27 Q R—K B sq

.....Apparently Black feared the possibility of the sacrifice of the B for two Pawns.

- 28 B—B sq 28 Q—Q sq
 29 B—R 3 29 Q R—Kt sq
 30 Q—Kt sq 30 R—R 3
 31 Q—Kt sq 31 R(Ktsq)—R sq

.....This does not turn out well, but it is difficult to find a good move for Black; if, for instance, 31.., P—R 4; 32 Q—Kt 5, Q—B 2; 32 B—K 7, K—R 2; 33 B—B 7!

- 32 Q—Kt 4 32 Kt—Kt sq
 33 Q—K 7 ch 33 Q×Q
 34 B×Q 34 Kt—Q 2
 35 B×P 35 R(R 3)—R 2
 36 B×P and wins

The game forms an interesting study in position play, White carrying out a long meditated plan most effectively.

The following two games were played in the current championship of the City of London Chess Club:—

GAME No. 4,408.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
 E. G. SERGEANT. TH. GERMANN.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—Q B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
 3 B—B 4 3 B—B 4

.....Many theorists prefer 3.., B—Kt 5.

- 4 P—Q 3 4 Kt—B 3
 5 B—K Kt 5

The usual P—B 4 is better. In reply to the text-move 5.., Kt—Q R 4 is to Black's advantage, as shown by an analysis in *The Field*. 6 Kt—Q 5 is not then so strong as it looks.

- 5 P—K R 3
 6 B—R 4 6 P—K Kt 4?

.....This advance is very compromising. Again Kt—Q R 4 is better.

- 7 B—Kt 3 7 P—Q 3
 8 P—K R 4 8 R—K Kt sq
 9 P×P 9 P×P
 10 Kt—Q 5 10 B—K 3
 11 Kt—K B 3 11 B×Kt

- 12 P×B 12 Kt—K 2
 13 Q—K 2 13 Q—Q 2

.....Black cannot afford to win the advanced Q P, for then P—Q 4 comes in with great effect.

- 14 Castles (Q R) 14 Castles

.....He should have prefaced this with P—Kt 5, to prevent White's next move.

- 15 P—Q 4 15 P×P
 16 B—Kt 5 16 P—B 3
 17 P×P 17 P×P
 18 B—R 6 ch 18 K—B 2
 19 Kt×Q P 19 Kt (B 3)—Q 4

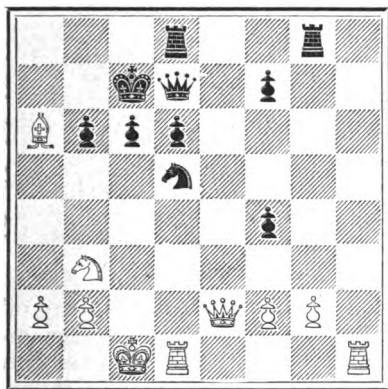
.....With 19.., B×Kt; 20 R×B, Kt—B 4, and if 21 R—Q Kt 4, R—Kt sq, Black would have had at least a playable game. Now he is hopeless.

- 20 Kt—Kt 3 20 B—Kt 3
 21 P—Q B 4 21 Kt—B 5
 22 B×Kt 22 P×B
 23 P—B 5 23 Kt—Q 4
 24 P×B ch 24 P×P

Position after Black's 24th move :—

P × P

BLACK (GERMANN).



WHITE (E. G. SERGEANT).

25 R × Kt

A neat stroke, which brings about a speedy termination. After White's next move, if instead of 27... Q—K 3, Q—B sq, then 27 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq dis. ch; 28 K—Kt sq, Q—B 4 ch; 29 K—R sq, Q—K 3; 30 Q × Q, followed by 31 Kt—Q 4.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-----------------|
| 25 | P × R | 25 | P × R |
| 26 | B—Kt 5 | 26 | Q—K 3 |
| 27 | Q × Q | 27 | P × Q |
| 28 | Kt—Q 4 | 28 | R—Q B sq |
| 29 | R—R 7 ch | 29 | K—Kt sq dis. ch |
| 30 | Kt—B 6 ch | 30 | R × Kt ch |
| 31 | B × R | 31 | R × P |
| 32 | R—K 7 | 32 | R × P |
| 33 | R × P | 33 | P—B 6 |
| 34 | R—B 6 | 34 | R—B 8 ch |
| 35 | K—B 2 | 35 | R—B 7 ch |
| 36 | K—Kt 3 | 36 | R—B 8 |
| 37 | B × P | 37 | Resigns |

GAME No. 4,409.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

E. T. JESTY.

BLACK.

G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | P—K 4 | 1 | P—K 4 |
| 2 | Kt—K B 3 | 2 | Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 | B—Kt 5 | 3 | P—Q R 3 |
| 4 | B—R 4 | 4 | Kt—B 3 |
| 5 | Castles | 5 | P—Q Kt 4 |

.....Not usual at this stage, though it was played, *e.g.*, by Morphy in an off-hand game against Löwenthal in 1859; and again in Tarrasch *v.* Burn, Ostend, 1907, and in Lasker *v.* Janowski, 10th match game, 1910.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|-------|
| 6 | B—Kt 3 | 6 | B—K 2 |
| 7 | P—B 3 | | |

Not so good as 7 P—Q 4, for, as *The Field* points out, it allows Kt × P; 8 B—Q 5 (if 8 R—K sq, then 8... P—Q 4; 9 P—Q 3, Kt—B 4; 10 Kt × P, Kt × Kt; 11 R × Kt, Kt × B; 12 Q × Kt, P—Q B 3), Kt—B 3; 9 B × Kt, P × B; 10 Kt × P, Q—Q 4; 11 P—Q 4, P—Q B 4, with two Bs *v.* B and Kt, and a slight advantage in development. But Black fails to take advantage of this chance.

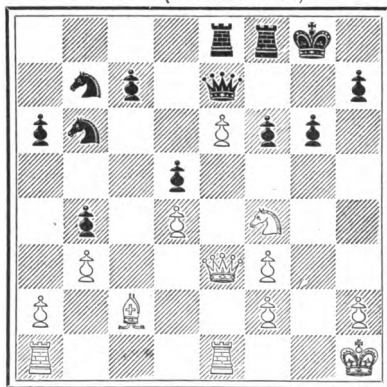
7 P—Q 3

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|----------|
| 8 | P—Q 4 | 8 | P × P |
| 9 | P × P | 9 | B—Kt 5 |
| 10 | B—K 3 | 10 | Castles |
| 11 | Kt—B 3 | 11 | P—Kt 5 |
| 12 | Kt—K 2 | 12 | Kt—Q R 4 |
| 13 | B—B 2 | 13 | P—Q 4 |
| 14 | P—K 5 | 14 | Kt—Q 2 |

Position after Black's 24th move :—

Q R—K sq

BLACK (WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (JESTY).

.....Kt—K sq is correct, retaining this Kt for the defence instead of sending it to join the other on the Q side, where they have no future.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 Kt—B 4 | 15 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 16 Q—Q 3 | 16 P—Kt 3 |
| 17 P—Q Kt 3 | 17 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 18 K R—K sq | 18 B×Kt? |
| 19 P×B | 19 B—Kt 4 |
| 20 Kt—Kt 2 | 20 B×B |
| 21 Q×B | 21 P—B 3? |
| 22 Kt—B 4! | 22 Q—Q 2 |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 23 P—K 6 | 23 Q—K 2 |
| 24 K—R sq | 24 Q R—K sq |

See Diagram, page 57.

- 25 Kt×P
Excellent and conclusive.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 26 B×P | 25 P×Kt |
| 27 B×R | 26 Q×P |
| 28 R×Q | 27 Q×Q |
| 29 R—Kt sq ch | 28 Kt—Q 3 |
| | 29 Resigns |
-If K—R 2, 30 P—B 4, and mate in three cannot be averted.

L'Eco degli Scacchi (which is to make much more of a feature of its French and English sections in 1918) gives the following games as played in Russia recently between the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaevitch and M. Shumoff. The notes marked (S.) are by M. V. Sarubin.

GAME No. 4,410.

Kieseritzky Gambit,

WHITE. GRAND DUKE CON- STANTINE.	BLACK. M. SHUMOFF.
--	-----------------------

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 P—K R 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | 5 Kt—K B 3. |
| 6 B—B 4 | 6 P—Q 4 |
| 7 P×P | 7 B—Q 3 |

.....B—Kt 2 is better.

- 8 P—Q 4
8 Castles, B×Kt, would have brought about the Rice Gambit, which probably gives White no winning chance (S.).

8 Kt—R 4

- 9 Kt—Q B 3

9 Castles, Q×P (for 9... P—B 6, see a game in Cook's *Compendium*, p. 187, col. 5); 10 R×P, Kt×R; 11 B×Kt, P—Kt 6; 12 Q—B 3, B×Kt; 13 P×B, B—Kt 5; 14 Q×P, Q×Q; 15 B×Q, occurred in a game Freymann v. Rosselli, Abbazia, 1912. The game was drawn, but Freymann should probably have won.

9 Q—K 2

- 10 B—Kt 5 ch 10 P—B 3
.....In a game Steinitz v. Thorold in 1864, Thorold played 10... K—B sq, and the continuation was 11 Castles, B×Kt; 12

P×B, Q×P?—12... Q—B 4 ch being better. 10... K—Q sq was played in another game v. Steinitz by Belaieff (*Compendium*, p. 187, col. 4).

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 11 P×P | 11 P×P |
| 12 Kt—Q 5 | 12 Q—K 3 |
| 13 Kt—B 7 ch! | 13 B×Kt |
| 14 B—B 4 | 14 Q—K 2 |
| 15 B×P ch | 15 K—B sq |

.....It would have been better to give up the Queen for the three pieces (S.).

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 16 B×Kt | 16 B×Kt |
| 17 P×B | 17 Q×K P ch |
| 18 Q—K 2 | 18 Q×B |
| 19 B×P | 19 B—R 3 |

.....M. Sarubin refers to a game Steinitz v. Dixon, in which the latter here played B—B 4.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 20 B—R 6 ch | 20 K—Kt sq |
|-------------|------------|
-Not, of course, Q×B, for then 21 R—B sq ch, &c.

- 21 Castles K R!!

Quite correct, and deadly to Black (S.).

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 22 Q—B 2 | 21 Q—B 4 ch |
| 23 R×Q | 22 Q×Q ch |
| 24 R—Q sq | 23 Kt—Q 2 |
| | 24 Kt—B sq |

.....But why not now 24... Kt—K 4, threatening Kt—B 2? Black is too hasty here.

25 R—Q 4	25 R—K sq	30 R×P ch	30 K—R 2
26 R×P ch	26 Kt—Kt 3	31 R (B 2)—B 6	31 R (R sq)-Kt sq
27 P—R 5	27 B—B sq	32 R×B	32 R (Kt sq)×R
28 R—Kt 3	28 B—K 3	33 R×R (K 8)	33 Resigns
29 P×Kt	29 P×P		

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

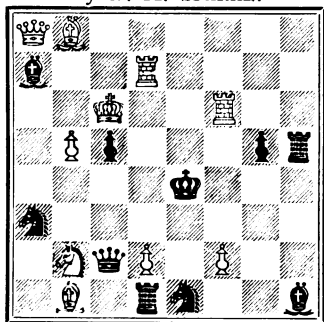
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

G.C.C.P.C., December, 1917, award. Judges: Messrs. Wurzburg and Marble.

First prize, by F. E. Godfrey, Philadelphia.—White: K at K Kt 8; Q at Q Kt 8; Rs at Q 8 and Q R 6; Bs at K R 8 and K B 3; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q B 7; Ps at K R 4, 5, Q 3 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 4; B at Q 4; Ps at K B 2 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

Second prize, by C. W. Sheppard, Norristown, Pa.—White: K at Q R sq; Q at K Kt 5; R at K B 2; Bs at Q 8 and Q Kt sq; Kts at K 3 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 5; R at K B 2; B at K R 8; Kts at K 4 and Q 4; P at Q B 5. Mate in two.

By A. M. SPARKE.



Mate in two.

Third prize, A. Ellerman.

Hon. mens.: A. Ellerman, A. M. Sparke, and A. Ellerman, in order named.

Dr. Wurzburg makes the terse remark respecting the second honorably mentioned position, "main play new to me." As it possesses the elements of some novelty and is decidedly clever, we consider its reproduction here will be enjoyed.

Sixth "Meredith" Tourney.

First prize, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, Sydney.—White: K at Q B 8; Q at Q B 4; Rs at Q 3 and Q Kt 5; Bs at K 7 and Q sq. Black: K at Q R 5; Rs at K 7 and Q B 7; B at Q 5; Kt at Q R 7; P at Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Juan Roura, Argentine.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at K R 4; Rs at K 4 and Q R 2; B at K B 5; Kts at K 2 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 6; R at K Kt 5; Bs at K R 2 and Q 7; Kt at K B 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, A. G. Corrias and Dr. B. Weiss (*ex æquo*).

Hon. mens.: F. Janet, Dr. B. Weiss, and S. Bourne.

As promised, we give a selection from the works of the late Mr. Max J. Meyer. We find, having had the loan of his MS. collection,

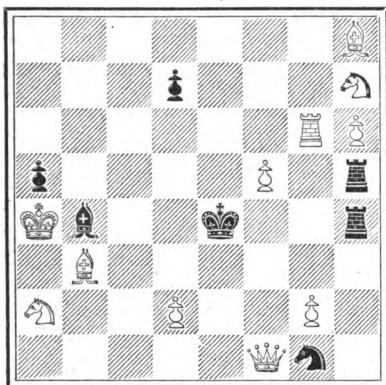
that his compositions numbered about 200. The specimens here presented are typical of his style and will be appreciated by many who have not hitherto seen them, and will to those who have, revive pleasant memories of this unassuming and delightful composer.

By the late MAX J. MEYER.

First prize, *Football and Field*, 1897.

Western Daily Mercury, 1907.

WHITE.

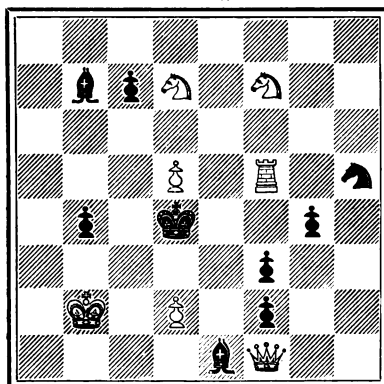


BLACK.

Mate in two.

B.C.F. Shrewsbury Congress Solution
Competition, 1906.

WHITE.



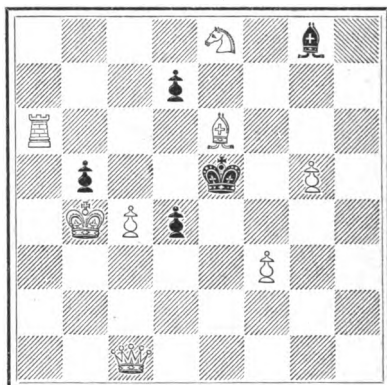
BLACK.

Mate in three.

Morning Post, 1903.—White: K at Q Kt 8; Q at K Kt 5; R at Q 7; B at K R sq; Ps at K B 6 and Q B 5. Black: K at K 3; Rs at K R 2 and 3; B at K sq; Kt at K Kt sq. Mate in two.

Third prize, *Brighton Society*, 1895.—White: K at K R 8; Q at K B 2; R at Q Kt 6; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R 3; Kt at K B 5; Ps at K Kt 4, Q 3, and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 4; R at Q Kt 5; Kts at K R 4 and Q B 7; P at Q 2. Mate in two.

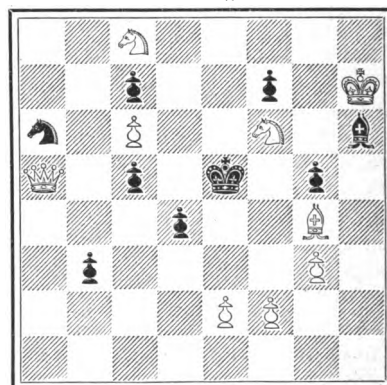
WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in two.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in three.

B.C.F. Crystal Palace Solution Competition, 1907.—White: K at K Kt 6; Q at K Kt 8; R at K 6; Kt at Q B 4; Ps at K B 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 2 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 5; B at Q R 7; Ps at K B 6, 7, Q 4, Q R 2 and 3. Mate in three.

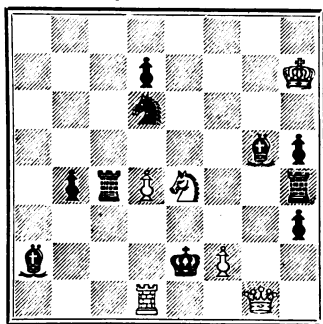
B.C.M., 1902.—White: K at Q sq; Q at K B 7; Bs at K 3 and Q B 8; Kt at K R 6; Ps at Q 2, 6, Q Kt 3 and Q R 4. Black: K at K 5; B at K B sq; Kts at K R 2 and K Kt 2; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 4, 5, K 2, Q 6 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

We rather think the fourth diagram (three-mover) has not been published in its present form, and may be considered a posthumous work; it is very clever.

Mr. N. M. Gibbins writes us the following supplementary note on the question recently revived of the "fringe" variation, which has considerable interest in the position he handles. We give a diagram of his suggested alteration made to conform to modern requirements.

"W. J. M'Arthur's problem on p. 29 of the January *B.C.M.* (the solution is 1 P—K B 4) constrains me to write you a line on the subject of fringe variations and economy. Surely the White Kt at a6 is not worth the variation it produces. In all other variations it is idle. I know the point of the problem is to bring together as many self-blocks as possible, but I submit that such an object is only worth pursuing if it can be done *economically*, i.e., with all the pieces active in every mate. Surely the position appended is a more satisfactory problem, and it is far more attractive looking. The only sacrifice I make is one self-block, and I save a White Kt and a Black P. It seems specially worth while making this alteration because the variation sacrificed is a 'fringe' variation, and moreover in my position the construction is closer—note how the Black Rooks interfere with the Bishops; and further, the result is a perfectly economical problem. I don't even have to sacrifice the original excellent key move; in fact I think the new position is a little more difficult than the old because the B at g5 commands d2, thus making it still less obvious that the Q mates there in the threat.

Adaptation by N. M. GIBBINS
of problem by
W. J. M'ARTHUR.



Mate in three.

The *Saturday Westminster Gazette* offers four prizes of 30s., 20s., 15s., and 10s. for original problems in three or four moves, first published in that paper. A book prize (value 5s.) will be given to the correspondent who defeats most of the authors' solutions. The competition closes on January 31st, 1919. Judge: Mr. Alain C. White. The awards will be published some time in February 1919. Entries to be sent to the Chess Editor, *Saturday Westminster*, Tudor House, Tudor Street, London, E.C., 4.

The following are short particulars of a new problem tourney for two and three-movers of the Dutch Chess Association. Motto and sealed envelope system. Date for receipt of entries, 28th February. Prizes for two-movers: 20, 12.50, 7.50 florins respectively. Three-movers: 30, 20, 12.50, 7.50 respectively. Judges: Messrs. L. A. Kuyers and H. Weenink. Address: Herr J. A. Klauwers, 209, Willemsparkweg, Amsterdam.

All who know the premier composer of this country, and especially those among us who have sons charged with national duty in the Great War, will sympathise with Mr. Godfrey Heathcote in the severe bereavement he and his family have sustained in the loss of their son, who lost his life at the front in the R.F.C. He was but 19 years of age, and only been a pilot about three months.

We have received a tasty Christmas greeting card from Mr. R. W. Borders with a six-move problem, headed "Les Allies en Droit reculent pour mieux sauter." We should not repeat it here in ordinary circumstances, since it is unsound, but the cook is rather remarkable and (excepting for the transposition of the first two moves and the dual mating move) it might be mistaken for the author's intention.

White: K at K B 2; B at K R 7; Kts at K 8 and Q B 7; Ps at K Kt 3, Q B 3, 4, Q Kt 6 and Q R 2. Black: K at K 4; Ps at K Kt 4, 5, K B 6, K 2, 3, Q Kt 2 and Q R 3. Mate.

We leave the intended solution to be worked out; it is quite easy. The intruding modus is 1 P—R 3, 2 P—B 5, 3 P—B 6, 4 P—Kt 7, 5 P becomes Kt, &c.

Competitors in the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity Solving Tourney will please note that problems Nos. 3,047 to 3,050 inclusive are comprised in this competition.

Mr. N. M. Gibbins writes us from Italy that a White Pawn added at K Kt 5 to his "adaptation" on page 27 will put the position right; without it there is no solution.

We find a White Rook was accidentally omitted from Mr. Tucker's two-mover on page 405 in our last volume. It should be placed at K B 8.

Nearly every problemist and solver have enjoyed the compositions of Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, of Sydney, and we believe will read with interest an extract from a letter of his written in November last. If he should carry out his partiotic intention, it may give some of us in Western Europe the opportunity of making his personal acquaintance. One cannot but help applauding and admiring such voluntary sacrifice, and we wish him every success and safe return to his home.

"If, as is now practically certain, this wretched war carries over into next year, it is my present intention to offer my services to the military authorities next January. It means giving up my means of livelihood at a time of life when starting all over again is likely to spell failure. I have been hoping against hope that we would get conscription, which would go far towards equalising the indi-

vidual sacrifice, but at present the outlook in that direction is not very promising. As I am most anxious to be in it somehow, I have decided to shut my door and make my way 'Over there,' so that when the real thing begins next spring I should be somewhere in France. However, one never knows what the day will bring forth in these times, and many things may happen to upset these, my present arrangements."

Our correspondent Mr. T. G. Hart, of Withernsea, contributes a sketchy anecdote to the *Hull Times* relative to what was termed the "One-King problem," which in the early 'eighties was an innovation suggested by the late Mr. E. N. Frankenstein, and of which a few specimens are to be found in *The Chess Problem Text Book*. Mr. Hart romances that the following position was composed in the first line trenches in France by an imaginary composer named Gifkins, who in despatching the diagram to his friend Joffins had omitted the Black King. The conditions complete the puzzle.

White: K at K R sq; Rs at Q B 6 and Q Kt 3; Bs at K B 2 and Q 7; Kts at K B sq and 3; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5, Q 4, Q B 5 and Q Kt 2. Black: Rs at K R 6 and K Kt 6; Ps at K R 7, Q B 2 and Q Kt 5. Place the Black King on the board so that White can mate in two moves.

The solvers' results of the Christmas puzzles, and other items are unavoidably crowded out this month.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 3,041, by J. G. Woods.—1 B—Kt 5, K—B 4; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 4; 2 B—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 3; 2 K×B, &c. If 1..., B—Kt sq; 2 R×Kt ch, &c.

No. 3,042, by V. de Barbieri.—1 Kt—K R 4, K—Q 3; 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 3; 2 Q—K B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 3,043, by D. Pirnie.—1 Q—Kt 2, Q—R sq or 3; 2 R—R 5, any; 3 B×P ch. If 1..., Q—Kt sq or 2; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., R or Q—Q sq or 2; 2 R—Q 5, &c. If 1..., Q×P; 2 R×Q, &c. If 1..., P becomes R or Q; 2 P—Kt 5 ch, K—R 4; 3 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P becomes B or Kt; 2 Q R any, &c.

We have received solutions of all these puzzle-problems from Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt, and Mr. C. Mansfield has sent a solution to Mr. Dudeney's position which we have not yet had time to check.

By N. M. Gibbins (p. 27).—1 R—B 3, Kt×R; 2 Kt—B sq, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 7; 2 P—Kt 5, &c. There is, however, no answer if Black plays 2..., Kt—B 5. It is curious how this escaped notice. A White Pawn added at K Kt 4 corrects this, and the second move would be 2 P—Kt 6.

By Rev. A. C. Pearson (p. 27).—1 R—K 3, Kt×R; 2 Kt—R 3, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 27).—1 Q—K 6, &c.

By M. Kurschner (p. 27).—1 Q—Q 7, &c.

By J. Stent (p. 28).—1 R—Q Kt sq, K—B 4; 2 B—Q 3, &c. If 1..., K—R 4; 2 B—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 K—B 7, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 2; 2 Kt—B 8, &c.

By "Anon." (p. 28).—1 K—Q 6, followed by like play after three defences.

By B. G. Laws (p. 28).—1 B—K 4, K×R; 2 P—B 4, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 R—Q 5, &c.

By F. A. L. Kuskop (p. 28).—1 Kt—K 6, K×Kt 2 R—B 5, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Kt—B 4, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 28).—1 R—B 6, &c.

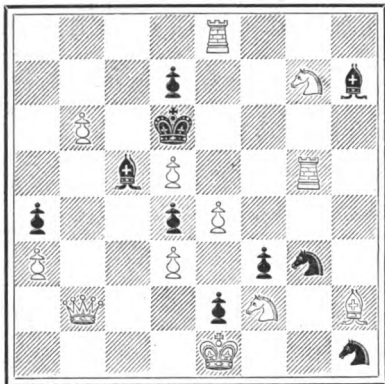
By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 29).—1 P—B 8 (Kt), &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,047.

By Adjutant R. GEVERS,
Belgian Army.

BLACK.



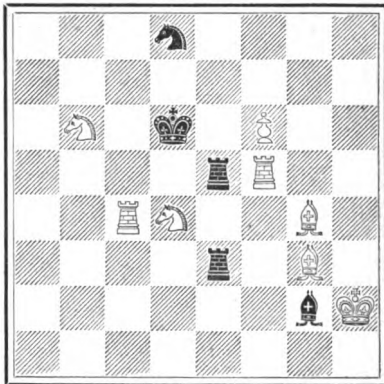
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,048.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



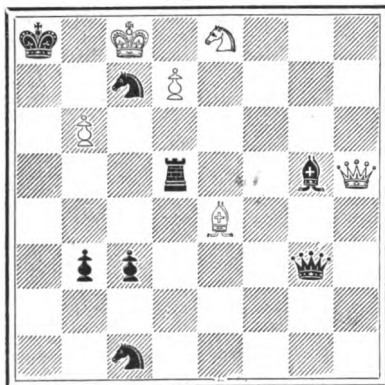
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,049.

By the late D. J. DENSMORE,
Brooklyn.

BLACK.



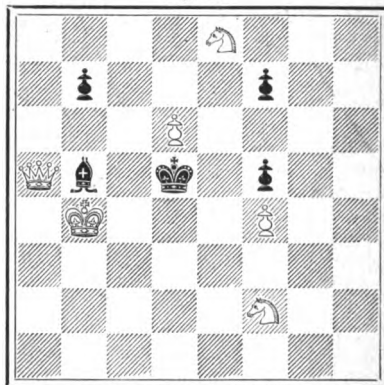
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,050.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are submitted for solving in the S.C.P.F. competition.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

MARCH, 1918.

"FALSE CONCLUSIONS."

BY DR. J. SCHUMER.

Have you ever witnessed a chess tournament at the close of the second or fourth hour of play? It is an interesting sight for the shrewd observer. You might notice some of the players are supporting their heads with both hands and are engrossed in the positions on the board in front of them. It seems they would like to exclude any outside distraction; but if you watch them closely you might see that their attention is divided between the board in front of them and the clock at their side. That ominous clock! The big hand is resting on the flag, which falls when the hour is completed. Every few seconds the player throws upon it an anxious and harassed look. His forehead is dented by deep lines, his cold pipe between his teeth is undergoing continual displacement, and his burning cheeks fully testify to the fever of battle. His mind is strained to breaking point; he is short of time. His opponent, perhaps, threatens to capture a piece, pin the Queen, or, horror of horrors, discover a double check; and the longer he looks at the position the less he sees his way out. On the contrary, the danger seems to grow as the clock inexorably ticks out the seconds; difficulties assume imaginary and confounding proportions that make concentration of thought impossible. All at once the over-wrought brain becomes a vacuum. Mentally exhausted, the player either resigns or is glad to escape with a proffered draw.

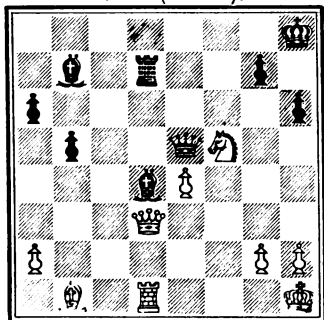
With the battle over, however, the final position is examined coolly and at leisure, and then, in an illuminating flash, comes the annoying discovery that the defeat or the draw was based on a false conclusion drawn from some initial error of thought due to time-pressure or brain-fag. In chess, as in the larger things of life, false premises lead to false conclusions.

Chess literature, curiously enough, records very few of these instances. With the kind assistance of several chess enthusiasts, we have been able to collect the appended examples.

The first three examples show how even chess masters of the first rank may be liable to these aberrations of thought.

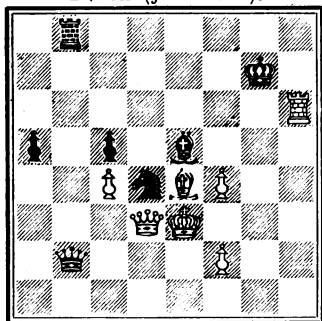
C I

No. 1.
BLACK (MARCO).



WHITE (POPIEL).

No. 2.
BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (STEINITZ).

We begin with perhaps the most striking example. It occurred in the Monte Carlo Masters' Tournament, 1902. Marco, pressed for time, imagining he could not save the K B, resigned the game; but he could have obtained a winning advantage by playing B to Kt 8!! winning the Queen for Rook and Bishop, viz. :—

36... B—Kt 8; 37 K×B, R×Q;
38 B×R, B×P, &c.

In our second example a champion of the world fell a victim to a hasty and ill-founded conclusion.

In this position in the game Steinitz-Janowski in the Nurnberg Tournament, 1896, Steinitz resigned. It may be seen at a glance that White's position looks very black! He is a piece down, and is threatened with the loss of the Q by R—Kt 6. The following analysis shows that a draw was highly probable; and Steinitz afterwards asserted that he would not have resigned had he been aware of the possibilities of the position :—

A.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 43 R—R 7 ch | 43 K—Kt sq |
| 44 P×B | 44 R—Kt 6 |
| 45 B—Q 5 ch | 45 K—B sq |
| 46 R—R 8 ch | 46 K—K 2 |
| 47 R—R 7 ch | 47 K—Q sq |
| 48 R—R 8 ch | 48 K—B 2 |
| 49 R—R 7 ch | 49 K—Kt sq |
| 50 R—R 8 ch | 50 K—B 2 |

Not K—R 2 because of R—R 8 ch, followed by R—Kt 8 ch.

B.

- | |
|----------------|
| 43 K—B sq |
| 44 R—Kt 6 |
| 45 K—K 2 |
| 46 K—K 3? |
| 47 K×P |
| 48 K—B 3 |
| 49 R—B 7 mates |

C.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 43 K—Kt sq | |
| 44 B—Q 5 ch | |
| If P×B, then Q—B 8 ch; 45 Q—Q 2, R—B 6; 46 B—Q 3, R×B ch; 47 K×R, Q—Kt 8 ch! | |
| 44 K—B sq | |
| 45 K—K 4 | |
| 46 Q—Q sq | |
| 47 R—B 7 ch | |
| 48 K×B | |
| 49 K—Q 6 | |
| 50 K—B 7 | |

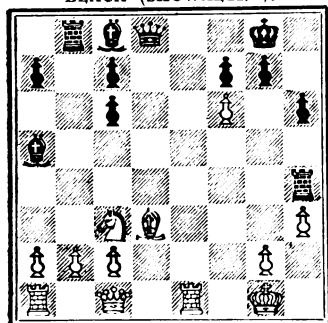
D.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 43 K—Kt sq | |
| 44 K—B sq | |
| 44 B—Q 5 ch | |
| 45 R—B 7 ch | |
| Not K—K 4 because of B—Kt 2. | |
| 45 K—K sq | |
| 46 K—K 4 | |
| 46 B—Q 3 | |
| 47 Q—Q sq, and Black has the advantage. | |

Only the last variation secures an advantage for Black, and it is very possible that Janowski, who was also short of time, would have failed to find this solitary favourable variation, especially as the other lines of play were more alluring.

Example No. 3 is a comedy of errors caused by time pressure acting to the disadvantage of both players.

No. 3.
BLACK (SHOWALTER).



WHITE (BARDELEBEN).

In this position, which occurred in a game played in the Munich Tournament, 1900, the moves were as follows :

18 K—R sq	17 B—Kt 3 ch
19 P×B	18 B×P
20 Resigns	19 Q×P

But what is the reply to 20 R—B sq? The most that Black can achieve is a draw by perpetual check, viz. :—

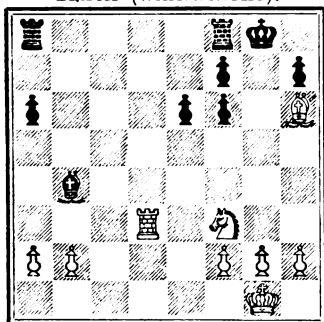
21 K—Kt 2	20 R×P ch
	21 R—R 7 ch,
	&c.

If 21... Q—R 5, then Q—B 4, and after the exchange of Queens, Black has a difficult and very doubtful ending.

The comedy of errors is made complete by the fact that Black missed the opportunity to force a win on the 17th move. 17... Q—Q 4 ch; 18 K—R sq (Q—K 3 or R—K 3 loses the exchange), B×P; 19 P×B, R×P ch; 20 K—Kt 2, Q—Kt 5 ch, &c.

If 18 K—B sq, then R—B 5 ch; 19 K—K 2, B×Kt; 20 P×B, R—B 7 ch; 21 K—Q sq, B—Kt 5 ch; 22 P×B, Q×P ch; 23 B—K 2, R—Q sq and wins.

No. 4.
BLACK (WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (BELLINGHAM).

Our fourth example is from the Southport Congress, 1905. Mr. O. C. Muller's analysis of this position proves that the draw which was agreed upon was certainly a premature conclusion.

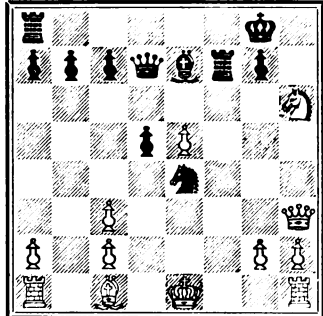
White's move Kt—K 5! threatens a mate in three moves by R—Kt 3 ch, K—R sq; B—Kt 7 ch, K—Kt sq; B×P mate. Apparently Black's only resource to stave off the direct mate is B—Q 7; 2 R—Kt 3 ch, B—Kt 4; 3 P—K R 4, K—R sq; 4 B×R, R×B; 5 Kt×P ch, R×Kt; 6 P×B. If 4... P×Kt; 5 R×B, R×B; 6 Kt×P ch.

In either case White's numerical superiority is sufficient to win.

For our first three examples the excuse—time pressure—could be pleaded. But what excuse can be found for a false conclusion in a correspondence game? The following position is taken from the Kitchen Correspondence Tourney, 1916.

No. 5.

BLACK (H. A. CADMAN, GOMERSAL)



WHITE (P. CHIGNELL, HULL).

After White's last move, 20 Kt—R 6 ch, Black resigned, being faced by two powerful threats: first the immediate loss of the Q; and secondly, the loss of the exchange by P—K 6.

We are indebted to Major C. H. Chepmell for the following ingenious analysis of the position:—

A.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21 Q×Q | 20 P×Kt |
| 22 Any move | 21 B—R 5 ch |
| | 22 R×Q |

B.

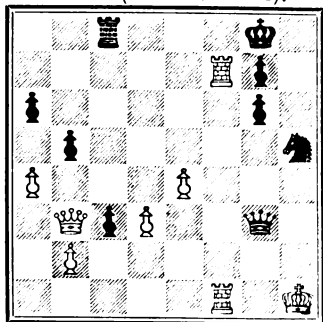
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 21 P—K 6 | 20 P×Kt |
| 22 P—Kt 3 | 21 B—R 5 ch |
| 23 P×Q, or Q—Kt 4, Kt—Kt 4! | 22 R—K 2!! |

If 23 Castles, R×P.

In any case Black remains with at least a level, if not the better, game.

No. 6.

BLACK (R. H. V. SCOTT).



WHITE (G. A. THOMAS).

Our sixth example is from a match between two popular English first-class players, G. A. Thomas and R. H. V. Scott, both now serving in His Majesty's forces. The match was played in 1915, and the position occurred in the second game of the match. In this complicated position Scott forced a draw by perpetual check, only to find after the game that he could have forced the following ingenious win:—

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 37 Q—K 6 | 36 K—R 2 |
| 38 R—B 3 | 37 R—B 4 |
| 39 R×Q | 38 Q×R ch |
| | 39 P—B 7 wins |

If 37 R—(B 7)—B 3, P—B 7! If 37 P×P, R—B 4! If 37 Q—B 2 Q—R 5 ch wins

An interesting variation is:—

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 37 R—B 8 | 37 R—B 4 | 42 K—Kt sq | 42 R—B 7 |
| 38 Q—Kt 8 ch | 38 K—R 3 | 43 Q—Q 8 ch | 43 Kt—B 3 |
| 39 Q—R 8 ch | 39 K—Kt 4 | 44 R (B sq)—B 2 | 44 R—B 8 ch |
| 40 P×B P | 40 R×P | 45 R—B sq | 45 Q—Kt 5 ch |
| 41 R (B 8)—B 3 | 41 Q—R 5 ch | 46 K—R 2 | 46 R—B sq wins |

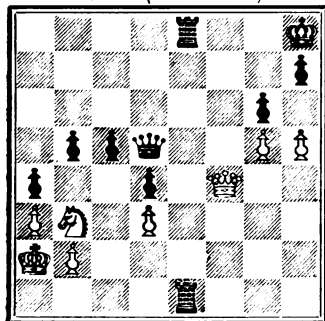
If 40 R—K Kt sq, Q×R ch, followed by P×Kt P, leads to a win.

In reviewing the above examples it will be noted that there is one feature common to them all, viz., that the errors of judgment occur (save of course in the correspondence game) at the close of the second or fourth hour of play. In other words, they exemplify the powerful influence which the clock exercises upon the intellect of even the

greatest players. Errors of judgment, bad moves, poor continuations—these are not absent from first-class games even in their early stages. But it is evident, as the sands run out and the vital factor of time begins to operate against the clear thought of both players, it is not in itself the false conclusion that counts so much as the inability of the player to take advantage of his opponent's error.

No. 7.

BLACK (DR. ATKIN).



WHITE (DR. BARTOLISCH).

We conclude our article with an amusing example, which occurred in a game played in the Medical Association at Petrograd, 1902. Black's last move was P—R 5!? whereupon White, faced with the double mating threat, P×Kt or Q×Kt, resigned, not seeing a valid reply. But Black's last move really gave White the opportunity of drawing by

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 Q—B 6 ch | 1 K—Kt sq |
| 2 Q—Kt 7 ch! | 2 K×Q |
| 3 P—R 6 ch | 3 K moves |
| Stalemate! | |

OBITUARY.

We learn with regret of the death of M. Théophile Cabrol, president of the Cercle Philidor, Paris, at the age of 65.

The death occurred in January of Mr. W. Waterhouse, long identified with the Lee Chess Club, of which he was secretary for many years, and well known in London Chess League circles. From the fact that he lived alone, and was found dead in his house after nothing had been heard of him for two or three weeks (an inquest thus being necessary), an entirely unjust picture was drawn in some of the newspapers of his eccentric character. Had his devotion to chess reached journalistic ears, no doubt the picture would have been painted in darker colours still!

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now repeat studies No. 259 and No. 260, which were published in the January number, and give their solutions.

Position 259, from actual play, submitted by the late Rev. A. Baker.—♔ at Q 2, ♔ at K R 2, ♙ at Q Kt 2, ♘ at Q R 4, ♚ at Q Kt 4, Q B 3, Q 4, K 3, K Kt 3, ♙ at Q Kt 4, ♔ at K 2, ♙ at K 3, K Kt 2, ♘ at Q 2, ♚ at Q R 2, Q B 3, Q 4, K 5, K Kt 5, K R 6. White to play and win.

1 Q—K 2 ch, K×Kt; 2 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 6; 3 Q—R 3 ch, K—B 5; 4 K—B 2, Kt—Kt sq; 5 Q—R 4, B×P; 6 K P×B, and mates in two moves. If 4... Kt—B 4; then 5 Q—R 2 ch, K—Kt 4; 6 Q—R 5 ch, K—B 5; 7 Kt P×Kt, Q—Kt 2; 8 Q—R 4 ch, and mates next move. The position in fact is a forced mate in 9 moves.

Position 260, by K. Traxler.—♔ at K Kt 3, ♕ at Q Kt 2, ♖ at Q 4, ♗ at Q R 6, K B 2, K Kt 4, ♙ at K R 3, ♚ at Q 2, ♜ at Q Kt 2, ♞ at Q R 7, K R 2. White to play and win.

1 Kt—B 6 (threatening 2 P—R 7, and if necessary 3 Kt—Kt 8), Kt—B 4; 2 P—R 7, R×P; 3 Kt×R, Kt—Kt 6; 4 Kt—Kt 5, P—R 8 (Q); 5 B×Q, Kt×B; 6 Kt—Q 4! and as the Knight is imprisoned White wins easily with his Pawns. Black's only important alternative is 2... R—Q 6 ch, after which there follows 3 K—R 4, R—R 6; 4 Kt—K 7, Kt—K 3! 5 P—B 4, R—R 5! 6 P—R 8 (Q), R×Q; 7 P—Kt 5 ch, Kt×P; 8 P×Kt mate.

White's tries are numerous and difficult. Thus 1 Kt—Kt 5? Kt—B 4; 2 P—R 7, R—Q sq; 3 Kt—B 7, Kt—Kt 6; 4 P—R 8 (Q), R×Q; 5 Kt×R, P—R 8 (Q); 6 B×Q, Kt×B; and Black will draw. Or 1 K—R 4? Kt—B 4; 2 Kt—B 6, R—Q 8; 3 Kt—K 7, R—R 8 ch; 4 K—Kt 3, P—R 8 (Q). Or 1 P—B 4? Kt—B 4; 2 Kt—B 6, Kt×P. This study is certainly one of the hardest we have given lately, and it has done great execution on the score sheet.

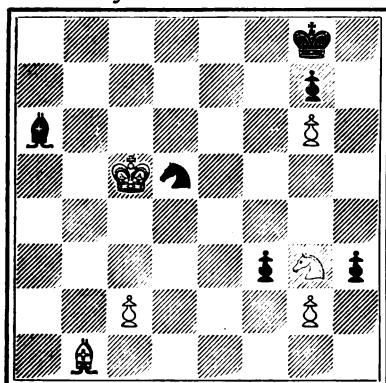
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 259.	No. 260.	Total.
Mr. R. Garby	51 ..	4 ..	0 ..	55
Col. Kensington	47 ..	4 ..	2 ..	53
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47 ..	— ..	— ..	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46 ..	— ..	— ..	46
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	40 ..	4 ..	0 ..	44
Mr. L. Illingworth	28 ..	4 ..	— ..	32
Mr. F. W. Yelder	28 ..	3 ..	0 ..	31
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	27 ..	4 ..	0 ..	31
Mr. E. Sammons	26 ..	— ..	— ..	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25 ..	— ..	— ..	25
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	16 ..	4 ..	4 ..	24
Mr. W. T. Pierce	16 ..	4 ..	2 ..	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. J. Gilchrist	7 ..	4 ..	2 ..	13
Mr. J. B. Lowe	9 ..	4 ..	— ..	13
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	6 ..	4 ..	0 ..	10
Mr. A. J. Head	4 ..	4 ..	1 ..	9
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	Cancelled	4 ..	4 ..	8
Mr. J. Harrison	7 ..	— ..	— ..	7
Mr. J. M. Doulton	— ..	4 ..	2 ..	6
Mr. H. E. Matthews	— ..	4 ..	2 ..	6
Mrs. Sollas	— ..	4 ..	1 ..	5

Again Mr. Garby reaches the top of the list.

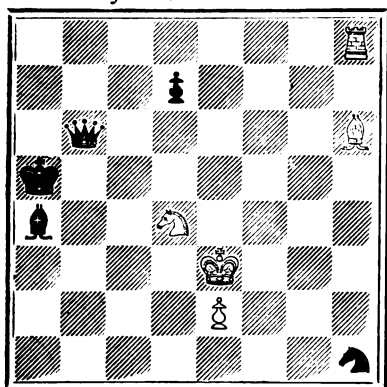
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, by March 31st, 1918. Positions 263 and 264 will count in the Cumulative Competition.

Position 263. Original.
By HENRI RINCK.



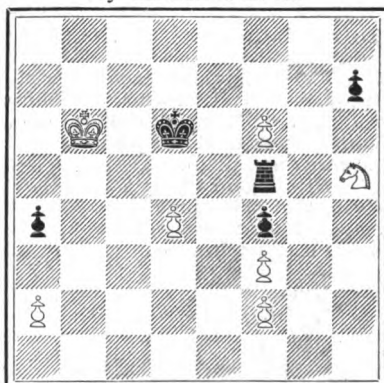
White to play and draw.

Position 265. Original.
By HENRI RINCK.



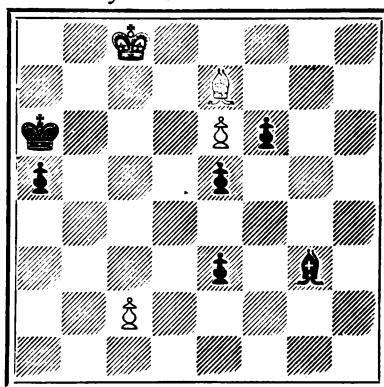
White to play and draw.

Position 264.
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and draw.

Position 266. Original.
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUEEN SACRIFICE ASCRIPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In your November, 1917, number you give a win by Boden in an end-game (Diagram 14) against MacDonnell. You may be interested to know that I have discovered the identical position in Mason's "Art of Chess," p. 333, in which the game is won by himself. The details of play are also identical. I am wondering whether this is another coincidence, or whether a mis-quotation has been made.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. HART.

Searchlight Station,
St. Ann's Hill,
Chertsey, February 6th, 1918.

TWO BRILLIANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I have to thank three of your readers for answering my enquiry for the score of two games in your February issue. Messrs. J. H. Blake, W. Gooding, and C. H. T. Rouse all supplied me with the score of Napier *v.* Mortimer, Monte Carlo, 1902, Mr. Rouse pointing out that it is given, to the 20th move, in Cook's *Compendium*, p. 40.

With regard to the game Bird *v.* Blackburne, Mr. Blake has shown conclusively that this cannot have been played in the Paris Tournament of 1878, in spite of Signor Ferraris's assignation of it to that contest. The question remains open, Is it a tournament game at all?

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

8, Lodge Road,

St. John's Wood,

London, N.W. 8, February, 1918.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. C. D. LOCOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Last night during a little party with some Italian officers the following very bad game of chess was played. It is most amusing, however, and actually ends with a mate in two, with two distinct mates. Here it is:—

WHITE.		BLACK.	
TENENTE X.	Lieut. N. M. GIBBINS.	3 P—K R 4	3 B—B 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	4 Kt—K R 3	4 Kt×P 1
2 P—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	5 P×Kt	Mate in two!

It might amuse our readers in the *B.C.M.*

This ought to give an idea to Mr. Locock to invent a new kind of Synthetic games which are to end with problems—White mates in three (say) with so many variations.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

G.H.Q., B.E.P.,

Italy, 18th January, 1918.

N. M. GIBBINS.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

The statement by Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski in his "Random Suggestions" on page 18 of your January issue, that my win from Marshall was his only defeat on the occasion referred to, is erroneous. Mr. Marshall played thirty-one opponents in a simultaneous exhibition at the Bethlehem Chess Club on Tuesday, April 24th, 1917. The final score was: Marshall 28, Opponents 3. Besides the writer, Mr. A. T. Rex, of Allentown, Pa., won his game. Messrs. A. R. Limons and Everitt Schoonover, of Bethlehem, Pa., drew.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT S. GOERLICH.

Bethlehem Chess Club,

16, So. New Street, Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.,

February 6th, 1918.

Mr. Goerlich also sends us the appended record of an interesting game that he won against Frank J. Marshall, at Philadelphia, Pa., on December 26th, 1917. This was the occasion when the United States champion played 129 opponents.

GAME No. 0,000.

Danish Gambit.

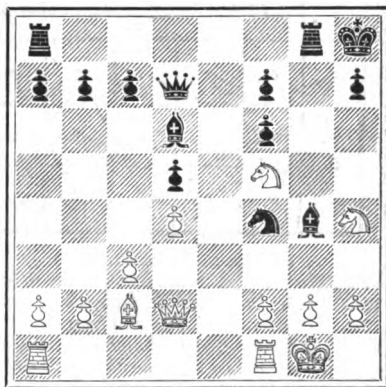
WHITE.		BLACK.			
F. J. MARSHALL.		R. S. GOERLICH.		14	B × B
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	15	P—Q 5
2	P—Q 4	2	P × P	16	B × Kt
3	P—Q B 3	3	P—Q 4	17	R—K sq
4	K P × P	4	Q × P	18	R—Kt sq
5	P × P	5	Kt—Q B 3	19	Q—Q 3
6	Kt—K B 3	6	B—K Kt 5	20	B—K 4
7	B—K 2	7	B—Kt 5 ch	21	B × Kt
8	Kt—B 3	8	K Kt—K 2	22	P—B 3
9	Castles	9	K B × Kt	23	Q—Q 2
10	P × B	10	Castles K R	24	R × R
11	P—B 4	11	Q—K 5	25	R—Q B sq
12	B—Kt 2	12	Kt—B 4	26	K—R sq
13	P—K R 3	13	B × Kt	27	R—Q sq
				28	P—B 4
				14	Q—B 5
				15	Kt—K 4
				16	Q × Q B
				17	Q—B 3
				18	P—Q Kt 3
				19	Kt—R 5
				20	Kt—Kt 3
				21	B P × B
				22	Q R—K sq
				23	Q—R 5
				24	R × R
				25	Q—K 2
				26	P—K Kt 4
				27	K—B 2

Drawn.

A QUEEN SACRIFICE.

The following very curious mate, following upon a Queen sacrifice, occurred at the Twickenham Chess Club in 1905, but we imagine that it is new to nearly all our readers.

Black, having the move in the annexed position, played 1. . . B × Kt, and the termination was : 2 B × B, Kt × P ; 3 B × Q, Kt × Kt dis. ch ; 4 K—R sq, R—Kt 7 ; 5 Q—K 3, R × P ch ; 6 K—Kt sq, R—Kt sq ch ; 7 Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 6 mate.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. Cooke (26th Canadian Battalion, France).—We wish we could inform you of the whereabouts and circumstances of the young Russian master, Aljechin. Unfortunately the condition of affairs in Russia has cut us off entirely for many months from our Russian chess friends.

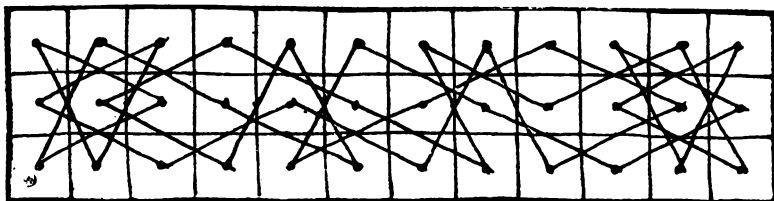
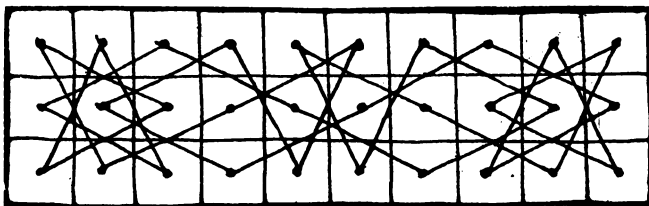
“A Lover of Chess.”—The poem was re-published in *The British Chess Magazine*, June, 1913, pp. 236-7, having originally appeared in *The American Chess Monthly*, September, 1858, to furnish the steps of the Knight's Tour which you send us. If space allows later on, we may give the “diagram.”

KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM No. 3.

BY ERNEST BERGHOLT.

In their assertions of "impossibility" in the matter of Knight's Tours, mathematicians have been singularly unfortunate. The illustrious Euler, who was the first to investigate the subject methodically, states that a closed tour on an even-celled rectangle is only possible when there are not fewer than five cells in either of the sides. This statement has been blindly reproduced and endorsed by every subsequent writer on the subject, the latest being Professor Ahrens, of Magdeburg, who has fitted it with an algebraical formula.

Nevertheless, the "authorities" are all wrong. It is true—and the proof given by Flye Sainte-Marie for the 4×8 rectangle is valid as a demonstration—that a closed tour can never be traced on a rectangle of which one side has *four* cells. Whence everybody has jumped to the conclusion that it is equally impossible when one side has only three. The following diagrams prove the error:—



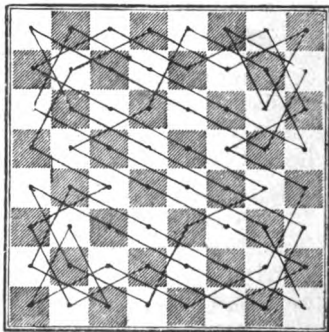
For our third problem, let us consider another area, which presents features of interest: the rectangle of seven cells by eight cells. Undoubtedly a closed tour can be traced upon this area; but the problem I propose is the following:—

Taking away one row of eight cells from the ordinary chess-board, to construct, upon the 7×8 rectangle which remains, a closed tour in complete binary ("diametral") symmetry; or, in the alternative, to prove that such a tour is impossible. I will give my own solution next month.

Mr. G. L. Moore has sent me a clever solution of Problem No. 1. Although his tour is by no means so pleasing to the eye as the one I published, it is mathematically correct according to the stated conditions.

SOLUTION OF KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM
No. 2, BY THE AUTHOR.

This problem was first propounded in 1891 by General Parmentier, who stated that the greatest possible number of 3-move lines in a closed tour was *seven*. The correct solution, with *eight* of such lines, is believed by Mr. Bergholt to be now published for the first time.



WAR, PEACE, AND THE PIECES.

Probably analogies and metaphors drawn from the game of chess have been more frequently used during the present war than in any that has preceded it. The writer of a recent article in *The Times* on "The Game of War: Chessmen and Soldiers," to which we alluded in our last issue, goes further and asks, "Is it realised that the warlike game of chess has had some influence in the war?" He does not answer his own question, scarcely touching on a connection between the game and the fearful struggle in which we are now engaged. Commencing with such "fabulous monsters" as the Greeks, who played chess at the siege of Troy, and passing by a Chinese general in Manchuria centuries ago (who assuredly did not play chess of our brand), the writer comes down to chess-lovers of the present day, but only mentions Mr. Bonar Law and the late Baron Marschall, father of the Baghdad Railway, to the exclusion of soldiers. Captain R. W. Barnett, M.P., who first drew our attention to the article, notes the omission of any reference to General Cadorna, whose interest in chess has been recorded in the *B.C.M.* before. We may add the name of Hindenburg; and, if it came to the lower commands and the rank and file, we could easily fill many pages with names of our personal acquaintances who play chess, in the British Army alone.

However, though the *Times* writer does not connect chess especially with the present war, he remarks very truly: "A general study of the game is certain to prove a useful adjunct to soldiers in training; for the science of the openings, the mathematical symmetry of the middle game, and the careful analysis of the end-game teach the player many warlike lessons, of which individual initiative is not the least."

On more doubtful ground, the writer proceeds to compare the pieces of the two games, equating the Pawn with the infantryman, the Bishop with the cavalry, the Knight with the light guns, the Castle with the heavy howitzer, the Queen with the general staff—leaving the King as "King and Country." There have been a good many diverging comparisons, and it is not likely that any one will command general assent. With regard to the Castle (since literature prefers this name to Rook as a rule), we believe it was in *The Cape Times* that it was first pointed out that, while the objection has often been raised that it is absurd to have Castles roaming about the battlefield, the advent of the "tank" has removed this objection to the war parallel. Especially when the end-game is reached, and the board becomes clearer, is the Rook well suited to assist the advance of the infantry of Pawns; while the manner in which a tank clears an enemy trench by enfilading fire is remarkably analogous to the action of a Rook established on a rank with adverse Pawns.

The *Times* writer calls attention to the far greater cultivation of chess in Germany than in England in the past, but concludes: "When we remember that the Americans and ourselves were, before the war, fast adopting the game as a common amusement, it seems that the old association of the square board with the art of war is justified."

Let us add that we hope that an all-round peace, when in due time it comes, will reckon among the arts which have gained rather than lost that which is associated with the square board !

LOSS OF TIME IN CHESS.

[From Mr. John F. Barry's always instructive " News and Notes of Chess " in *The Boston Transcript* we take the following example of his series of articles on " Chess Fundamentals." After pointing out that he has, in previous articles, laid down the strategic directions of the various formations for attack and counter-attack, Mr. Barry proceeds :—]

It must be borne in mind, however, that collateral elements enter into the general application of these ideas, which affect their progress according to the changing circumstances of the combat. These elements are mainly the time and manner utilised in prosecuting the strategic purpose of the attack or counter-attack. Time is the more essential of these two elements, as the manner, which can be varied, may consume more time by one line of play than another, even to the point of vitiating the force of the strategic idea. These considerations enter so importantly into a study of each relative situation and are so delicately associated in the opening moves as to puzzle a careful judgment, to which such considerations must be submitted, when analysis is too far reaching to determine their application definitely. This is particularly true because the original equality of the forces will naturally maintain itself until some fundamental difference occurs in favour of one side or the other, which therefore can only occur early by some serious loss of time not attributable to the delicate advantage of the first move. Aside from an analytical winning procedure, to make the correct move in a given chess-situation means conformance with a strategic purpose as determined by the apparent necessity for defence or attack for a strategic formation ; a move which promotes neither must be a lost move and therefore loss of time, the repetition of which should lead logically to the loss of the game.

Master games of course show a minimum of such a violation of tactics, while the varying degrees of lesser skill show varying degrees of the violation towards the maximum. Yet many master players interpret an avoidance of the loss of time to mean the early development of pieces arbitrarily and without reference to a fundamental purpose otherwise. Lasker substantially lays down this proposition in his *Common Sense in Chess*, while Steinitz was noted for winning games by apparently violating Lasker's rule. Steinitz frequently conformed to some strategic purpose in this manner, which is the main consideration in the deployment of the pieces wherever they move, out or back.

Loss of time usually lessens the power of attack by yielding to the adversary opportunity to promote his attack. Preliminary manœuvring is mainly to impede the adverse attack without impeding the

kindred attack ; this tends to dictate the true posting of pieces, and when strictly adhered to satisfies the rule of time also. But the first opportunity for attack must be availed of in the early stages, when the adverse counter is obstructed or will be delayed until this first attack is fairly established ; in many instances the difference of a move in the two attacks decides the winner.

The following game illustrates in part this point :—

GAME No. 4,411.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE. MIESES.	BLACK. DR. BRODY.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	20 P—R 4	20 R—K Kt sq
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	21 R—R 2	21 Kt—K 2
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3	22 K R—B 2	22 Kt—Kt 3
4 P—Q 3	4 B—Kt 5	23 R P×P	23 B P×P
5 B—K Kt 5	5 P—K R 3	24 Kt—Kt 3	24 Kt—R 5
6 B×Kt	6 B×Kt ch	25 Kt—B 5	25 Kt×Kt
7 P×B	7 Q×B	26 K P×Kt	26 Q—B 3
8 Kt—K 2	8 P—Q 3	27 R—K 2	27 K R—K sq
9 Castles	9 B—Kt 5	28 R—K 4	28 P×P
10 P—B 3	10 B—K 3	29 R (R 2)—K 2	29 R×R
11 B—Kt 3	11 P—K Kt 4	30 R×R	30 R—Q 2
12 P—Q 4	12 B×B	31 R—K 6	31 Q—B 2
13 R P×B	13 Castles K R	32 Q×Q P	32 Q—B sq
14 Q—Q 3	14 P—R 3	33 P—B 6	33 P—Q 4
15 Q R—Q sq	15 Q R—Q sq	34 Q—Q 3 ch	34 K—R sq
16 Kt—Kt 3	16 K—R 2	35 Q—K 3	35 K—R 2
17 Kt—R 5	17 Q—Kt 3	36 Q—K 5	36 Q—B 2
18 P—K Kt 4	18 P—B 3	37 R—K 8	37 Q—Kt 3
19 R—Q 2	19 Q—B 2	38 R—R 8 ch	38 K×R
		39 P—B 7 dis. ch	39 Resigns

Black's ninth move was a clear loss of time, enabling White to make a valuable defensive move, viz., Black's P—K Kt 4 blocks the White attack and compels White to attack by the left, and the White right thereby becomes the defensive wing. Black in such a situation should try to get his P—K B 4, but by the time lost was unable to, while White was enabled also to get P—K Kt 4 on his 18th move, effectually preventing P—K B 4. At move 19 White should have played P—Q 5 and then Q—B 4, etc., with a winning attack in his strategic direction. Black should have taken advantage of the omission by P—Q 4. The time lost by Black after this enabled White to develop an attack entirely inconsistent with the original strategic situation.



THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

To the amount previously contributed by our subscribers to help to meet our extra costs of production we have this month to acknowledge with grateful thanks the sum of £4 13s. 2d., as indicated by the appended list. The total contributions to date amount to £19 5s. 2d.

We have also to report a further gratifying increase of new subscribers. Since the issue of our last number we have enrolled 15 new supporters, making an increase of 36 since January 1st, 1918.

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The Café de la Régence has started another level tournament, this time a double-round one, between the seven players who did best in the last—MM. Aurbach, Silbert, Antoniadi, Bienstock, Gibaud, Chatard and Weinstein.

The championship of the Metropolitan Chess Club looks like being won by W. P. MacBean, who won all of the first six games played. The last score to hand showed J. M. Bee second (4 out of 6), and H. G. Cole third (4 out of 7).

Judge L. L. Labatt made a clean score of 7 wins in the Louisiana State championship, of which the news has come over very belatedly, for the contest was held in New Orleans last August. B. V. B. Bixon was second with 6 points, and J. W. Trean third with 5.

The Cambridge Town Chess Club, which won its 1916-17 correspondence match with Rugby by 2—0, has just resigned one game in the correspondence match to which it challenged Hampstead. Hampstead, with White, played 1 Kt—Q B 3. The other game, a Lopez, is proceeding.

Two Australian State championship items are to hand. The Queensland championship has fallen to Mr. F. Robinson, with 7½ points out of 11, followed by Messrs. A. J. Ansaldo (7), A. J. Boyce (6½), and

W. C. Poole (6). The Western Australian championship has fallen to Mr. R. Woodman, with 7 points out of 8.

Two champions of the Metropolitan Chess Club met in a short match at the Practice Chess Club in Fleet Street recently, D. Miller, an ex-holder, defeating W. Winter, last year's victor, who is now in the army, by 4 games to 3, with 1 draw. Winter has also played a match with E. A. Michell, to whom he gave 2 games start in 4 up. Winter won 4 games "off the reel."

The final section of tournament of the Los Angeles Chess Club, which we mentioned in our last issue, was won by Mr. R. C. Stephenson, with a score of 3 points out of 4. E. O. Fawcett ($2\frac{1}{2}$) was second, and G. A. L'Hommede ($\frac{1}{2}$) third. M. W. Testa, who also qualified for the final, was prevented by his professional work with the Universal Film Co. from playing.

On February 15th a team of "Canadian Convalescents" from Epsom was entertained by the City of London Chess Club. A 14-a-side match was played, the City not putting in any of the first-class except on the top board, where the visitor, Driver Robson, asked for a first-class opponent, and unexpectedly beat Mr. G. E. Wainwright. The other 13 games all ended in favour of the home team, which thus won an enjoyable match by 13—1.

The first continuous tournament (handicap) of the season at the Imperial Chess Club resulted in an easy victory for Mr. A. E. Barrett (Class V., now promoted to Class IV.). Mrs. W. Banting (Class III.) was 2nd, Mr. G. M. Bauer (Class IV.) 3rd, Mrs. Stevenson (Class II.) 4th, and Capt. R. W. Barnett, M.P. (Class IB.) 5th. Mr. C. D. Locock (IA.), who has won five of these tournaments in succession, would have been 2nd but for a 15-point penalty. The hon. sec., the Rev. O. Allen, played no less than 149 games in the tournament, scoring 50 per cent.

We regret very much to note that the chess column in *The Hull Times*, after nearly 20 years of existence, is now temporarily suspended. Shortage of paper is, of course, the reason. The column will be much missed among Northern chess enthusiasts. In bidding farewell to his readers the late editor begs for more support for the Hull Chess Club. We hope that his appeal will not be unheard, for it is the duty of all players who remain at home to help their local clubs through these troublous times.

Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski, who has been busy on a war invention to help defeat the enemy, had a letter (addressed originally to Mr. Frank Janet) in *The Pittsburg Gazette Times* in support of the movement to encourage chess-play in the United States Army. He writes:—

There are now boxing instructors at the various camps. We might then have chess instructors. The presence of a Marshall or a Showalter at a camp would greatly stimulate enthusiasm. Perhaps you could get up a subscription to pay the salary of a chess-player as a start, the Government accepting him

with his salary paid by outsiders. Then later they might themselves pay salaries to chess-players at each of the camps. There is no good reason why all the stress should be placed on physical athletics and mental athletics denied any standing.

We would like to see the idea realised ; but, somehow, we fear that even our up-to-date American allies are hardly advanced enough for this !

The match in New York between D Janowski and C. Jaffe, which began in November last, ended early in January with a victory for Janowski by 10 games to 8 (of which 4 were conceded as start), 4 others being drawn. After the thirteenth game Jaffe stood well with 8 to 5 ; but Janowski then won five games straight off. Owing to the fitful way in which the mails have reached us, we are unable to give fuller details yet.

The correspondence section of *The American Chess Bulletin*, which we mentioned in our January issue as being now the official organ of the Correspondence Chess League of America, has been taken over by Mr. Stanley H. Chadwick, formerly secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club and an active cable-match organiser.

The fourth American Correspondence Championship, by the way, has introduced Edward Lasker, once City of London champion, and now champion of the Western Chess Association, in what we believe is a new light. He has gone through the preliminary section of six games without a loss and evidently has designs on the first prize. He has also entered for the fifth championship. The past holders are W. N. Woodbury (first two championships) and Louis J. Isaacs, of Illinois (third championship).

We have received from Mr. F. Beaumont, hon. sec. and treasurer of the Durban Chess Club, the club's report for the season 1916-7 and a circular prospectus for the present year. We mentioned in our December issue the fine victory of Mr. G. W. Gray in the club championship for 1916, which he won with a clean score of 11 points. Last season the Durbanites, on the initiative of Mr. H. E. Holmes, started a "Durban and Natal Coast District Chess Championship," open to all players within 25 miles of the Natal and Zululand Coast ; 31 entries were received for this—15 locals and 16 non-members. The tournament was conducted on the knock-out principle, and, after disposing of Mr. Gray in the semi-final, Mr. Holmes very appropriately won the championship for the first time, the Rev. J. Richardson being runner-up. It is intended to make the new championship an annual event, and the entries for the second of the kind closed on December 31st.

City of London Chess Club.—The championship tournament of the City of London for the season 1917-8 resulted in a tie for first place between G. E. Wainwright, Philip W. Sergeant, and E. Macdonald, who each scored 4 points out of 6, while the holder for the past two

years, E. G. Sergeant, was only half a point behind. We believe that this is the closest finish which has occurred in the competition. The triple tie is now being played off.

We append the full table of the tournament :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 Germann, Th.	—	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Jacobs, H.	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	1
3 Jesty, E. T.	0	0	—	1	0	0	1	2
4 Macdonald, E.	1	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
5 Sergeant, E. G.	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Sergeant, P. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	4
7 Wainwright, G. E.	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	4

Of the other tournaments conducted at the City of London during the winter, the Mocatta Cup (2nd Class) is not yet decided. The Russell Cup (3rd Class) has fallen to G. Glover, who scored 5 out of 6, followed by Capt. McCaulis (4 $\frac{1}{2}$), and C. Andreae (4). Andreae tied with J. D. Taylor, whom he beat in the play-off for third prize.

The first results in the correspondence tournaments promoted by the British Chess Federation are to hand, as follows :—

Class 1, Section C	..	Capt. Harding	beat	H. Erskine.
„ 2, „ A	..	D. M. McIsaac	„	C. Dawson.
„ 2, „ B	..	W. D. Barrow	„	Rev. J. L. Peach.
„ 2, „ C	..	J. Waterhouse	„	Rev. F. W. Botterill.
„ 3, „ A	..	C. Marthew	„	B. McLoughlin.
„ 3, „ B	..	G. Rudge	„	F. Drakeford.
„ 3, „ A	..	F. Drakeford	„	W. Gibbon.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski writes to us that Mr. Stephenson, the winner of the following game in the current tournament of the Los Angeles Chess Club, is “a comer.” We give the game, with Mr. Mlotkowski’s very instructive notes, from *The Los Angeles Times*.

GAME No. 4412.

Queen’s Pawn Game.

WHITE. DAVIS.	BLACK. STEPHENSON.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 P—K 3	4 P—B 4
5 P×Q P	5 K P×P
6 B—K 2	6 Kt—Q B 3

7 P—Q R 3 7 P—Q B 5
 This manoeuvre—advancing the Q B P when P—Q R 3 is played, occurred in one of the Staunton-St. Amant games. The idea is that now P—Q Kt 3 is not to be feared. The danger is that P—K 4 later may be inconvenient for the player with his Pawn so advanced. c 2

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 P—Q R 3 |
| 9 B—Q 2 | 9 B—Q 3 |
| 10 Castles | 10 B—K 3 |
| 11 Q—B 2 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Q R—K sq | |

This Rook should have been played to Q sq.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 13 P—K R 3 | 12 Q—B 2 |
| 14 B—B sq | 13 K R—K sq |
| 15 Kt—Kt 5 | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 Kt×B | 15 P—K R 3 |
| 17 P—B 4 | 16 P×Kt |
| 18 B—Q sq | 17 Q R—Kt sq |
| 19 P—Q R 4 | 18 P—Q R 4 |
| 20 Kt—Kt 5 | 19 P—Kt 5 |
| 21 Kt×B | 20 Q—Q 2 |
| 22 B—B 3 | 21 Q×Kt |

P—Q Kt 3 would have saved the Pawn, although Black would then have had the better game, playing P—B 6.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 23 Q—B 3 | 21 P—Kt 6 |
| 24 B—Q 2 | 23 Q—Kt 5 |
| 25 R—R sq | 24 Q×R P |
| 26 R—R 3 | 25 Q—Kt 4 |

The Rook here is in a very unwieldy position.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 27 K R—R sq | 26 R—K 2 |
| 28 R—R 4 | 27 R—R 2 |
| 29 Q—B sq | 28 Kt—Q 2 |
| 30 R—R 3 | 29 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 31 B—K Kt 4 | 30 P—R 5 |

From now until he fails on his 40th turn, White plays well. Having a lost game in any event, and Black having his forces concentrated on the Queen's side, he now begins an attack against the King.

31 R—K sq

.....Rather R—K 2, so as to reserve the other Rook for K B sq and K B 3.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 32 Q—Kt sq | 32 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 33 Q—Kt 6 | 33 R (R 2)—K 2 |
| 34 R—K B sq | 34 R—K B sq |

.....The sacrifice of the Exchange was intentional, Black thinking he could win on the Queen's side. He should, however, have played Kt—B 7. Then 35 P—B 5, Kt×R; 36 P—B 6, R—K B 2; 37 P×P, R×R ch; 38 K×R, Q—K 2; 39 Q×P, Q×P 40 B×P ch, R×B; 41 Q×R ch, Q—B 2 ch, wins. Or if White instead played 36 P×P, then R—K B sq; 37 R×R ch, K×R; 38 Q—R 7, R—K sq; 39 Q—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 40 Q×P ch, K—Q 3.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 35 B×P ch | 35 R×B |
| 36 Q×R ch | 36 R—B 2 |

.....Stephenson later said he should have played K—R sq here, pointing out White's win on the 40th move.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 37 B×Kt | 37 Q×B |
| 38 R—Q B sq | 38 P—B 6 |
| 39 R×B P | 39 Kt—B 5 |
| 40 Q×P | |

Here R (B 3)×P would win.

40 Q×R (B 6)

.....Well played. By it he secures at least a draw and wins against all but best play, whereas otherwise he could not have saved the game.

41 R×R P

P×Q would have drawn. If then Kt×R; 42 Q—R 8 ch, K—R 2; 43 Q—K 4 ch, P—Kt 3; 44 P—B 5. Even if this draw were not seen, the move made was not in best style. In the choice of continuations which lose, as White evidently thought all did here, one should chose that which calls for the most difficult play on the part of your opponent—not that which enables one to last the greatest number of moves.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 42 K—R sq | 41 Q×P ch |
| 43 K—R 2 | 42 Q—Q B 8 ch |
| 44 K—Kt sq | 43 Q×B P ch |
| 45 R—R 8 ch | 44 Kt—K 6 |
| 46 Q—B 3 | 45 K—R 2 |
| 47 P×Q | 46 Q×Q |
| 48 K—B 2 | 47 R—Q Kt 2 |
| 49 K—K 2 | 48 Kt—Q 8 ch |
| | 49 Kt×P wins |

We give below the score of a decidedly sporting game by correspondence between the Sheffield and Manchester Chess Clubs begun in November, 1916, and finished last January. Sheffield, by the way has now brought to a conclusion its three simultaneous correspondence matches, each conducted by a different committee. Manchester were beaten $1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, while Bradford won by the same score, and the match against Leicestershire was drawn, 1-1.

GAME No. 4,413.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
SHEFFIELD.

BLACK.
MANCHESTER.

1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3
3 B-Kt 5
4 Castles

1 P-K 4
2 Kt-Q B 3
3 B-B 4
4 P-B 4

.....Manchester were set upon playing this move, which is, to say the least, unusual at this stage. The result is not very encouraging.

5 P×P
6 Kt×P
7 P-Q B 3
8 P-Q 4
9 P×B
10 P×P
11 Q-Q 4
12 B-K B 4
13 Kt-Q 2
14 B-Kt 3
15 B-Q R 4
16 B-B 2

5 Kt-B 3
6 Castles
7 Kt×Kt
8 P-Q 3
9 B×P
10 P×P
11 K Kt-Kt 5
12 Q-B 3
13 B-K 3
14 P-Q R 3
15 P-Q Kt 4

White's position is now very strong—and he is a Pawn up.

17 Q×Q
18 Kt×Kt
19 B×Q P
20 B-Q Kt 3
21 P×B
22 B-R 3

16 Kt-B 5
17 Kt×Q
18 B×Kt
19 K R-K sq
20 B×B
21 R-K 7
22 P-Kt 5

.....A desperate measure, justifiable, however, by the position of the game.

23 P×P
24 Q R-B sq
25 K R-Q sq

23 Q R-K sq
24 Q R-K 3
25 P-K R 4

.....Not 25... Kt-Kt 5; 26 P-R 3, Kt×P, for then, as *The Sheffield Weekly Times* points out, 27 R-B 8 ch, K-B 2; 28 R-K B sq, R-K B 3; 29 P-Kt 5, &c. But, after the text move, White does well to guard against Kt-Kt 5.

26 P-K R 3
27 R-K sq
28 R-B 8 ch
29 R×R
30 K-B sq
31 R-B 3

26 Kt-K 5
27 Kt-Kt 6
28 K-R 2
29 Kt×R ch
30 Kt-Q 5
31 Kt-Kt 4

.....It does not look as if White's Bishop would ever get into play again!

32 R-K 3
33 P×R
34 K-K 2
35 K-Q 3
36 K-B 4

32 R×R
33 K-Kt 3
34 K-B 4
35 K-K 4
36 K-Q 3

.....But if Black went after the K P the Bishop would be out in time.

37 P-K 4
38 K-B 5
39 K-Kt 6
40 P-R 4!
41 K×P
42 K-R 5

37 K-K 4
38 K×P
39 K-Q 4!
40 K-Q 3
41 K-B 3

If 42 P-Kt 3, Kt-B 2 ch; 43 K-R 5, Kt-Kt 4. &c. But the text-move wins.

43 P-Kt 5 ch
44 B-B 5
45 K-Kt 4
46 P×P
47 B-K 3

42 Kt-Q 5
43 K-Kt 2
44 Kt-K 3
45 P-Kt 4
46 Kt×P
47 Resigns

The appended game was contested in the match between Leeds and Bradford on January 19th. We are indebted to Mr. Conde for the notes on the play.

GAME No. 4414.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
A. G. CONDE.

BLACK.
F. D. YATES.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 B—R 4
5 Castles
6 B—Kt 3
7 P—B 3
- 8 B—B 2
9 P—Q R 4
10 P×P
11 P—Q 4

White could play here 7 Kt—Kt 5, P—Q 4; 8 P×P, Kt—Q 5; 9 P—Q 6! Kt×B; 10 P×P, Q×P; 11 R P×Kt, remaining a P up.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q Kt 4
6 P—Q 3
- 7 Kt—Q R 4
8 P—B 4
9 R—Kt sq
10 P×P
11 Q—B 2

.....Capablanca is stated to have remarked that he considers this variation lost for Black. This may be rather a sweeping verdict, but the fact remains that White has a big pull all through. The danger is that he may overreach himself.

- 12 P—K R 3

At this point White could have won a P, as follows: 12 P×K P, P×P; 13 Kt×P, Q×Kt; 14 R×Kt, Kt—Kt 5 (if 14... B—Q 3; then 15 P—K B 4, &c.); 15 P—K B 4, Q—R 4; 16 P—R 3, &c. The reason I did not play it is that I did not see it in time!

- 13 P—Q 5
14 Q Kt—Q 2
15 R—K sq
16 Kt—B sq
17 P—K Kt 4
18 Kt—Kt 3
19 B—K 3
20 Q—Q 2
- 12 Kt—Q B 3
13 Kt—Q sq
14 B—K 2
15 Castles
16 Kt—K sq
17 P—B 3
18 Kt—B 2
19 P—Kt 3
20 Kt—Kt 2

.....The manœuvring of the Black cavalry throughout the game is worthy of note.

- 21 Kt—R 2
22 P—Q Kt 4
23 K—Kt 2
24 P×R P
- 21 K—R sq
22 Kt—Kt 4
23 P—R 4

The sounder move was 24 P—B 3. The play hereabouts is rather wild, both players seeming intent on "doing something"—and complications abound.

- 25 K—R sq
26 Q—K 2
27 Kt×R P
28 K×B
29 K—R sq
30 Q—Kt 4
- 24 B×P ch
25 P×R P
26 Q—Q 2
27 B—Kt 7 ch
28 Q—R 6 ch
29 Kt×Kt

The close proximity of the Black Q and Kts not being to White's taste, he now invites an exchange, hoping for a favourable end-game.

- 31 Q×Q
32 P×P
33 R—R 7
34 B—Q sq
35 B—Kt 4
36 P—B 3
37 R—K B sq
- 30 R—B 2
31 Kt×Q
32 P×P
33 R—K Kt 2
34 Q R—K Kt sq
35 Kt (R 4)—B 5
36 Kt—Q 6

Waste of time. R—Q sq or Kt sq at once was better.

- 37 Kt (R 6)—B 5
38 R (B sq)—R sq
39 P×P
40 R—Kt 7
41 R—Kt 6
- 38 P—Kt 5
39 P×P
40 B—Q 3
41 R—Q sq

Drawn.

There is, of course, plenty of play left, but it is very difficult to prove anything.

Either side could easily contrive to lose!

The two following games were contested in the current tournament for the championship of the City of London Chess Club.

GAME No. 4,415.

Irregular Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
E. G. SERGEANT. G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

1 P—K 4 1 Kt—Q B 3

.....An eccentricity on the part of Mr. Wainwright—who is, however, one of those who profit not seldom by eccentricity!

2 P—Q 4 2 P—K 4
3 P×P 3 Kt×P
4 P—K B 4 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 B—K 3

5 B—B 4 seems the most natural developing move, a plausible reply being hard to find.

6 P—K 5 5 Kt—B 3
7 Q—Q 5 6 Kt—K 5
8 B—B 4 7 P—B 4
9 Kt—K B 3 8 Q—K 2
10 Kt—Q 4 9 P—Q Kt 3
10 Kt×Kt

.....Laying a trap of a kind into which the City champion does not often fall—though, apparently he might have safely walked in and gone off with the bait! His error seems to have been on his 13th move.

11 Q×R 11 Kt×P ch
12 K—K 2

12 K—Q sq, Kt×B ch; 13 K—K 2, Kt×B; 14 Q×B ch, Q—Q sq; 15 Q—R 6, P—Q 4, offered White very poor prospects of making a fight of it.

13 Q—Q 5 12 Q—Q sq
13 Q—R 5.

.....White apparently did not reckon with this powerful move, or else he would have played 13 Kt—B 3 or Q 2, instead of Q—Q 5. After Black's 13th nothing avails White against the threat of Q—Kt 5 ch.

14 R—K B sq 14 Q—Kt 5 ch
15 R—B 3 15 Q×P ch
16 B—B 2 16 B—B 4
17 Kt—Q 2 17 Kt—Q 5 ch
18 K—Q 3 18 Kt×B ch
19 R×Kt 19 Q×R
20 Q—B 7 ch 20 K—Q sq
21 Q×Kt P 21 Q—K 7 ch
22 K—B 3 22 B—Kt 5 ch
23 K×Kt

If 23 K×B, mate in two follows.

23 Q×Kt ch
24 Resigns

For now mate in two cannot be averted.

GAME No. 4,416.

Bird's Opening.

WHITE. BLACK.
H. JACOBS. P. W. SERGEANT.
1 P—K B 4

A favourite beginning with Mr. Jacobs. He followed it up in the same way as now in his Cable Match game v. Ruth in 1911.

2 P—Q Kt 3 1 P—Q 4
3 B—Kt 2 2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q Kt 3

.....Here Ruth played P—K 3, avoiding the Fianchetto development which is so frequent a feature in the play of both sides in this opening.

4 P—K 3 4 B—Kt 2
5 Kt—K B 3 5 P—K 3
6 Kt—B 3 6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 Kt—K 2 7 B—Q 3
8 Kt—Kt 3 8 Castles

9 B—K 2

9 Kt—K 5

.....Embarking on a risky course, since his next move, giving an open file against his King, is practically forced, unless the Knight merely goes back.

10 P—Q 3

10 Kt×Kt

11 P×Kt

11 P—K B 3

12 Kt—Q 4

12 Q—K sq

13 B—R 5

13 P—Kt 3

14 B—Kt 4 ?

White's play is here too tame. Supposing that his last move was the best he had (which is not clear), he has now a much more promising continuation in 14 Q—Kt 4. Black's defence then becomes very difficult, whereas in the actual game Black as once assumes a vigorous offensive, and White's position falls to pieces.

14 P—K B 4

15 B—K B 3

15 P—K 4

16 Kt—Kt 5

16 P×P

17 Kt×B

17 P×Kt

.....There is nothing to be gained by Q×P ch first, for White simply answers 18 Q—K 2.

18 B—Q 4

18 P×K P

19 K—K 2

19 Kt—K 4

20 Q—K Kt sq

20 R—B sq

21 R—B sq

21 R—K B 2

22 B—Kt 2

22 K R—B 2

23 P—B 4

23 P×P

24 Q P×P

24 P—Q 4

25 Q—Q sq

25 Kt×B

26 P×Kt

26 P×P

27 Q—Q 4

27 P—B 6

.....Decisive. It does not matter whether White captures with the Bishop or the Rook.

28 Q R×P

28 B×P ch

29 K×B

29 Q—K 5 ch

30 Q×Q

30 P×Q ch

31 K×P (K 3)

31 R×R ch

32 B×R

32 R×B ch

33 K×P

33 R—B 7

.....If R×K Kt P, White replies 34 R—Q B sq and gives a certain amount of trouble.

34 R—R sq

34 K—B 2

35 K—B 4

35 K—B 3

36 P—R 3

36 P—K R 4

37 P—Q Kt 4

37 P—Kt 4 ch

38 K—K 3

38 R—B 6 ch

39 K—B 2

39 K—B 4

40 P—R 4

40 K—Kt 5

and wins

The following curious little game was played in the Cape Town championship tournament towards the end of last year.

GAME No. 4,417.

Giuoco Piano.

WHITE.

H. MEIHZUEN.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 B—B 4

4 P—B 3

5 P—Q 4

6 P×P

7 K—B sq

BLACK.

H. FAGAN.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—B 4

4 P—Q 3

5 P×P

6 B—Kt 5 ch

earlier half of the last century. Although examples in actual play are of rare occurrence—the only game that we have traced being one between Bletcher and Roberts in the South African tournament of 1897—the variation has received a good deal of attention in the books." On this *The Hull Times* comments: "Mr. G. Barron, the well-known local player, has frequently played the variation in practice games, and we are confident also that he has adopted it on more than one occasion in match games, but cannot say whether or no such games have ever been published."

Mr. Cameron says in *The Cape Times*: "A puzzling variation—for both players—leading to complications difficult to unravel under a time-limit. It is attributed to William Lewis, an almost forgotten writer and player of the

8 P—Q 5

He might have played 8 Q—R 4, forcing P—Q R 3 if Black is to avoid loss. For the text-move see Griffith and White, p. 47 n. (g).

8 B×Kt

9 P×B

If 9 Q×B, Kt—K 4 leaves Black with much the better development.

9 Kt—K 4

10 Q—R 4 ch

7 B—Kt 5

10 B—Kt 5 is the right move. See the before-mentioned note in Griffith and White.

10 Q—Q 2

11 B—Q Kt 5

If 11 Q×B, Q—R 5 ch; 12 K—K sq, Q×B P; 13 R—B sq, Q×K P ch, threatening Kt—Q 6 ch. But the move White actually makes is worse, and his next absolutely fatal.

11 P—Q B 3

12 P×P??

12 Q—R 6 ch

13 Resigns

Played by correspondence in the first round of the S.C.C.U. championship, October, 1917, to January, 1918. Notes by J. H. White.

GAME No. 4,418.

Ruy Lopez—Cozio Defence.

WHITE.

A. G. FELLOWS
(Herts.).

BLACK.

J. H. WHITE
(Middlesex).

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—KB 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—Kt 5

3 K Kt—K 2

.....A difficult defence that has been much analysed of late. Though it looks purely defensive Black has resources of counter attack of an unusual character that make it necessary for White to exercise care in the development of his attack. There is no obvious line that gives White an unmistakable advantage, and the best continuation against the "Cozio" is a matter of doubt.

4 P—B 3

White has three good continuations beside the text-move: (i.) P—Q 4, (ii.) Kt—B 3, (iii.) Castles. Against the first I tried 4... P×P; 5 Kt×P, P—Q 4; 6 Kt—Q B 3, P×P; 7 Castles (if Kt×P, Q—Q 4, followed, if Q Kt moves, by Q×Kt P), P—B 4; 8 B—Kt 5, Q—Q 3; 9 B×K Kt, K×B (not B×B on account of Kt×Kt!); 10 B×Kt, P×B; 11 P—B 3, P—K 6? 12 Q—Q 3. J. Davidson (Metropolitan)—J. H. White (Hampstead), London League, 1917: Mr. Burn suggested 11... P—Kt 3; then if 12 P×P, B—

Kt 2; 13 K Kt—K 2, P×P; 14 Kt×P, Q×Q; 15 Q R×Q, B×P; with a Pawn plus and a safe game. Or if 13 P—K 5, B×P; 14 R—K sq, K—B 3, with a like result. Against the continuations (ii.) and (iii.) the best reply is 4... P—K Kt 3. One new variation arising from 4 Kt—B 3 may be mentioned: 4 Kt—B 3, P—K Kt 3; 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 Kt—Q 5, B—Kt 2; 7 B—Kt 5, P—K R 3; 8 B—B 6, B×B; 9 Kt×B ch, K—B sq; 10 Kt×P, K—Kt 2, with an equal game. The move adopted in the present game, 4 P—B 3 is, in practice, unusually difficult to meet. The best "book" defence that I can find is 4... P—Q R 3, followed, if B—R 4, by P—Q Kt 4 and P—Q 4, but there are elements of unsoundness in the Black position. Hence the excuse for the hazardous innovation at the next move.

4 P—B 4

.....Any virtue there may be in this move is due solely to the tendency of 4 P—B 3 to obstruct White's Q side development unless it can be followed up *with effect* by P—Q 4.

5 P—Q 4

The objection to this move now is that it leaves the K P unprotected, though in spite of that it

may be the best move. Among the alternatives that have been tried are (i.) 5 P×P, P—K 5; 6 Kt—R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 7 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 8 P×P, Q—B 3; 9 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 10 B—K 3, Q×Kt P; 11 B—K B sq (if 11 P—K Kt 3, B—K Kt 5, followed by B—B 6); 12 Q—Kt 3 (if 12 P—B 3, P×P; 13 P×P, Castles; 14 P×B, Q—K 5), Castles; 13 Kt—Q 2, B—K 2.

(ii.) 5 Q—K 2, P—Q 3; 6 P×P, B×P; 7 P—Q 4, P—K 5; 8 Kt—R 4, P—Q 4; 9 B—Kt 5, Q—Q 2; 10 Kt—Q 2, P—K R 3.

(iii.) 5 P—Q 3, P—Q 3; 6 Castles, Kt—Kt 3; 7 B—Kt 5, B—K 2; 8 B×B, Kt×B; 9 Kt—Kt 5, P—K R 3! 10 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 11 Q—R 4, Kt—Kt sq! 5 P×K P

6 B×Kt

This does not look correct, as it frees Black's game, but it is difficult to find a really effective continuation. If, for instance, 6 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 7 P×Kt, P—B 3; 8 B—Q B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 9 Q—R 5, Q—R 4; 10 B—B 4, P—Q 4! 11 B—K 2, B—K 2. And if 6 Kt—Kt 5 or R 4 the answer is P×P followed by P—Q 4.

6 Kt×B

7 Kt×P

7 Q—B 3

8 Kt×Kt

8 Kt P×Kt.

.....Q P×Kt is also good. The weakness of Black's isolated K P being fully offset by his freer game and possession of two Bishops.

9 Q—K 2

My opponent discarded Castles, which I had expected, in favour of the text move. A likely variation would have been 9 Castles, B—R 3; 10 R—K sq, P—Q 4; 11 P—B 3, B—Q 3, and if now P×P Black could at least draw by 12.., B×P ch.

9 P—Q 4

10 P—B 3

It certainly looks as if Black's Pawn centre were in danger of crumbling, but actually the position is sound.

10 B—Q 3

11 Castles

If 11 P×P, Q—R 5 ch; 12 Q—B 2, Q×P ch, &c. The tempting

line 11.., P×P; 12 Q×P ch, K—Q sq (threatening to win the Q) would be answered by R—B sq!

11 Castles

12 Kt—Q 2

Not P×P because of 12.., B×P ch! but now Black begins to get a pull.

12 Q—R 3

13 P—K Kt 3

13 B—K R 6

14 R—K sq

This loses a Pawn, but the alternative, 14 Kt×P, B×R, would have been a doubtful improvement.

14 P×P

15 Q—B 2

If 15 Kt×P, Q—R 4; 16 Kt—Q 2, Q R—K sq! 17 Q—Q sq (if Q×Q Black mates in 2), B—K Kt 5 and wins.

15 Q—Kt 3

16 R—K 3

16 B—K Kt 5

17 P—Kt 4

Still the Pawn cannot be taken for if 17 Kt×P, Q—R 4; 18 K—Kt 2, R—B 3, threatening either to double the Rooks or to play R—R 3.

17 Q R—K sq

18 R×R

If 18 R—Q 3, R—K 7+. The text move turns out badly, however, and 18 Kt—B sq seems necessary.

18 R×R

19 Kt×P

This loses right off, but there was no defence against the threatened R—K 7.

19 R—K B sq

20 Kt—R 4

20 Q—Q 6!

.....White had overlooked this move.

21 Q—K sq

If B—B 4, P—Kt 4.

21 B—K 7

22 B—Kt 2

22 Q—B 7

.....Stronger than R—B 8 ch immediately.

23 Resigns

White had nothing better than 23 B—R 3, R—B 8; 24 Q×R, B×Q; 25 R×B, Q×B P; 26 B—B sq, Q×Q P ch; 27 K—R sq, B×Kt P, and there is no use in prolonging the game.

Game played in London League match, 17th January, 1918.

GAME No. 4,419.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY J. H. WHITE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
V. RAY	W. E. BONWICK
(Bohemians).	(Hampstead).

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 B—Kt 3

.....A move practised by Charousek that has much to commend it. The variation may also arise from 4 Castles, P—Q 3; 5 P—B 3, B—Kt 3, &c.

5 Castles

Maroczy *v.* Charousek, 1896, proceeded: 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 P×P, Q Kt—K 2; 7 Kt—B 3, P—Q B 3; 8 B—Q B 4, P—Q 4; 9 P×P, Kt×P; 10 Kt×Kt, P×Kt, with an equal game. The text-move was tried in a consultation game in which these masters were opposed.

	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q 4	6 B—Q 2
7 R—K sq	

Here, in the consultation game referred to, the White allies played 7 Kt—R 3, K Kt—K 2; 8 Kt—B 4, Castles; 9 P—Q R 4, P—Q R 3? 10 Kt×B, with advantage on account of Black's broken Pawn-position on the Q side, although the game was ultimately drawn. 9... P×P; 10 P×P, B—Kt 5, as in an unfinished correspondence game, Cambridge Town *v.* Hampstead, is a decided improvement for Black, and should equalise.

7 K Kt—K 2

8 B—K 3

In a recent off-hand game at the City of London Chess Club, in which Mr. Amos Burn played White, the following moves occurred: 8 Kt—R 3, Castles; 9 Kt—B 2, B—Kt 5; 10 B—Kt 5, P—B 3; 11 B—K R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 12 B—Kt 3, Q Kt—K 2? (12 P—B 4 is stronger); 13 Kt—K 3, B×

Kt; 14 P×B, P—B 3; 15 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq (P—Q 4 was comparatively better, but Black wished to maintain a strong Pawn at K 4); 16 B—K 6! P—Q 4; 17 Kt—B 5, Kt×Kt; 18 P×Kt, Kt—K 2; 19 K—R sq, P×P; 20 P×P, B—B 2; 21 P—B 4, P—Kt 3; 22 P×P, P×P; 23 Q—Kt 4, K—Kt 2; 24 R—K 3, P—K B 4; 25 Q—K 2, Kt—B sq; 26 R—K Kt sq, Kt—Q 3; 27 R—K 5, Q—B 3 (not Kt—K 5; because of R×B P! and if R×R, 28 B×R, P×B; 29 B—R 4 dis. ch, winning the Q); 28 P—B 3, Q R—K sq.

8 Castles

9 P—Q R 4	9 P—Q R 3
10 B—Q 3	10 Kt—Kt 3
11 Q Kt—Q 2	

If 11 P—Q 5, Q Kt—K 2 (not 11... B×B, because of 12 P×Kt, which wins a piece); 12 B×B, P×B; and Black is threatening Kt—B 5 followed by P—B 4, with a position quite equal to that of White, notwithstanding the disarrangement of the Q side Pawns.

11 P—B 4

12 P×K P

If 12 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 13 Kt—Kt 5, Q—K sq; 14 Kt×R P, P—B 5; 16 Q—R 5, K Kt—K 2; 16 Q—R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 17 Q—R 5, with nothing better than the draw. Nor is 14 P×B P, R×P; 15 Q—R 5, P—R 3; 16 P—K Kt 4, R—K B sq, any improvement for White.

	12 Q Kt×P
13 Kt—B 4?	13 Kt×B
14 Q×Kt	14 B×B
15 Kt×B	15 Kt—B 5
16 Q—B 2	16 P×P
17 Q×P	17 B—B 3
18 Q—B 4 ch	18 K—R sq

.....Black could have played 18... P—Q 4, but this would have masked his B.

19 Kt—Kt 4 19 P—K R 4
Kt×Kt P would also
 have been good.

20 Kt—K 3 20 B×Kt

21 Resigns

If 21 P×B, Q—Kt 4 ch; 22
 K—R sq (best), Kt—R 6; 23
 Q—K 2 (if 23 Q—B sq, R×B P;
 24 Q—Kt 2, Kt×B P ch; 25 K—

Kt sq, Kt—R 6 ch; 26 K—R sq,
 R×Kt and wins), R—B 3; 24
 Kt—Kt 2, Q R—K B sq; 25 P—
 B 4, Kt×P; 26 Kt×Kt, R×Kt;
 27 R—K B sq, Q—Q 4 ch and
 wins. And if 24 R—K B sq,
 Q R—K B sq; 25 Q R—Q sq,
 R×P; 26 R—Q 2, R×P. Black's
 play was effective throughout, and
 suggests that this defence merits
 further examination.

Played in the correspondence match, Devonshire *versus* Sussex.
 Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,420.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. McCARTHY	Col. E. KENSINGTON
(Devon).	(Sussex).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P×P
4 B—Q B 4	4 P×P
5 Q B×P	5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles	7 B—K 3
8 B—Q 5	8 Q—Q 2

.....Developing the Queen
 without blocking a Bishop.

9 Kt—Q R 3	9 P—K B 3
10 Q—Kt 3	10 Kt—Q sq

.....Giving Black a strong
 defensive position.

11 Kt—Q 4	11 B—B 2
12 K R—K sq	12 P—B 3
13 Q R—B sq	

Black cannot afford to take the
 sacrifice.

14 B—B 4
 White loses time over the moves
 of Bishop and Queen, thus enab-
 ling Black to develop his Q side.

15 Q—Q 3	14 Kt—B sq
16 B×B ch	15 Kt—Kt 3
17 B—R sq	16 Q×B
18 Kt—B 5	17 B—K 2
19 Kt×B ch	18 Castles

.....These exchanges are all
 to Black's advantage in view of
 his two Pawns plus.

19 Q×Kt

20 P—B 4	20 Kt—K 3
21 Q—Kt 3	21 K—R sq
22 Q—K 3	

Q—K B 3 would be better. The
 text-move enables Black to com-
 mence attacking.

	22 Q R—K sq
23 R—K 2	23 Kt—B 4

.....This attack appears sound,
 though it seems to endanger
 Black's centre, as White at once
 proceeds to show.

24 P—K 5	24 B P×P
25 P×P	25 Q—K B 2
26 Q—Q 4	26 Q—K B 5

.....Black's only move, but
 decisive, threatening Q×R and
 a mate. With the exchange of
 Queens the game is practically
 over.

27 Q×Q	27 R×Q
28 Kt—B 2	28 P—Q 4

.....This releases Black's
 centre from complications.

29 Kt—Q 4	29 Kt—K 3
-----------	-----------

.....The King's Pawn being
 now blocked gives Black no cause
 for concern, and eventually falls,
 White's Bishop being powerless
 throughout the game.

30 Kt×Kt	30 R×Kt
31 R—K B sq	31 R×R ch
32 K×R	32 Kt—B 5
33 B—Q 4	33 P—Q Kt 3
34 B—B 2	34 R×P
35 R×R	35 Kt×R and

Black won.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The ninth monthly meeting was held at Brighton on the 9th ult., with the president, Mr. F. E. Purchas, in the chair. The secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, announced that the membership was upwards of fifty. The usual solution handicap concluded a most enjoyable gathering, Major C. H. Chepmell, Messrs. F. E. Purchas and B. Fison (all first-class) tying for first place, followed by Mr. F. Brook (third class). The problems presented on this occasion were twelve in number, with a time limit of 65 minutes.

Below will be found the first monthly score of the solvers competing for the Fraternity's Championship. As most of the positions solved have appeared in *The Times Weekly Edition* and *Morning Post* we have numbered them consecutively to save space. Nos. 1 to 4 are the four positions at page 64 of our last issue; No. 5, *M.P.*, 1893; No. 6, *T.W.E.*, 2,086; No. 7, *M.P.*, 1894; No. 8, *T.W.E.*, 2,089; No. 9, *M.P.*, 1895. The initials at top of each column are those of the composers of the problems; this will facilitate identification.

Positions which appear in notation are not included and are not acknowledged.

When, as cannot help happening in these difficult times, our magazine does not make its appearance on the first of the month, we will make a corresponding extension in the date of receipt of solutions. Mr. Gibbin's score, it will be noticed, is not complete. As he is serving as a Lieutenant in Italy he is naturally entitled to consideration on the point of time.

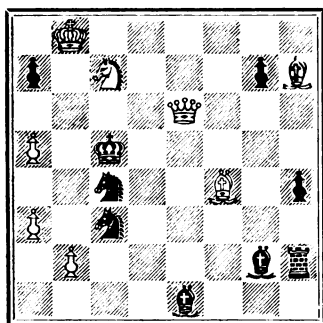
The problems to be solved in this issue are numbered 3,051 to 3,054.

	1 R.G.	2 W.G.	3 D.T.D.	4 B.G.L.	5 P.H.W.	6 P.H.W.E.	7 V.E.V.	8 A.C.W.	9 H.D'OB
Barrett-Lennard, R. F.	0	4	8	10	8	9	14	10	0
Bernard, H. D'O.	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	10	12
Campbell, A.	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	12	6
"Chessington"	0	6	8	10	8	9	14	12	12
Cooper, A. R.	9	6	10	10	8	7	14	12	12
Davis, H. H.	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	10	12
Fison, B.	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	12	12
Gibbins, N. M.	9	6	10	10	8	—	—	—	—
Gillam, G.	9	6	10	10	8	9	14	12	12
Harwood, C.	0	0	10	8	6	7	12	10	—
Markwick, F. W.	9	6	10	10	8	7	12	12	12
Marshall-Rodda, W.	9	6	8	10	8	7	14	12	—
Purchas, F. E.	9	6	10	10	8	9	10	12	12
Smith, Stanley	9	6	10	10	8	7	14	10	12
Wallis, E.	9	6	8	10	8	9	14	12	12

The 1917 informal tourney of the *Saturday Westminster Gazette* has, like its predecessors, produced some really splendid work. Mr.

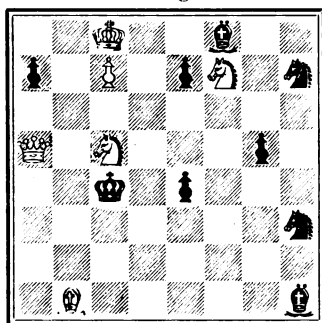
A. C. White has made his award and placed the principal entries in the following order: 1st, G. Heathcote; 2nd, P. F. Blake; 3rd (*ex æquo*), K. A. L. Kubbel (4-er) and Eric Westbury (3-er), with a special prize to Koetschid (4-er). The judge points out the difficulty of arriving at a decision where three and four-movers compete in one class, and has expressed the opinion that comparisons are unsatisfactory, and in this we agree. The two chief prize winners are beautiful four-movers, and we accord them the following diagrams:—

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.



Mate in four.

By P. F. BLAKE,
Warrington.



Mate in four.

In the four diagrams at page 60 it will be noticed the words White and Black have been reversed. This of course is unintentional, and the error may not even be noticed by many.

The Good Companion C.P.C. repeated again this year the universal solving competition on the 22nd February in honour of President Washington's birthday. We have no particulars of how many chess clubs took part, but obviously the number is unfortunately reduced.

Scandinavian Chess Federation—Fourth Concourse.

Two-movers:—

First prize, by L. Berg.—White: K at Q R 5; Q at Q Kt 4; R at Q B 3; B at K R 8; Kts at K R 4 and K B 4; P at K B 6. Black: K at K 4; Q at K B 4; B at K 7; Kt at K B 8; Ps at K R 6 and Q 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by L. Berg.—White: K at Q R 4; R at K 8; Bs at K Kt 8 and K 7; Kts at Q 4 and Q B 3; Ps at K Kt 3, 4 and K B 6. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q R 8; Bs at K R sq and Q R sq; Kts at Q 7 and Q B 7; Ps at Q 6, Q B 3 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

Third prize, T. C. Henrikson. Hon. mens.: J. J. Togstad, E. Jonsson, and E. Scheel.

Three-movers:—

First prize, by J. A. Broholm.—White: K at K Kt 7; Q at K B 7; Rs at K R 3 and K 5; Kts at K sq and Q 2; P at Q B 5. Black: K at Q 5; B at K 7; Kts at Q Kt 2 and Q R 8; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 5, Q B 3, Q Kt 5 and 7. Mate in three.

Second prize, by M. Ranvig.—White : K at K B 8 ; Q at K R 4 ; R at Q 8 ; Bs at Q Kt 5 and 6 ; Kt at K 4 ; Ps at K R 5, K 2, Q 6 and Q R 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; R sat K R 3 and Q R 5 ; B at K Kt sq ; Kt at Q R 4 ; Ps at K B 6, K 3, 4, Q Kt 2, 5 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

Third prize, J. J. Togstad. Fourth, A. Ryden. Hon. mens : A. K. Larsen and R. Langsand.

Algemeen Handelsblad International Two-move Problem Tourney award.

First prize, by A. Ellerman, Buenos Aires.—White : K at Q Kt 8 ; Q at Q Kt 6 ; Rs at Q 5 and Q R 4 ; Bs at Q 6 and Q Kt sq ; Kts at K B 4 and Q 4 ; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q B 7. Black : K at K 5 ; Q at K B 7 ; Rs at Q 6 and Q B 7 ; Bs at Q R 7 and 8 ; Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3 and K 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. M. Goethart, Amsterdam.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at Q B 4 ; Rs at K Kt 7 and Q 3 ; Bs at Q B 3 and 8 ; Kts at K B 5 and Q 8 ; Ps at K R 4 and K 4. Black : K at K B 5 ; Rs at K R 3 and 7 ; Bs at K B 2 and Q B 2 ; Kt at K R 8 ; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 5, K 2 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Third prize, J. J. Rietveld, Kesteren. Hon. mentions : Dr. E. Palkoska, Prague ; G. H. Goethart (2), and J. J. Rietveld, in order given.

One problem was cooked after the award was made, and two were disqualified on the ground of being anticipated.

Christmas Puzzles.—We received solutions of some of these positions from Messrs. H. E. Matthews, C. Mansfield, J. A. J. Drewitt, and H. Hosey Davis, all sending that for Mr. H. E. Dudeney's 'Bishops' problem. Mr. Matthews was the only solver who successfully tackled Mr. Dawson's monogram positions. His solution cooks the B.G.L. oddity with the following medley : White : K at K R 6, R at Q B sq, Kt at K B 4 ; Ps at K R 3, K 5, Q 6 and Q B 5. Black : K at K B 6 ; Q at Q B 2 ; Rs at K 5 and Q B 6 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q sq ; Kts at K sq and Q 5 ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 6, K B 4, K 2, 3, 6, Q 6 and Q B 7. Mate by R—B sq.

Mr. Davis has submitted a shorter method to Mr. Dudeney's problem by clipping off three moves. After move 16 he continues with 17 B—Q 4 or K 3, K—Kt 5 ; 18 B—R 6, K—R 4 ; 19 B—Kt 5, K—Kt 5 ; 20 B—Kt 6, K—R 6 ; 21 B—B 5, K—R 7 ; 22 B—R 4, K—R 8 ; 23 B—Q 4 ch, K—R 7 ; 24 B—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 17... K—R 5 ; 18 B—Q 2 or B 3, K—R 6 ; 19 B—R 6, K—R 5 ; 20 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6 ; 21 B—Q 2, K—R 7 ; 22 B—B sq, K—R 8 ; 23 B—R 4, K—R 7 ; 24 B—Kt 3 ch, &c.

G.C.C.P.C. Awards :—

Special January Tourney for 2-movers illustrating play consequent on Black Bishop moving.

First prize, by G. W. Chandler and C. Mansfield.—White : K at K R 8 ; Q at Q R 3 ; Rs at K R 5 and K sq ; B at K R 2 ; Kts at

K B 8 and K 4; Ps at K Kt 3, 7, K B 3, K 6 and Q B 4. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q R 2; Rs at K R 3 and 5; Bs at K Kt 4, K B 4, Ps at K R 2, Q 5, 6, Q B 2 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Second prize, by L. Rothstein, West Hoboken.—White: K at K 5; Q at Q R sq; Rs at K B sq and Q sq; B at K sq; Kt at K 3. Black: K at K 2; R at K Kt sq; B at K sq; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 3 and 4. Mate in two.

Hon. mention: A. Ellerman.

Special Tourney illustrating Black Knight play.

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—K at K R 2; Q at Q B 3; R at Q 5; B at K R 5; Kt at K 3; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 5, K 5 and Q B 2. Black: K at K 2; R at Q R sq; Bs at K B 8 and Q R 2; Kt at Q 2; Ps at K 5 and Q B 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q R sq; Rs at K R 5 and K Kt 7; Bs at K R 8 and Q R 2; Kt at K B 3; P at Q 4. Black: K at K B 3; Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R sq; Kts at Q 4 and Q B 8; P at K B 5. Mate in two.

Hon. mention: A. Ellerman.

Special Tourney illustrating Black Queen play.

First prize, by W. B. Rice, Philadelphia.—White: K at K R 3; Q at Q R 8; Rs at K R 5 and Q B 6; B at K R 7; Kts at K B 3 and Q Kt 5; P at K 5. Black: K at Q 4; Q at Q B 4; Ps at Q B 7 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

Second prize, by C. Promislo, Philadelphia.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q R 4; Rs at K 3 and Q 7; Bs at K R 7 and Q B 5; Kts at K B 7 and K 4; Ps at K Kt 5, Q B 7 and Q Kt 7. Black: K at K 3; Q at Q 4; Kts at K Kt sq and 8; Ps at Q B 5 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

January (regular) Tourney.

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—White: K at K 7; Q at K Kt sq; Rs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 6; Bs at K R 2 and K 2; Kts at K B 2 and Q B 5. Black: K at Q 4; Rs at Q B 8 and Q R 2; Bs at Q Kt 6 and Q R 6; Kts at Q 2 and Q Kt 2; Ps at K R 6, K B 2, K 6, Q 3 and 5. Mate in two.

Second prize, by A. Ellerman.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q Kt 6; Rs at K 8 and Q R 5; Bs at K R 6 and K B sq; Kts at K R 2 and Q 4; P at Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 5; Q at K Kt 2; B at Q R 7; Kt at K 3; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 4, Q 6 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, "Ua tane," South Sea Islands.

Hon. mentions: A. M. Sparke, R. E. L. Windle, and J. C. J. Wainwright.

L'Italia Scacchistica Tourney for two-movers.

First prize, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q Kt 6; Q at K Kt 4; R at Q R 3; Bs at K R 7 and Q R 5; Kts at K B 6 and 7; Ps at Q 6 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at Q B 5; Rs at K 7 and Q 7; Bs at K R 7 and 8; Kts at K Kt 6 and Q R 8; Ps at K B 7, Q 5, 6, Q Kt 2 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at K R 3; Rs at Q 8 and Q B 2; B at Q 7; Kts at K Kt 3 and K 6; Ps at

K Kt 2, Q 4, Q B 5 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at Q 4; R at K R 3; Bs at K R 2 and K Kt 4; Kts at Q B sq and Q R 6; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by G. Guidelli.

Hon. mentions: L. Ceriani and G. Guidelli (2). Out of six honoured problems the popular Italian composer is successful in no fewer than five—a remarkable achievement.

SOLUTIONS.

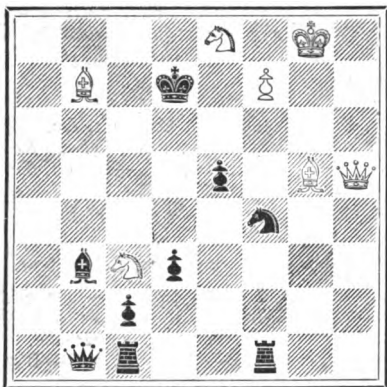
- By W. J. M'Arthur (p. 29).—1 P—B 4, K—B 6; 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1... Kt×Kt or B×either P; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1... R×P; 2 R—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1... Kt—B 5; 2 R—K sq ch, &c. If 1... R—B 7 or others; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c.
- By C. F. Anderson (p. 30).—1 R—Kt 5, &c.
- By C. Promislo (p. 30).—1 R—K 6, &c.
- By G. Guidelli (p. 30).—1 B—Kt 2, &c.
- By A. Ellerman (p. 30).—1 K—Kt 3, &c.
- No. 3,043, by A. M. Sparke.—1 Q—Q 7, &c.
- No. 3,044, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—1 Kt—K B 2, R—B 7; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, B×Kt; 3 Q—K B 4, &c. If 1... K×Kt; 2 Q—K B 4 ch, K—Kt 8; 3 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt—K 4, B—Q 6 or others; 3 Q×Q P, &c.
- No. 3,045, by T. and J. Warton.—Authors' key, 1 B—R 2, but 1 Q—B 7 and 1 B—R 7 also suffices.
- No. 3,046, by W. Greenwood.—1 Q—Kt 3, P—Kt 5; 2 B—K 3, &c. If 1... K—Kt 5; 2 R—R 2, &c.
- By F. E. Godfrey (p. 59).—1 B—K 2, &c.
- By C. W. Sheppard (p. 59).—1 Q—K 7, &c.
- By A. M. Sparke (p. 59).—1 P—Q 4, &c.
- By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 59).—1 R—Q 5, &c.
- By J. Roura (p. 59).—1 Kt—R 4, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 R—Kt 8, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Kt—Q 6, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Kt—Q 8, K—K 5; 2 Kt—K 6, &c. If 1... Q B×P; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1... Kt—Kt 7 or B 5; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Q—K sq, Kt—Kt 4; 2 P—K 4, &c. If 1... P—B 5; 2 Kt—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 P—B 7, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 60).—1 Kt—Q 4, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 61).—1 Q—Q 8, K—B 4; 2 R—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... K×Kt; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1... B×Kt; 2 Q—B 7, &c. If 1... R—K 4 ch, &c.
- By M. J. Meyer (p. 61).—1 Q—B sq, K—Q 4; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1... K—K 4; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1... P—Kt 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1... P—K 3; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1... P×Q P or Kt—B 3; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.
- By N. M. Gibbins, after M'Arthur (p. 61).—1 P—B 4, with play corresponding to Mr. McArthur's solution already given.
- By R. W. Borders (p. 62).—The author's intention is 1 B—Kt sq, 2 Kt—Kt 5, 3 Kt—Q 4, 4 Kt—B 2, 5 Kt—K 3 dis. ch, &c. We pointed out a cook in 6 last month, but Mr. H. Hosey Davis has sent a solution in 3 by 1 Kt×R P, 2 P—Kt 7, &c.!
- By T. G. Hart (p. 63).—Place Black King on K R 4, then 1 Kt—Kt 5, &c.
- No. 3,047, by R. Gevers.—1 Q—Kt 5, &c.
- No. 3,048, by W. Greenwood.—1 R—K B 3, R—Kt 6 (best); 2 R—Q 3, &c.
- No. 3,049, by D. J. Densmore.—1 Q—Kt 4, Q—B 5; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c. If 1... B—B 5; 2 Kt×Kt ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 B×R ch, &c.
- No. 3,050, by B. G. Laws.—1 Q—Q 8, B×Kt; 2 P—Q 7, &c. If 1... K—Q 5; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt—B 6, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,051.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



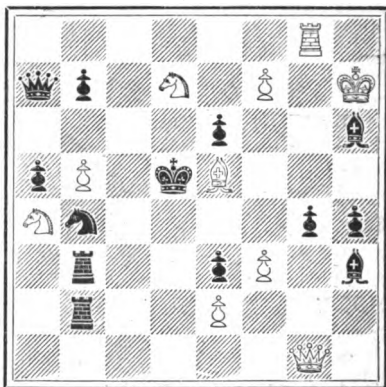
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,052.

By S. GREEN,
London.

BLACK.



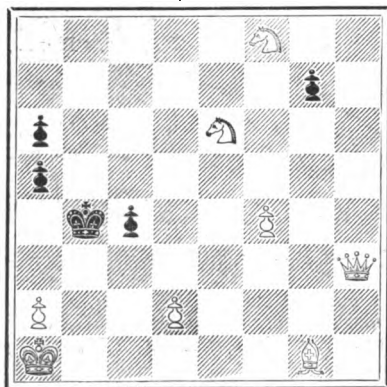
WHITE

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,053.

By T. WARTON,
Southall.

BLACK.



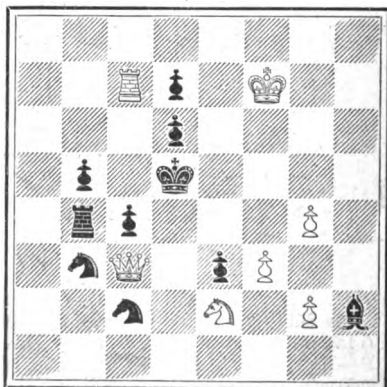
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,054.

By K. SYPNIEWSKI,
Moscow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are included in the Solving Competition of the Sussex Chess Solving Fraternity.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

APRIL, 1918.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CHANGE-MATE.

BY H. D'O. BERNARD.

In considering this type of problem it should be remembered that a change-mate as the term is now employed—and I would not for a moment suggest any alteration in this respect—implies a complete-waiter (*i.e.*, what is generally known as a complete-block) with change of mate.

Hence it will be found that certain disabilities or disadvantages apparent in the change-mate are largely due to the fact that all mates are set in the initial position, and consequently are peculiar—not so much to the change-mate—as to the parent stem, the complete-waiter.

And, before we go further, may I say how singularly inappropriate I consider that unhappy term “complete-block?”

In the first place the word block is already usefully employed in the term self-block. Here it expresses just what it is intended to convey: Black so blocks or obstructs the squares in his King's field that mate follows. “Complete-block,” however, hardly suggests a complete-waiter, in fact—to my mind—it pictures something not unlike the kind of position produced by two wood shifters, who after playing the stoniest of Stonewall games, have managed to get themselves mutually stalemated! You apply the term “threat” to a problem with a threatening key-move—then why not describe as a “waiter” a problem in which you wait for Black to play? This gives us “complete-waiter,” “threat-waiter,” and so on.

But now, having registered my protest, let me instance some of the disabilities of which I have spoken.

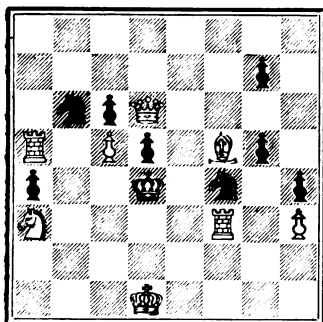
STOPS AND PLUGS.

In either the incomplete-waiter or threat problem a cook is in many instances easily cured by the addition of a White or Black Pawn; and in order to discriminate between these I have lately been accustomed to define a White P used for this purpose as a “stop” and a Black one as a “plug.”

D I

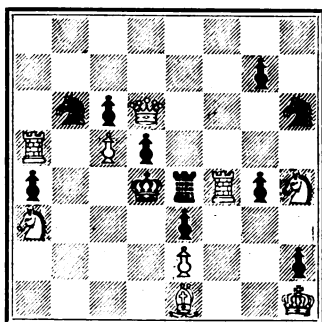
C.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.

Good Companion.

White mates in two moves.

C 1.



White mates in two moves.

With this premise we come to C, which affords a good instance of the deliberate employment of a plugged stop. A tentative setting is shown in C1. To show that the mates with the Kt on h4 are fringe, it is merely necessary to remove the offending Kt and that on h6, together with the Ps on h2 and g4, transfer the White K to a1, convert the Black R into a Q, and add a White P on a2. To defend the use of such mates was, in this instance, beyond me, but shorn of them the position was, in my opinion, too thin, and possessed other undesirable features also: witness the ugly mate by recapture after $Q \times R$, and the P on a4 which calls aloud for explanation. There can be no reason why the Black Kt should not play to a4 so far as the set mate is concerned; consequently this P must have some bearing upon the key. When, after some experiment, I hit upon the version actually adopted, I had no hesitation in deciding upon it. It is true that it necessitates the use of stop and plug on h3 and 4, but in return we have an (apparently) free K B, the White K safely anchored behind a 5-square minefield and last but not least that Black P on a4 successfully camouflaged as a plug.

DUALS.

Since the interest of a change-mate depends to a great extent upon the successful concealment of the change, anything which serves as a finger-post to the key should be avoided as likely to detract from the difficulty. And this, curiously enough, brings me to the discussion of duals.

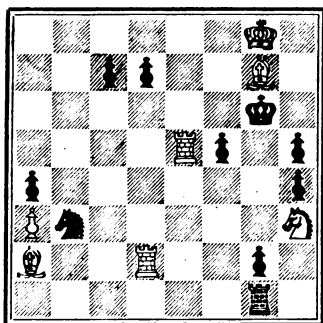
Now there are no less than three distinct types of dual in a change-mate. First, a dual which appears in the initial position but is eliminated by the key; secondly, the exact converse of this; and thirdly, the ordinary type of dual which exists in the set position and remains unaltered by the key.

The first of these I shall hereinafter refer to as a "surface" dual, since it occurs to me that it may be convenient to apply this term also

to either a continuation or mate, which appearing only on the surface, never forms part of the actual solution; and as illustration of such dual I give D. Here the surface dual when P—B 5 gave me the key almost instantaneously, and I have no doubt that others have had a similar experience with my own added-mate problem E, since the instinct of the solver is to seek a key which will eliminate an objectionable feature.

D.

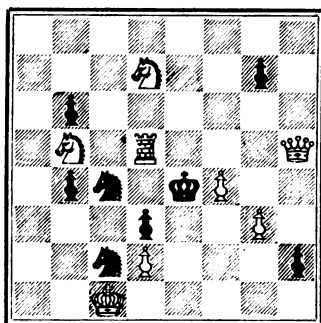
By T. and J. WARTON.

Chess Amateur.

White mates in two moves.

E.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.

Illustrated London News.

White mates in two moves.

As to the ordinary type of dual, they are as much a blemish in a change-mate as in any other problem, though in some instances there may be more excuse for them. From the nature of his theme the composer, being unable to resort to many of the devices which would render an ordinary problem sound, has a far harder road to travel when it comes to curing a cook; and if anyone cares to turn to my problem No. 89 in "White to Play," he will find that this is a case where the necessity of providing for $1\ B \times P$ and $Kt\ (B\ 6) \times R$ compelled the admission of a minor dual. But, to return to the second type of dual, if the surface dual is an aid to solution, then, by a parity of reasoning, the dual which only arises after the key should have precisely the opposite effect; and I have no doubt that this is so, though specimens are not easy to obtain. In fact, by their avoidance, composers would seem tacitly to admit that this type of dual is more serious than the ordinary, and that to procure difficulty by such a method is somewhat questionable.

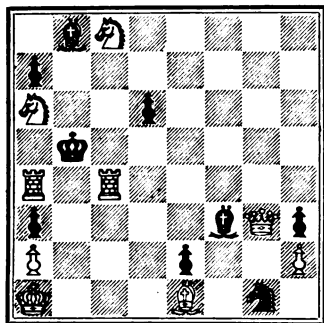
Let us consider the next position, F. I should be sorry to say how long I took in finding the author's solution, $1\ Kt-K\ 7$. On mature reflection I came to the conclusion that the authors decided to publish over here as, being resident in Australia, they thought it safer!

The astonishing part of the whole business is that there is not one solution, but two, and of the two I prefer the cook—which I never discovered! Try $1\ Q-Kt\ 8$, and see if you do not agree with me.

It is true that in this there is also the mushroom dual—a more appropriate term has yet to be found—but it is only after permissive moves of the K B, and there is at least some variety, while after the authors' key the only variety is in the choice of mate!

F.

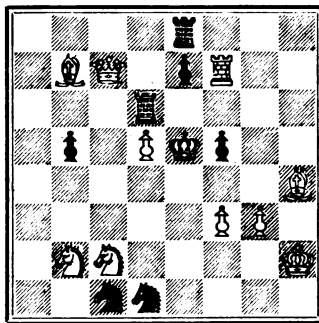
By Dr. O'KEEFE and W. J. SMITH.
Chess Amateur.



White mates in two moves.

G.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.
Chess Amateur.



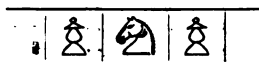
White mates in two moves.

But, since to sin would seem to be in good company, I myself would make confession of a recent crime. In problem G remove the Kts on b2 and c1, together with the P on b5, transfer the Kt on d1 to c4, and White K from h2 to h3, and add a White P at h2. This shows that the mates with the Kt are fringe, but if we remove them we lose the plausible try 1 Q—B 4, and are left with the move 1 Q × Kt, which no one would attempt, unless it were in testing for cooks.

I am quite ready at any time to debate the great question: "When is a try not a try?" but as I should be sorry to take an unfair advantage of a would-be critic, I may mention that 1 Q—B 4 fully justified its claim to the title by claiming a number of victims. In a word—"The proof of the pudding is in the finding," is but the present-day version of an old proverb. I propose to approach the subject of tries from the solver's point of view, but first I would put forward my plea on behalf of the change-mate composer.

The little points I have dealt with suggest only a few of the minor difficulties encountered when attempting a change-mate scheme. The composer is continually being faced with obstacles which seem at first sight to be insurmountable, or confronted with the everlasting problem, whether it is better to "gain on the swings and lose on the roundabouts," or *vice-versa*; and he has to decide this question for himself as best he may. Is it then too much to ask of judges that they should take this into consideration when assessing a change-mate in an open Tourney?

(To be continued.)



SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following two studies were published in the February number.

Position 261, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K 8, ♕ at K Kt 8, K R 4,

♙ at K 3, ♖ at K B 4, ♗ at K 4, K R 7. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 B—Q 5, P—K 5; 2 K—B 7, P—R 8 (Q, R or B); 3 B—K 6 ch, and 4 B—Kt 3 mate. Or 2... P—R 8 (Kt); 3 B—K 6 ch, 4 K—K 7, and 5 B—Kt 3 mate. Or 2... K—K 4; 3 B—K 6, &c. Or 2... K—Kt 5; 3 B×P, K×B; 4 B—R sq, K—Kt 6; 5 P—K 4, K—B 7; 6 P—K 5, K—Kt 8; 7 B—Kt 7. A pretty little study with an almost "pure" mate; but not at all difficult when it is known that a win is there. The plausible move 1 B—R 7 ch? draws as follows: 1... K—Kt 5; 2 B—K 4, K×B; 3 K—K 7, K—Kt 6; 4 B—R sq, K—B 7; 5 P—K 4, K—Kt 8; 6 B—B 3, K—B 7, &c.

Position 262, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K Kt 7, ♕ at Q R 6, Q 8,

♙ at Q Kt 3, Q 2, K 2, K R 4, K R 2, ♖ at K 4, ♗ at Q 4, ♗ at Q R 2, Q B 4, Q 5, K R 2. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 B—B 7 ch, K—B 4! 2 B—B 8 ch, K—K 5; 3 B—Kt 4, Q×P! 4 K—B 6, P—Q 6; 5 B—B 5 ch, K—Q 5; 6 P—K 3 ch, and 7 B—K 6 ch. Up to Black's fourth move he has little option, but at that stage he can prolong the game by 4... P—B 5; 5 B—B 3 ch, Q×B ch; 6 P×Q ch, K×P; 7 B—R 5, K—K 5; 8 P—R 5, K—Q 6; 9 K—Kt 7, P—B 6; 10 P×P, P×P; 11 B×P, K×B; 12 K×P, P—R 4; 13 K—Kt 6, P—R 5; 14 P—R 6, &c. Or 6... K—Q 6; 7 K—K 5, P—B 6; 8 P×P, P×P! 9 B—Q 6, P—B 7; 10 B—R 3, K—B 6; 11 P—B 4, K—Kt 6; 12 B—B sq, P—Q R 4; 13 K—Q 4, P—R 5; 14 K—Q 3, P—R 6; 15 B×P, K×B; 16 K×P, K—Kt 5; 17 K—Q 3, K—B 4; 18 K—K 4, K—Q 3; 19 P—B 5, K—K 2; 20 K—K 5, K—B 2; 21 P—B 6, K—B sq! 22 K—K 6, K—Q sq; 23 P—B 7 ch, K—B sq; 24 P—R 5, P—R 3; 25 P—R 3, and wins. In this last variation White could not win without his Pawn on R 2. This is obvious in the line given; but even without the Pawn White can try 22 P—R 5, in which case Black must be very careful, for he will lose by the obvious move 22... P—R 3? thus:—23 K—K 4, K—K sq; 24 K—B 4! K—B sq; 25 K—K 5! K—B 2; 26 K—B 5, K—B sq; 27 K—Kt 6, &c. But he can draw by 22... K—B 2! 23 K—B 5; K—K sq! (playing the move that is usually wrong, but right in this case, as the play of either of the Rook's Pawns will result in "changing the move"); 24 K—K 6, K—B sq! 25 P—B 7 (P—R 6, K—K sq), P—R 3; 26 K—B 6 stalemate. All this is perhaps as remarkable as the gain of the Queen; and there were extra marks waiting for any solver who had carried his investigation so far.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 261.	No. 262.	Total.
Col. Kensington	53	4	4	61
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	44	4	4	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46

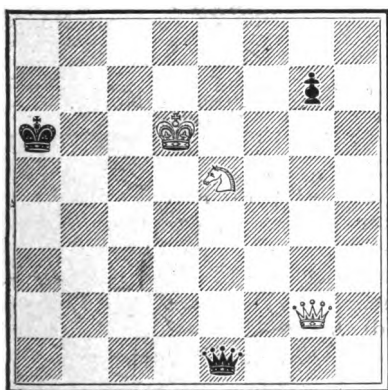
Mr. L. Illingworth	..	..	32	..	4	..	4	..	40
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	..	..	31	..	4	..	4	..	39
Mr. F. W. Yelder	..	..	31	..	4	..	4	..	39
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	..	..	24	..	4	..	4	..	32
Mr. W. T. Pierce	..	..	22	..	4	..	4	..	30
Mr. E. Sammons	..	..	26	..	4	..	—	..	30
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	..	..	25	..	—	..	—	..	25
Mr. J. Gilchrist	..	..	13	..	4	..	4	..	21
Mr. J. B. Lowe	..	..	13	..	4	..	4	..	21
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	..	..	20	..	—	..	—	..	20
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	..	..	10	..	4	..	4	..	18
Mr. A. J. Head	..	..	9	..	4	..	4	..	17
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	..	..	8	..	4	..	4	..	16
Mr. J. Harrison	..	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	15
Mr. J. M. Doulton	..	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	14
Mr. H. E. Matthews	..	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	14
Mr. F. W. Darby	..	..	—	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	..	..	—	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mr. R. Garby	..	..	Cancelled	..	4	..	4	..	8
Mrs. Sollas	..	..	5	..	—	..	—	..	5

We congratulate Col. Kensington on reaching the top of the list.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2, and posted not later than April 30th, 1918.

Position 267. Original.

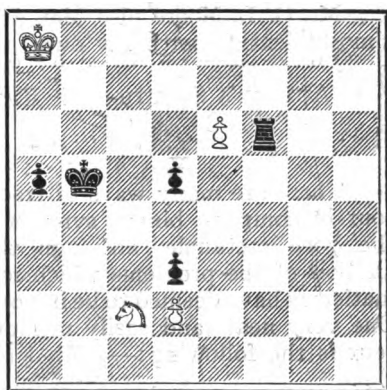
By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

Position 268. New setting.

By HENRI RINCK.



White to play and win.

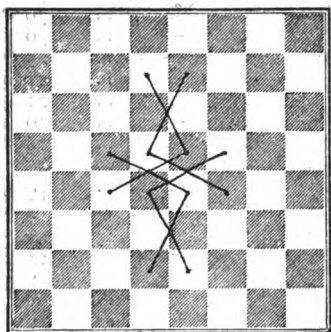
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. Burton (somewhere in France).—Glad to hear of your safe arrival. Many thanks for good wishes.

Michael White (Blaina, Mon.).—Your ingenious development of "Direction Notation" is being examined; and, if the pressure on our space relaxes a little, we hope to be able to devote some to it.

KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM, No. 4.

BY ERNEST BERGHOLT.



This month let me revert to the ordinary chess-board. On the diagram attached I have started a tour with eight moves in quaternary symmetry.

Problem: To complete the tour with the greatest possible amount of quaternary symmetry.

The tour must, of course, be a closed one; and diametral symmetry, equally of course, must never be violated. With the hints and illustrations that the three previous problems have afforded, let us see the best result that my readers can achieve.

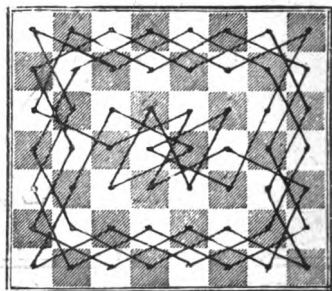
I will publish my own solution next month.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2 was sent in by Mr. G. L. Moore. His eight lines are not parallel, but that condition was purposely omitted by me, in order to make the problem easier to solve.

Mr. G. L. Moore also sent a correct solution of Problem No. 3, almost identical with my own.

AUTHOR'S SOLUTION OF KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM No. 3.

There are many ways of tracing a tour in complete binary symmetry on the 7×8 rectangle, although this is another of the problems which mathematicians have deemed to be impossible. One very neat (and easily memorised) tour is the following:—



CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. LOCOCK'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In reply to Mr. N. M. Gibbins' suggestion, I enclose a few of the worst games I ever played. They were all published in 1912, but may be new to readers of the *B.C.M.* In every case White announced mate in two. No. 4 has an alternative key.

(1).

WHITE.
X.Y.Z.
1 P—K 4

BLACK.
C.D.L.
1 P—K Kt 3

2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—K 5

2 B—R 3
3 P—K Kt 4 ?

(2).

WHITE.
A.B.C.
1 P—Q 4
2 B—B 4

BLACK.
C.D.L.
1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4

3 B×Kt
4 Q—Q 2
5 B—K 5

3 Q—R 4 ch
4 B—Q 2
5 Castles

(3).

WHITE.
P.T.O.
1 P—Q 4
2 Q—Q 2

BLACK.
C.D.L.
1 P—K Kt 3
2 B—Kt 2

3 P—K R 4
4 P—R 5
5 Q×Kt

3 Kt—K R 3
4 Castles
5 B—R sq ?

(4).

WHITE.
C.O.D.
1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4

BLACK.
C.D.L.
1 P—Q 3
2 Kt—Q B 3

3 P—K 5
4 Q—Kt 4 ch

3 K—Q 2
4 P—B 4

(5).

WHITE.
R.S.V.P.
1 P—K 3
2 B—Q 3

BLACK.
C.D.L.
1 P—K B 3
2 P—K Kt 4

3 Q—Kt 4
(Not quite the best).

4 P—K B 4
5 P×P

3 K—B 2
4 K—Kt 2
5 P—K R 4

In justice to myself perhaps I may say that my play is now at least P and move stronger than the above games would seem to indicate.

Yours faithfully,

C. D. LOCOCK.

"A SUGGESTION TO MR. C. D. LOCOCK."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In reference to my letter published in the March *B.C.M.*, I fear the mate in two was a "false conclusion"—different in kind from those dealt with by Dr. Schumer! White of course could have played 6 P—Kt 3; he actually played 6 K—K 2.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

G.H.Q., Italian E.F.,
13th March, 1918.

N. M. GIBBINS.

"FALSE CONCLUSIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

A correction appears to be necessary in the analysis accompanying example No. 6 in Dr. Schumer's article on this subject in the March *B.C.M.* The main variation closes with 39..., P—B 7, and leaves the position as a win for Black. I am unable to see any win if White continues 40 R—B sq.

If 40..., P Queens; then 41 R×Q, R×R ch; 42 K—R 2!

If 40..., Kt—Kt 6 ch; then 41 K—Kt sq! Kt×R; 42 Q—R 3 ch, R—R 4 (if King moves, White gets a perpetual check at least); 43 Q×Kt, R—Q B 4; 44 Q—R 3 ch, R—R 4; 45 Q—B sq, (if) P×P; 46 P—Q 4.

A mistake seems to have been made in giving P—B 7 as Black's 39th move. If he plays 39..., P×Kt P instead, White appears to have no resource.

The longer variation in connection with the same example is not conclusive as it stands. As the writer shows, 40 R—K Kt sq would be of no avail, but

apparently 41 R—K Kt sq could be played with success. Perhaps this difficulty could be overcome by transposing Black's 40th and 41st moves.

May I, while writing, point out one or two minor slips in the article. In example No. 4, the last move given for White—6 Kt×P ch—is impossible. R×P seems to be correct. In example No. 3, 17., Q—Q 4 ch should be Q—Q 5 ch.

Yours faithfully,

105, Meersbrook Park Road,
Sheffield, March 19th, 1918.

W. BATLEY.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The aggregate sum contributed by our subscribers to help us to "carry on" without raising the subscription rate now amounts to £25 gs. 8d.

This evidence of appreciation of our efforts to promote the cause of chess we value very highly indeed, and again tender to our friends our sincere thanks for their kind support, which, in these days of continual advances in the prices of all things appertaining to the printing trade, is most important and helpful.

Another gratifying feature is the steady increase of our list of annual subscribers. Thanks to the co-operation of friends of the B.C.M., we have enrolled 12 new supporters since our last issue, and eight of these are men who are on active service in the Army or Navy. That chess is making excellent progress in H.M. Forces we have ample evidence from replies we receive acknowledging copies of the magazine we are sending out gratis.

We append further list of donations:—

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Captain W. McCanlis (London)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Surbiton)	8/-	12/-	20/-
Mr. R. Lucas (Hastings Chess Club)	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mr. H. Vallance (Lewes)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. C. Boitel-Gill (London)	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth)	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. T. W. Atkinson (West Kirby)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. G. H. Hill (Gainsborough)	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. W. D. Wight (Penarth)	8/-	12/-	20/-
Rev. C. Fenton Bolland (Huntingdon)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Rev. W. E. Bolland (Oxford)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. P. J. Allingham (Reigate)	8/-	8/-	16/-
Mr. G. W. Richmond (Edinburgh)	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mr. J. R. Airey (London)	8/-	13/-	21/-
Mr. John MacDonald (Troon)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. A. M. Fox (Teddington)	8/-	2/6	10/6
Mr. R. L. Burton (Shrewsbury)	8/-	16/-	24/-
Mr. A. S. Fish (London)	8/-	10/-	18/-
Mr. H. J. W. Gardiner (Leicester)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Pte. R. B. Cookes (26th Canadian Batt.)	8/-	2/6	10/6

We have also received 2s. 6d. from Mr. H. D. O. Bernard, of London, whose bookseller supplies the magazine. He sends "all good wishes for the continuance of the B.C.M., which," he says, "I hope will never go under."

Dr. W. Stooss, former president of the Lausanne Chess Club, is the new editor of the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*.

A short match for the championship of Sweden, between G. Nyholm and O. Löwenborg, has ended in a win for the former by 3—1.

The 1917 championship of the Echiquier d'Aquitaine Chess Club has been won by M. E. Dangerfield, who previously won the title in 1915.

Signor Vittorio de Barbieri, an occasional contributor to these pages, is the editor of the chess column in the new Genoese fortnightly paper, *La Vita Ligure*.

The championship of the Hampstead Chess Club has been won for the second year in succession by Mr. R. C. Griffith, who in a tournament of 11 players won all his games.

The Swiss master, Hans Fahrni, who has been residing in Geneva since the end of January, has played a short match against the U.S. Consul, Mr. Donegan, beating him by $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$.

A tournament at Budapest between Breyer, Barasz, Havasi, Sterk, and Dr. Esser, the Dutch amateur, was won by Breyer with 5 points, Barasz being second with $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the other three scoring $3\frac{1}{2}$ each.

The results of the two American University tournaments are to hand. Columbia has won the "C.H.Y.P." contest, against Harvard, Yale, and Princeton; while the "Triangular College Tournament" has ended in a victory for Pennsylvania over City College and Cornell.

On March 8th Mr. R. C. Griffith played three masters and 14 of the boys of St. Paul's School simultaneously, taking White and Black alternately. He lost to Rev. E. D. Bewley, and drew with the hon. sec., Mr. J. C. Burkill, but won the remainder in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Roy T. Black, who was one of the competitors in the Rice Memorial Tournament in 1916, has won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club for the seventh time. The Manhattan Chess Club's championship has fallen to Oscar Chajes, who was due to begin a match of 7 games up with Janowski on March 15th.

A lightning tourney recently contested at the Paignton Chess Club, with nine competitors, ended in a tie between S. Slater and H. Erskine, and the last named took the prize, "700 Chess Problems," by Mrs. W. J. Baird, as Mr. Slater retired in favour of his opponent. The prize was kindly presented by the gifted authoress.

The Western Daily Mercury reports that the championship of the Exeter Chess Club has been won by Mr. E. L. Pattinson, who scored

7½ out of a possible 9 points. He thereby has obtained the right to represent the club in the competition for the Thomas Winter-Wood Memorial Trophy. Mr. Pattinson also gains the prize of one guinea, presented by Mrs. Melhuish Tanner in memory of her son, the late Mr. J. Gay Tanner.

The 9th Trebitsch Memorial Tournament in Vienna resulted on January 2nd as follows : 1, Dr. Vidmar, 8 points ; 2, Dr. Tartakover, 7 ; 3, Schlechter, 5½ ; 4, Asztalos, 3½. The contest was a 4-round one between the players named. Schlechter signally failed to keep up his reputation in these tournaments, having won the first prize regularly for years past. Coupled with his form in the match against Rubinstein, this failure seems to indicate that even Schlechter's equanimity has been ruffled by the war !

The February number of the Good Companion Chess Club magazine contains, besides its problems and other usual features, an article on Bishop Vida's allegorical chess poem "Ludus Scacchia" (1513), with an excellent reproduction of the illustration in the London edition of 1736, representing the wedding festivities of Earth and Ocean, wherein "Jupiter [it is really Mercury] offers as a prize to the winner of the game of chess a conjurer's rod, the Caduceus, which had the power to raise the dead to life" ; and reproductions also of the buttons worn by the U.S. Army and Navy Medical Services, which are adorned with the Caduceus.

The American Chess Bulletin reproduces a photograph of Edward Lasker, former champion of the City of London Chess Club, playing chess with the famous violinist, Mischa Elman, at the latter's Long Island bungalow. Lasker contributes a short biography of himself, in which he states that he was born on December 3rd, 1885, in Kempen, a small town in the province of Prosen, Germany, and was taken to Breslau at the age of 4, being taught chess two years later. The *Bulletin* styles him now "a most important factor in the chess life of America." Away from the chess-board, he is safety engineer with the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago.

We take the following from the review of the year in the chess world in *The Natal Mercury* :—

South Africa has been jogging along in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and the only chess of any importance from the players' point of view has been produced at Capetown. Some activity has been noticeable at places like Queenstown (Cape Province), at Ladysmith, at Newcastle (Natal), where a club was recently formed ; and at Durban, where a competition has been inaugurated to embrace players living in the coast district outside the town. It is very gratifying to see the strides that chess is making in some of the remote parts of the Empire, like British East Africa and British Guiano. In British East Africa there is now quite a large number of followers of Caissa ; Nairobi boasts of two chess clubs, and there are clubs in Mombasa and Kampala, while many enthusiasts are scattered over the country. To the advancement of the game there much is due to an old Capetown expert in the person of Mr. J. H. Clark, who ably conducts a chess column in the *East African Standard*, a Nairobi paper.

The London League Competition, as last year, was mainly a competition for supremacy between the Metropolitan and Hampstead Clubs. Last year the former won by $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$. This year, after adjudication of the unfinished games by Mr. Wm. Ward, the match, and therefore the competition also, ended in a tie, 4 games all. We understand the Hampstead Club have issued a challenge for a second match to decide the issue, which will no doubt be accepted.

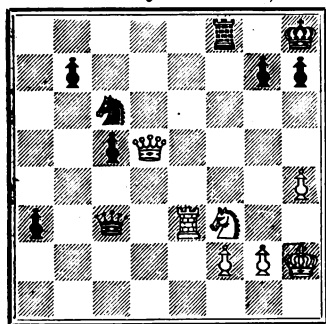
The full scores are as follows :—

		I	2	3	4	5	W.	L.	D.	Totals.
1	Battersea	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$
2	Bohemians	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	0	9
3	Hampstead	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	—	6	4	3	0	1	20
4	Islington	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	1	1	3	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
5	Metropolitan	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	—	3	0	1	23

The score of the Hampstead v. Metropolitan match was :—

METROPOLITAN.		HAMPSTEAD.	
J. H. Blake	0	R. C. Griffith	1
J. MacBean	0	W. Winter	1
D. Miller	1	J. H. White	0
G. Jover	*0	J. duMont	*1
H. G. Cole	* $\frac{1}{2}$	W. E. Bonwick	* $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Dunkelsbuhler	*1	E. M. Jellie	*0
W. T. Dickinson	1	J. Glass	0
T. E. Webb	* $\frac{1}{2}$	R. C. S. Taylor	* $\frac{1}{2}$
	4		4

BLACK (J. H. BLAKE).



WHITE (R. C. GRIFFITH).

The following position occurred in the game between Messrs. Griffith and Blake. The former made a miscalculation in the opening and had, as will be seen, a lost game, but Mr. Blake in the position below played Q—Kt 5, instead of Q—B 3, or Q—Kt 7, and White was able to bring off a lucky win.

2 Q—B 7	1 Q—Kt 5 ?
3 R—K 8	2 R—K Kt sq
4 R×Kt	3 Kt—K 2
5 P—K Kt 3 !	4 Q—R 5 !
6 Kt—Kt 5 !!	5 P—R 7
	6 Resigns

The following game was played on board 4 :—

GAME No. 4,421.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
G. JOVER	J. DUMONT	3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4
(Metropolitan).	(Hampstead).	4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4	5 P—B 3
2 P×P	2 Q×P	6 B—K 2	6 B—B 4
		7 Castles	7 P—K 3

8 B—K B 4	8 Q Kt—Q 2	21 Q—Q 3	21 Kt—B 3
9 P—Q R 3	9 B—K 2	22 Q R—B sq	22 K R—Q sq
10 P—Q Kt 4	10 Q—Q sq	23 R×R	23 R×R
11 Kt—K R 4	11 B—Kt 3	24 R—Q sq	24 Kt—Q 4
12 Kt×B	12 R P×Kt	25 Q—Q 2	25 Q—B 2
13 Q—Q 3	13 Kt—Q 4	26 B—B 3	26 Q—B 6
14 Kt×Kt	14 B P×Kt	27 Q—R 2	27 Kt—K 6
15 Q—Kt 5	15 Q—Kt 3	28 R—K Kt sq	28 Q×Q P
16 P—B 4	16 P×P	29 B×Kt P	29 R—B 7
17 Q×P	17 B—Q 3	30 Q—R sq	30 Q—Q 7
18 B—Kt 3	18 B×B	31 Q—K sq	31 Q—Q 6
19 B P×B	19 Castles K R	32 P—Q R 4	
20 K—R sq	20 Q R—B sq	Adjudicated a win to Black.	

Janowski and Jaffe, a little before their set match, played a series of games at the Rice Progressive Chess Club. The following is one of the series. *The Brooklyn Eagle* remarks that it demonstrates the futility of precipitating an attack against the solid Philidor's Defence.

GAME No. 4,422.

Philidor's Defence (in effect).

WHITE. JAFJE.	BLACK. JANOWSKI.		
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	19 P×P	19 Kt—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q 3	20 B—Kt 4	20 Q R—K sq
3 Kt—B 3	3 Q Kt—Q 2	21 Q R—K sq	21 P—Kt 5
4 P—K 4	4 P—K 4	22 P—K 7	22 R—B 3
5 B—Q B 4	5 B—K 2	23 Kt—R 4	23 Kt—K 5
6 Kt—K Kt 5	6 Castles	.....If 23..., Kt×Kt, of course	
7 P—B 4	7 P×Q P	24 B—Q 7, and wins. But after	
8 Q×P	8 P—K R 3	the text move it is Black who has	
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—B 3	the win.	
10 B—K 3	10 P—Q Kt 4	24 B—B 3	24 R×P
11 B—K 2	11 B—Kt 2	25 Kt—B 5	25 R—B 5
12 P—K 5	12 Kt—Kt 5	26 B×Kt	26 P×B
13 Castles Q R	13 Kt×B	27 P—K Kt 3	27 R—B 4
14 Q×Kt	14 P—Q 4	28 Kt×P	28 R (B 4)—K 4
15 P—B 5	15 B—Kt 4	29 P—K R 4	29 R×Kt
16 Kt×B	16 Q×Kt	30 R×R	30 R×R
17 Q×Q	17 P×Q	31 R—Q sq	31 K—B 2
18 P—K 6	18 P×P	32 R—Q 7 ch	32 R—K 2
		33 Resigns	

The match between Mr. G. Gundersen, winner of the last Victorian State Championship, and Mr. C. G. Steele, who finished second, only one point behind, and challenged the holder for the title, has at length ended. It was arranged that the winner of 10 games should score the match; and the contest, which began in October, did not finish until

February, play being limited to two nights a week. In the end Gundersen maintained his right to the championship, after 26 games had been fought out, by 10 wins to 6, with 10 draws. He scored his points as follows:—0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1. We subjoin a complete list (from *The Australasian*) of the Victorian champions and runners-up since the first tournament in 1855; and two of the best games from the late match.

Year.	First.	Second.	Year.	First	Second.
1855	— Watts	A. G. McCombe	1907	*G. Gundersen	
1890	R. L. Hodgson	F. K. Esling	1908	G. Gundersen	H. E. Grant
1891	F. K. Esling	C. H. Brockelbank			C. G. Steele
1892	F. K. Esling	W. Tullidge			E. Ockenden
1893	F. K. Esling	R. L. Hodgson	1909	W. F. Coultas	J. Stanley
1894	F. K. Esling	R. L. Hodgson	1910	*C. G. Steele	
1896	F. K. Esling	W. Tullidge	1910	E. B. Loughran	G. Gundersen
1897	F. K. Esling	R. L. Hodgson	1911	A. G. Rainey	C. G. Steele
1898	C. G. Watson	R. L. Hodgson	1911	*C. G. Steele	
		J. E. Crewe	1912	G. Gundersen	H. E. Grant
1899	E. B. Loughran	J. E. Crewe	1913	G. Gundersen	G. Harrison
1901	R. L. Hodgson	H. E. Grant	1914	C. G. Watson	C. G. Steele
1902	C. G. Watson	E. B. Loughran	1915	G. Gundersen	C. G. Watson
1904	C. G. Watson	J. G. Witton	1916	G. Gundersen	W. F. Coultas
1905	C. G. Watson	G. Gundersen	1917	G. Gundersen	C. G. Steele
1906	E. Ockenden	G. Gundersen		* Won by challenge from the previous holder.	

Seventh game of the match.

GAME No. 4,423.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. G. GUNDERSEN.	BLACK. C. G. STEELE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P×K P	4 Kt×P
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—K 2
.....By no means a new defence, but increasing in favour of late years. Analysts differ in opinion as to whether 6 P—Q 4 or B—K 2 is the best reply 6 Q—K 2 is inferior	
6 P—Q 4	6 P—K B 4
.....Edward Lasker gives 6... P—K B 3. But there is much to be said for the text-move, either now or after 6... Castles; 7 B—Q 3.	
7 P×P e.p.	7 B×P
8 B—Q 3	8 Kt×Kt
9 P×Kt	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 Kt—B 3
11 R—Kt sq	11 P—Q Kt 3
12 Q—K sq	12 Q—Q 3
13 R—Kt 3	13 Q—K 3
.....Why allow White to take command of the diagonal h2—b8?	

14 Q—Kt 3	14 B—Q sq
15 B—K B 4	15 Q—Kt 5
.....There is nothing better now than 15... Q—Q 2, when 16 Kt—K 5, Kt×Kt; 17 B×Kt gives White a distinct advantage.	
16 B×B P	16 B—Q 2
17 R (Kt 3)—Kt sq	17 B—K 2
18 Q R—K sq	18 R—B 3
19 Q×Q	
White rightly contents himself with an ending in which he is a Pawn to the good; and he plays it well.	
19 B×Q	
20 Kt—K 5	20 R×R ch
21 R×R	21 Kt×Kt
22 B×Kt	22 R—Q B sq
23 P—K R 3	23 B—K 3
24 R—B 3	24 B—R 6
25 R—Kt 3	25 P—Kt 3
26 P—B 4!	26 B—Kt 7
.....Not B×Kt P!	26... P×P; 27
27 P×P	27 Q B×P
28 P—Q R 4	28 K—B 2

- 29 P—R 4 29 B—B 8 35 R—R 7 ch 35 K—B sq
 30 P—K R 5! 30 R—B 3 36 K—B 2 36 P—K Kt 4
 If 30..., P×P; 31 R—
 Kt 7 ch, &c. But White has now
 a sure win anyhow.
 31 P×P ch 31 P×P 39 B—Q 6 ch 39 K—K sq
 32 R—R 3 32 P—R 4 40 R—K 7 ch 40 K—Q sq
 33 R—R 7 ch 33 K—B sq 41 B×R 41 B×Q P
 34 R—R 8 ch 34 K—K 2 42 R—K sq 42 Resigns

Eighth game of the match.

GAME No. 4,424.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
 C. G. STEELE. G. GUNDERSEN.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 P—Q B 4
 4 Kt—B 3 4 Kt—Q B 3
 5 P—K 3 5 Kt—B 3
 6 B—Q 3 6 P—Q Kt 3
 It is curious that players
 should persist in making this move
 before Castling when so many
 awful warnings have been seen as
 a result of it.
 7 P×Q P 7 K P×P
 8 B—Kt 5 8 B—Kt 2
 8..., B—Q 2 was much
 better. Now a Pawn goes.
 9 Kt—K 5 9 R—B sq
 10 Q—R 4 10 Q—B 2
 11 Q×P 11 B—Q 3
 If 11..., R—R sq, of
 course 12 B×Kt ch.
 12 B×Kt ch 12 B×B
 13 Q×Q 13 R×Q
 14 Kt×B 14 R×Kt
 15 P×P
 As in the previous game, White's
 extra Pawn wins.
 16 Castles 15 B×B P
 17 B—Q 2 16 Castles
 18 Q R—B sq 17 R—Q sq
 19 Kt—R 4 18 R—K 3
 20 K R—Q sq 19 B—K 2
 21 P×P 20 P—Q 5
 22 Kt—B 3 21 R×P
 23 B—K 3 22 B—B 4
 24 Kt×R 23 R×R ch
 25 K—B sq 24 Kt—Q 4

He must prevent 25..., Kt×B;
 26 Kt×Kt, R×Kt; 27 P×R,
 B×P ch, &c.

- 25 Kt×B ch
 26 P—B 4
 26 Kt×Kt 27 Kt—Q 5
 Not 27 Kt×P, R—K B 3!
 27 R—K 4
 28 R—Q sq 28 K—B 2
 29 P—Q Kt 4 29 B—Q 3
 30 P—Q R 3 30 P—Q Kt 4
 31 Kt—B 3 31 K—K 3
 32 P—Kt 3

A good preparatory move to his
 next. If 32 R—K sq at once, R×
 R ch; 33 K×R, B×R P; 34 P—
 Kt 3? P—B 5. After the text-
 move, if 32..., K—Q 2, then 33
 P—B 4, &c.

- 32 P—Kt 4
 33 R—K sq 33 K—Q 2
 34 R×R 34 B×R
 35 Kt×P

All is now over, but White's
 end-game play is excellent.

- 35 K—B 3
 36 P—Q R 4 36 K—Q 4
 37 K—K 2 37 K—B 5
 38 Kt—R 7! 38 P—B 5
 39 Kt—B 6 39 B—Q 3
 40 K—Q 2 40 P×P
 41 B P×P 41 P—R 4
 42 K—K 3 42 P—R 5
 43 P×P 43 P×P
 44 P—R 3 44 K—Q 4
 If B×P, then 45 P—R 5!
 45 P—Kt 5 45 K—B 4
 46 K—K 4 46 B—R 7
 47 Kt—K 5 47 K—Kt 3
 48 K—Q 5 48 K—R 4
 49 Kt—Q 7 49 Resigns

GAME DEPARTMENT.

City of London Chess Club.—The results so far in the small double-round tournament arising out of the triple tie in the championship contest of the City Club are:—G. E. Wainwright and P. W. Sergeant drew; G. E. Wainwright beat E. Macdonald; P. W. Sergeant v. E. Macdonald adjourned; 2nd Round, Macdonald beat Wainwright; Wainwright beat Sergeant.

We give below, with notes from *The Field*, the game in which P. W. Sergeant beat E. G. Sergeant in the original tournament.

GAME No. 4,425.

Ruy Lopez.

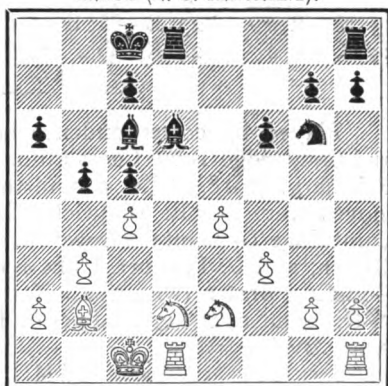
WHITE. BLACK.
P. W. SERGEANT. E. G. SERGEANT.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B×Kt	4 Q P×B
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 Q×P	6 Q×Q
7 Kt×Q	7 P—Q B 4

Position after White's 16th move:—

Kt—Q 2

BLACK (E. G. SERGEANT).



WHITE (P. W. SERGEANT).

16 Kt—B 5

.....Schlechter recommends P—B 5 at this point, but it does not seem to be good, e.g., 9... P—B 5; 10 P×P, B—K 3; 11 Kt—Q 2, B—Q Kt 5; 12 P—Q B 3, B—R 4; 13 B—Kt 2, Castles; 14 Kt—Q 4, with advantage for White; for if 14... P—Q B 4, then 15 Kt (Q 4)—Kt 3, B—Kt 3; 16 B—R 3, R—Q 6; 17 Kt×P, and Black cannot play 17... R×P, because of 18 B—Kt 2, winning the Exchange. If 17... B×Kt, then 18 B×B, and again he cannot play R×P, because of 19 B—Q 4.

10 P—K B 3	10 Castles
11 B—Kt 2	11 Kt—K 2
12 Kt—Q 2	12 Kt—Kt 3
13 Castles (Q R)	13 P—B 3
14 Kt—Q Kt sq	14 B—Q 3
15 P—Q B 4	15 P—Kt 4
16 Kt—Q 2	

.....Kt—K 4, threatening to win the Exchange by Kt—Q 6 ch, followed by Kt—B 7, would have given Black a better chance of making use of his Bishops, e.g., 16... Kt—K 4; 17 Kt—B sq, P×P; 18 B×Kt, B×B; 19 P×P, R×R ch; 20 K×R, R—Q sq ch; 21 K—B sq, B—R 5; 22 Kt—K 3, R—Q 6; 23 Kt—Q 5, R—R 6; 24 K—Kt sq, B—Q Kt 6. If instead of 17 Kt—B sq White played 17 B×Kt, then 17... B×B; 18 P—B 4, B—Q 5; 19 Kt×B, R×Kt; 20 K R—K sq, P—B 4.

17 Kt×Kt	17 B×Kt
18 P—Kt 3	18 B—K 6
19 K R—K sq	19 R—Q 6 D 2

.....In view of his doubled Pawn Black's best chance of drawing was probably to capture the Knight, *e.g.*, 19.., B×Kt ch; 20 R×B, R×R; 21 K×R, R—Q sq ch; 22 K—K 3, K—Kt 2: and the Bishops being on different colours would have made it difficult for White to win, although he would have had the advantage because of his majority of Pawns on the King's side.

20 K—B 2	20 K R—Q sq
21 Kt—B sq	21 R×R
22 R×R	22 R×R

.....If 22.., B—Q 5, then 23 B×B, P×B; 24 K—Q 3, with advantage for White.

23 K×R	23 ½B—Kt 8
24 K—K 2	24 ½K—Q 2

25 P—K R 3	25 P—Kt 5
26 K—Q 3	26 K—K 3
27 B—B sq	27 P—B 4
28 P×P ch	28 K×P
29 B—K 3	29 B×B
30 Kt×B ch	30 K—K 3
31 P—B 4	31 P—Q R 4
32 Kt—Q sq	32 P—R 5
33 Kt—B 2	33 P×P
34 P×P	34 B—Kt 7
35 P—Kt 4	35 K—Q 3
36 K—K 3	36 K—B 3
37 P—R 4	37 K—Q 3
38 Kt—K 4 ch	38 B×Kt
39 K×B	39 K—K 3
40 P—B 5 ch	40 K—Q 3
41 P—Kt 5	41 Resigns

.....An excellently played game by Mr. P. W. Sergeant.

Played by correspondence between the Hampstead Chess Club and Cambridge Town Chess Club. Started 6th October, 1917, finished February, 1918. The committee responsible for the Hampstead moves were W. E. Bonwick, E. Busvine, and J. H. White. The Cambridge Town interests were in charge of W. H. Gunston, B. Goulding Brown, and C. P. Dutt. The notes marked (C.) and (H.) are by B. Goulding Brown (who was unfortunately prevented from taking part in the game at the critical period from moves 7 to 11) and J. H. White respectively.

GAME No. 4,426.

Queen's Knight's Opening.

WHITE. HAMPSTEAD.	BLACK. CAMBRIDGE TOWN.
1 Kt—Q B 3	1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 4	

In my opinion 2 P—Q 4 is a much better move and very difficult to meet. Is there any better line for Black than *Modern Chess Openings*, Griffith and White, 2nd edition, p. 105, col. 5? (C.).

2 P—Q 4 having yielded good results, it was determined to test the alternative line. It may be stated at once, however, that at the present stage of analysis 2 P—K 4 is too difficult for White to venture in over-the-board match play (H.).

2 P—Q 5

.....Black in playing this move should make up his mind to avoid B—Q 3 and stick to it. If he cannot, he should play 2.., P×P (C.).

.....It is doubtful whether this or P×P is the better move. The latter is simpler, but the former is a very cramping move that needs the most careful play on the part of White.

3 Q Kt—K 2

.....Mr. Burn has suggested Kt—Kt sq, often an effective move in reply to P—Q 5.

4 Kt—Kt 3

3 P—K 4

4 P—Q 3 would be answered by 4... P—K B 4, and 4 P—K B 4 by P—Q 6. But it is doubtful whether the text-move is as good as 4 Kt—K B 3 or 4 P—Q B 3. Against the latter 4... P—Q 6 would be met by 5 Kt—Kt 3, P—Q B 4; 6 P—Q B 4, followed by Q—B 3, winning the Q P (H.).

4 B—K 3

.....To hinder the effective development of White's K B (H.).

5 P—Q B 3

The idea of this is that if 5... B—Q B 4, White can play Kt—R 5 with effect, and if P—Q B 4 as played, then the K B has a square open (H.).

5 P—Q B 4
6 B—Kt 5 ch 6 Kt—Q 2

.....We expected 6... Kt—B 3 with the idea of keeping pressure upon the Q file (H.).

7 P—Q 3 7 B—Q 3

.....B—Q 3 is bad in this variation anyhow, and in this particular position very bad. 7... Q—B 2 was my suggestion earlier, in case of 7 P—Q 3, but it has the disadvantage of giving White control of his K Kt 5. I understand from my colleagues that 7... B—Q 3 was not an oversight in the ordinary sense, but an analytical mistake. 8 Kt—R 5! seemed to them harmless. It is, indeed, very difficult to see how strong it is (C.).

.....The text-move does not turn out well, despite the fact that White's reply is the 4th move of the Q Kt in 8 moves! 7... P—B 3 seems better (H.).

8 Kt—R 5! 8 K—B sq

.....Possibly the best move was 8... B—K B sq (in spite of the loss of time), afterwards playing P—K Kt 3 and developing the B at K Kt 2 (H.).

9 P—K B 4 9 P—K Kt 3
10 B×Kt

I understand that my colleagues thought that 10 P—B 5 was the move they would have to meet here (C.).

10 Q×B

.....10... B×B might have been a little stronger, though White should still gain an advantage in position: e.g., 10... B×B; 11 P×K P, B×P; 12 Kt—B 3, Q—B 2 (if 12... B—Kt 5; 13 B—B 4); 13 P×P! (necessary to prevent the uncompensated loss of a Pawn), B×Q P; 14 Kt×B, B P×Kt; 15 Kt—B 4 (H.).

.....I should call 10... B×B more than a little stronger. He is a very unhappy B indeed for the remainder of the game (C.).

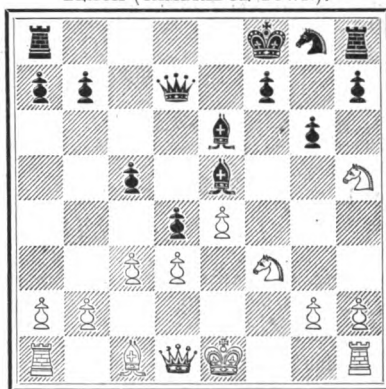
11 P×K P 11 B×P

12 Kt—B 3!

Position after White's 12th move:—

Kt—B 3

BLACK (CAMBRIDGE TOWN).



WHITE (HAMPSTEAD).

We originally intended 12 B—B 4, but discovered that this failed against Q—Q 3 (H.).

12 Q—Q 3

.....Now this move is doubtful. Probably 12... B—B 2 is better (H.).

.....We gave an enormous deal of thought to this move, carefully considering B—B 2 and Kt—Kt 2. I do not feel sure that we were wrong in discarding B—B 2 (C.).

13 Kt×B 13 Q×Kt

14 Kt—B 4 14 P×P

15 Castles 15 K—Kt 2

.....If 15... P×P; 16 B×P, Q×B; 17 Kt×B ch, K—K 2; 18 R—Kt sq and wins (H.).

16 P×P

16 Kt—K 2

.....16.., P—B 3, as intended, would have been better, though horrid enough (C.).

.....If now 16.., Q×P; 17 Kt×B ch, P×Kt; 18 R—Kt sq, and Black has no resource against the threatened B—Kt 2. Against 16.., Kt—B 3 the best appears to be 17 Q—B 3, and if, then, K R—B sq; 18 P—Q 4, Q×K P (if 18.., P×P; 19 Kt—Q 3!); 19 Kt—K 5 ch, P×Kt; 20 Q×Kt ch, K—Kt sq; 21 B—R 6,

Q—Kt 3; 22 B×R, followed by P×P with the Exchange ahead (H.).

17 Q—B 3 17 K R—K B sq

.....This loses right off, but Black's game cannot be saved (H.).

18 P—Q 4! 18 Resigns

.....After 18.., P×P; 19 Kt—Q 3, Black must give up a piece to stave off the impending mate (H.).

Hampstead Chess Club Championship Tourney.—Game played 2nd February, 1918. Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,427.

Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE.

W. WINTER.

BLACK.

W. E. BONWICK.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 B—B 4

.....This defence to the Queen's Pawn game and Queen's Gambit Declined was first adopted by Mr. J. H. White, joint author of *Modern Chess Openings*. Although White can by attacking on the Queen's side gain a Pawn or two, yet he has thereby to lose "time," and it is doubtful if such tactics pay, especially against an enterprising player. Black generally obtains a strong King's side attack before the White Queen can get back to take part in the defence which compensates for his loss in material.

3 P—Q B 4

3 P—K 3

4 Q—Kt 3

4 P×P

.....Better than Kt—Q B 3.

5 Q×Kt P

5 Kt—Q 2

6 Kt—B 3

6 K Kt—B 3

.....Preventing P—K 4.

7 P—K 3

It has been suggested by Mr. Amos Burn that 7 Kt—Q 2 is better than the text move. While agreeing with this opinion, the suggested move leads to an

extremely difficult game, and does not, I think, get White out of his troubles, if the following analysis can be substantiated:—7 Kt—Q 2, Q R—Kt sq; if 8 Q×R P, K B—Kt 5; 9 Kt×P, Castles; 10 Q—R 4, P—B 4; 11 P—K 3, Kt—K 5; 12 B—Q 2, Kt×B; 13 Kt×Kt, Kt—Kt 3; 14 Q—Kt 3, P×P; 15 Q×B, P×Kt; 16 Q×P, Kt—R 5; 17 Q—Q 4, Q—R 4. If 9 P—Q R 3, Kt—Kt 3; 10 P×B, R—R sq; 11 Q×R, Kt×Q; 12 P—K 4, B—Kt 3; 13 B×P, Castles. If 9 P—K 3, Kt—Q 4; 10 P—Q R 3, B×Kt; 11 P×B, Kt×P; 12 Q—R 5, Kt—Kt 4; 13 B×P, Kt—Q 3; 14 Castles, Castles (if 10 P—K 4, Kt×Kt; 11 P×B, Kt—K 5; 12 P×P, P×P; 13 B×P, Q—B 3). If 9 Q—R 4, Kt—Q 2; 10 P—K 4, Kt×Kt; 11 Q—B 4, Kt×K P. If 8 Q—B 3, Q B—Kt 5; 9 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 3; 10 P—B 4, P—B 4; 11 Kt×P, B—B 2; 12 P—K 4, P×P; 13 P—K 5, P×Kt; 14 P×Kt, P×P; 15 B×P, R×B; 16 Kt×R, B—R 5 ch (if 10 Q—R 4, B—B 5; 11 P—B 3, B×Kt ch; 12 B×B, R×P; 13 P×B, R×B; 14 P—Kt 5, R—B 7; 15 P×Kt, R×Kt; 16 P×P, Q×Q ch; 17 P—Kt 3, Q×Q P; if 11 P—K 3, P—Kt 4; 12 Q—R 6, K R—Kt sq; 13 P×B, R—Kt 3; 14 P×P, R×Q;

15 P×R, Kt—Kt 3). If 8 Q—R 6, K B—Kt 5; 9 Q×P (B 4), Castles. If 8 Q—B 6, K B—Kt 5; 9 Kt×P, Castles; 10 B—B 4, Kt—Q 4.

7 B—Q 3

8 Q—B 6

Up to this move the game is identical with that between J. H. White and W. E. Bonwick, but in that game White played 8 B×P (see *B.C.M. Annual*, 1916, p. 63).

8 Q R—Kt sq

.....Again preventing P—K 4

9 Q×P (B 4) 9 Castles

10 Q—K 2 10 P—K 4

11 P×P

It has been suggested that 11 Q—Q sq would be better. This would have made the 6th move with the Queen out of 11. After allowing for Black's two moves each with the K P and Q P and his initial handicap of one move, there is a net loss to White of three moves, which should be enough compensation to Black for his Pawn minus. In answer to 11 Q—Q sq the following analysis is submitted as showing that Black has none the worse of the game, despite his loss of material. 11 Q—Q sq, P—K 5; 12 Kt—Q 2, P—B 3; 13 B—B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 14 B—Kt 3, Kt (Kt 3)—Q 4 (if 13 B—K 2, R—K sq); if 12 Kt—R 4, B—K 3; 13 P—Q 5, Kt×P. Or at move 12 Black could play R—K sq, then if 13 P—K Kt 3, P—B 4.

11 Kt×P

12 Kt×Kt 12 B×Kt

13 P—K Kt 3

If 13 Q—Q 2, Q×Q ch; 14 K×Q, B×Kt ch; 15 K or P×P, Kt—K 5 ch, winning a Pawn.

13 B×Kt ch

14 P×B 14 Q—Q 4

15 P—B 3 15 Q—R 4

16 B—Q Kt 2

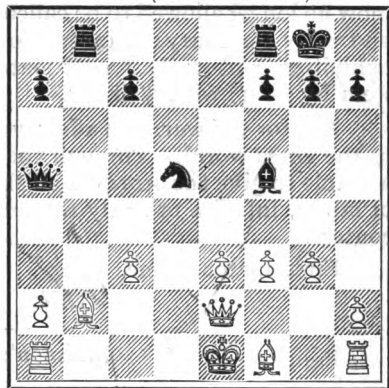
If 16 B—Q 2, R—Kt 7.

16 Kt—Q 4

Position after Black's 16th move:—

Kt—Q 4

BLACK (W. E. BONWICK).



WHITE (W. WINTER).

17 P—K 4 17 Kt×P

18 Q—Q 2 18 R×B

.....Black had this sacrifice of the exchange in view when he played 16 Kt—Q 4; otherwise that move would have lost a piece.

19 Q×R 19 Kt×K P dis ch

20 K—K 2 20 Q—R 3 ch

21 K—K 3

This attempt to win a piece does not fructify. The alternative of 21 K—K sq would have allowed Black to draw by perpetual check, as K—Q sq would be too dangerous owing to R—Q sq ch, but Black would probably have played to win, having deprived White of the right to Castle. For instance, 21... Q—K 3 could have been played.

21 Q—R 3 ch

22 P—B 4

If 22 K—Q 2, Kt×P ch.

22 Kt×P

23 P×Kt

If 23 R—K Kt sq, R—K sq ch; 24 K—B 3, Q—R 4 ch; 25 K×Kt, R—K 6 ch, and mate next move.

23 R—K sq ch

24 K—B 2 24 Q×R

25 Q—Kt 5 25 Q—K 5

26 Resigns

Besides being two Pawns down White has much the inferior position.

The contemplated match between Carl Schlechter and Akuba Rubinstein has taken place after all, being played at the Kerkaupalast (now no longer allowed to be called the Café Kerkau), Berlin, in January and early February. Limited to six games, it was rather more of an exhibition contest than a set match. The result was a win for Rubinstein by 2—1, with 3 draws.

But for the war, this affair would have created widespread interest in the chess world. Through the medium of our Dutch exchanges we are able to give the scores of all the games, which will be found worthy of study, in spite of fairly numerous errors of judgment for a master contest.

First match game.

GAME No. 4,428.

Bishop's Opening.

WHITE. C. SCHLECHTER.		BLACK. A. RUBINSTEIN.		13 P×P	13 Kt×P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 Kt—Q 4	14 Q—Q 2	15 Q R—K sq	15 Q R—K sq
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—Q B 3	16 Q—Kt 5	16 Kt—B 3	17 Q Kt—Kt 5	17 Kt×Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—B 3	18 Kt×Kt	18 R×R	19 R×R	19 R—K sq
4 P—Q 3	4 B—B 4	20 R—K 5	20 P—R 3	21 Q—K 3	21 R×R
5 B—K 3	5 B—Kt 3	22 Q×R	22 Q—K sq	23 Q—K 6 ch	23 Q×Q
6 Q—Q 2	6 P—Q 3	24 Kt×Q	24 Kt—K sq	25 K—B 2	25 K—B 2
7 K Kt—K 2	7 B—K 3				
8 K B×B	8 P×B				
9 B×B	9 R P×B				
10 Castles (KR)	10 Castles				
11 P—B 4	11 P—Q 4				
12 K P×P	12 P×Q P				

Drawn

Second match game.

GAME No. 4,429.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE. A. RUBINSTEIN.		BLACK. C. SCHLECHTER.		12 B—K 3	12 P—Q R 3
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	13 Q—Q 2	13 Kt—K 3	14 K—R 2	14 P—Q Kt 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q 3	15 P×P	15 Kt×Kt	16 B×Kt	16 P×P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q Kt—Q 2	17 P—R 3	17 R—Kt sq	18 P—B 4	18 B—K 3
4 P—K 4	4 P—K 4	18 P—B 4	18 B—K 3	19 Kt—Q 5	19 P—B 3
5 K Kt—K 2	5 P—K Kt 3	20 Kt×Kt ch	20 B×Kt	21 P—B 5	21 P×P
6 P—K Kt 3	6 B—Kt 2	22 P×P	22 B—B 5	23 K R—K sq	23 R—K 4 ?
7 B—Kt 2	7 P×P	24 B×R	24 B×B		
8 Kt×P	8 Castles				
9 Castles	9 Kt—B 4				
10 P—K R 3	10 R—K sq				
11 P—B 3	11 B—Q 2				

25 B×P	25 Q—B 3	29 R—K sq	29 Q—Q sq
26 R×B		30 P—B 6	30 Q×P
		31 B—Kt 2	

Not forced, for 26 Q R—Kt sq,
B—R 7; 28 R—Q B sq sufficed.

	26 P×R
27 B—K 4	27 R—Q sq
28 Q—K 3	28 R—Q 5

The game was adjourned here,
and given up as a draw without
further action. Black can play
R—Q 6, and if 31 Q×P, Q×Q;
32 R×Q, R—Q 7, when a draw is
the legitimate result.

Third match game. Schlechter's 5th move is noteworthy.

GAME No. 4,430.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. C. SCHLECHTER.	BLACK. A. RUBINSTEIN.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	30 B—Q 5	30 R—Kt 7
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	31 R—Q B sq	31 P—R 4
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	32 R—B 2	32 R—Kt 8 ch
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	33 K—Kt 2	33 K—Kt 2
5 Q—K 2	5 P—Q Kt 4	34 B—R 2	34 R—K 8
6 B—Kt 3	6 B—B 4	35 Kt—Q 5	35 R×P
7 P—Q R 4	7 R—Q Kt sq	36 Kt×P	36 R—K 2
8 P×P	8 P×P	37 R—B 6	37 R—R sq
9 P—Q 3	9 Castles	38 Kt—Kt 5	38 R×R
10 Castles	10 P—Q 3	39 Kt×R	39 P—R 5
11 B—K 3	11 B—K Kt 5	40 R×P	40 P×P
12 P—R 3	12 B×Kt	41 P×P	41 R—K sq
13 Q×B	13 Kt—Q 5	42 B—B 4	42 P—B 4
14 B×Kt	14 B×B	43 Kt—B 6	43 B—B 3
15 Kt—B 3	15 P—Kt 3	44 Kt—Q 4	44 R—K 5
16 Kt—Q sq	16 Kt—R 4	45 Kt—K 6 ch	45 K—R 3
17 P—B 3	17 B—B 4	46 Kt—B 4	46 K—Kt 2
18 Kt—K 3	18 P—Kt 5	47 R—B 6	47 R—K 8
19 B—B 4	19 P×P	48 R—B 7 ch	48 K—R 3
20 P×P	20 Q—Kt 4	49 B—Kt 8	49 R—Q Kt 8
21 K R—Q sq	21 Kt—B 5?	50 R—B 6	50 K—Kt 2
22 P—Q 4	22 P×P	51 B—Q 5	51 R—Q 8
23 P×P	23 B—Kt 3	52 R—K 6	52 R—Q 5
24 P—R 4!	24 Q×P	53 B—B 6	53 R—Q 7 ch
25 P—Kt 3	25 Q—B 3	54 K—R 3	54 R—Q 8
26 Q×Kt	26 B×P	55 B—K 8	55 R—R 8 ch
27 Q×Q	27 B×Q	56 K—Kt 2	56 R—R 3
28 R—R 7	28 B—Q sq	57 R—Kt 6	57 B—K 4
29 K R—R sq	29 R—Kt 5	58 Kt×P	58 B—B 3
		59 Kt—B 4	59 Resigns

GAME No. 4,431.

Queen's Pawn.

Fourth match game.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
A. RUBINSTEIN.	C. SCHLECHTER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	18 B—Q 6	18 R×P
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	19 B×Kt	19 P×B
3 P—B 4	3 P—B 3	20 P—Kt 5	20 R×B
4 Kt—B 3	4 P×P	21 R×R	21 Q—B 4
5 P—K 3	5 B—Kt 5	22 R×B ch	22 R×R
6 B×P	6 P—K 3	23 P×Kt	23 Q—Kt 4 ch
7 Castles	7 Q Kt—Q 2	24 Q—Kt 4	24 Q×P
8 P—K R 3	8 B×Kt	25 R—K sq	25 P—K 4
9 Q×B	9 B—K 2	26 Q—Kt 3	26 R—K sq
10 R—Q sq	10 Castles	27 Kt—K 4	27 Q—K 2
11 P—K 4	11 R—K sq	28 R—Q sq	28 R—K B sq
12 B—B 4	12 Kt—B sq	29 R—Q 6	29 K—R sq
13 P—Q 5	13 K P×P	30 Q—Kt 4	30 R—Q sq
14 P×P	14 Q—Kt 3	31 R—K 6	31 Q—Kt 5
15 P—Q 6	15 B—Q sq	32 Q—Kt 5	32 Q—K 8 ch
16 P—K Kt 4	16 Kt—K 3	33 K—R 2	33 R—K B sq
17 P—Q 7	17 R—K 2	34 R—K 7	34 Resigns

Schlechter's play is decidedly below the mark in this game.

GAME No. 4,432.

Ruy Lopez.

Fifth match game. A novel form of the "exchange variation" of the Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
C. SCHLECHTER.	A. RUBINSTEIN.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	16 R×R ch	16 R×R
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	17 Kt—B 3	
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	Naturally not 17 R—K sq, because of B×Kt. The effect of White's error on his 14th move is now plain.	
4 B×Kt	4 Q P×B		17 B×R
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—B 3	18 K×B	18 K—B 2
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P	19 K—K 2	19 K—B 3
7 Q×P	7 Q×Q	20 Kt—Kt sq	20 P—Q Kt 4
8 Kt×Q	8 B—Q 3	21 Kt—Q 2	21 Kt—K 4
9 B—K 3	9 Kt—K 2	22 Kt—B sq	22 Kt—B 5
10 Castles (K R)	10 B—Q 2	23 B—B sq	23 P—Q R 4
11 Q R—Q sq	11 P—Q B 4	24 Kt—K 3	24 Kt×Kt
12 K Kt—K 2	12 Kt—Kt 3	25 B×Kt	25 P—R 5
13 Kt—Q 5	13 Castles (Q R)	26 P—K B 3	26 P—Kt 5
14 Kt—Kt 6 ch??	14 P×Kt	27 B—Q 2	27 K—Kt 4
15 R×B	15 B—Kt 4	28 B—K 3	28 K—B 5

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 29 B—Q 2 | 29 P—Kt 6 |
| 30 B P×P ch | 30 P×P |
| 31 P—Q R 3 | 31 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 32 P—Kt 4 | 32 R—Q R sq |
| 33 B—B sq | 33 P—Kt 5 |
| 34 P×P | 34 R—R 8 |

See Diagram.

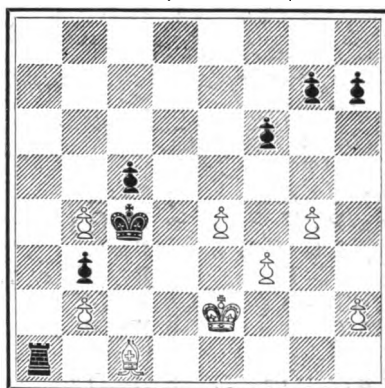
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 35 P—Q Kt 5!? | 35 R×B |
| 36 P—Kt 6 | 36 R—B 7 ch |
| 37 K—Q sq | 37 R×Kt P |
| 38 P—Kt 7 | 38 R×P |
| 39 Resigns | |

If 39 P—Kt 8 (Q), P—Kt 7, and White cannot capture the Rook without losing his Queen, while 40 Q—Kt 8 ch is obviously useless. The ending gives the game its chief interest.

Position after Black's 34th move :—

R—R 8

BLACK (RUBINSTEIN).



WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

GAME No. 4433.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Sixth and last match game.

- | WHITE. | | BLACK. | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. RUBINSTEIN. | C. SCHLECHTER. | | |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 18 R—Q B sq | 18 B—Kt 2 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 19 P—B 3 | 19 K Kt—Q 4 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 | 20 B×B | 20 K×B |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 | 21 Kt—Q 3 | 21 K R—Q B sq |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 P—B 3 | 22 Kt (B 3)×Kt | 22 Kt×Kt (Q 4) |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Q—R 4 | 23 P—Q Kt 4 | 23 P—Kt 3 |
| 7 Q—Kt 3 | 7 Kt—K 5 | 24 B—B 2 | 24 P—B 3 |
| 8 B—R 4 | 8 B—Kt 5 | 25 B—Kt 3 | 25 R—Q sq |
| 9 R—B sq | 9 Kt—Kt 3 | 26 R—R 3 | 26 P—Q R 3 |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 P×P | 27 B—R 4 | 27 Q R—B sq |
| 11 B×P | 11 Q—R 5 | 28 P—K 4 | 28 Kt—B 2 |
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 Q×Q | 29 B×P | 29 B×B |
| 13 P×Q | 13 Kt—B 3 | 30 R×B | 30 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 14 K—K 2 | 14 Q Kt—Q 4 | 31 R×R | 31 R×R |
| 15 Kt—K 5 | 15 B—K 2 | 32 R×P | 32 Kt×P ch |
| 16 R—R sq | 16 Kt—Q Kt 5 | 33 K—K 3 | 33 Kt—B 7 ch |
| 17 B—Kt sq | 17 P—Q Kt 3 | 34 K—Q 2 | 34 Kt—Q 5 |
| | | 35 K—K 3 | 35 Kt—B 7 ch |
| | | 36 K—Q 2 | 36 Kt—Q 5 |

Drawn

Mr. H. E. Matthews, of Eccles, stimulated by the initiative of the S.C.P.F., is sounding the problemists of Lancashire with the view to establishing a similar association in that county. We hope he will have a cordial response.

We give the solving score so far as we are able. The score given in No. 1 to "Chessington" should read 9 and not 0. The totals for the February problems are shown. More than half the competitors are in a bunch. Lieut. Gibbins' credits for 6, 7, 8 and 9, are respectively 9, 14, 12 and 12.

The problems 3,055 to 3,058 in this issue are the positions to be solved this month.

	9	10	11	Totals	12	13	14	15	16	17
	G.O.F.	W.J. M.C.A.	R.W.	for Feb.	A.M.S.	S.G.	T.W.	K.S.	N.M.G.	D.J.H.
Barrett-Lennard, R. F. . .	8	—	12	83	5	—	8	4	12	—
Bernard, H. D'O. . . .	8	14	12	122	7	10	8	8	14	9
Campbell, A.	8	0	12	104	—	—	—	—	12	9
"Chessington"	8	0	10	106	7	0	8	4	12	9
Cooper, A. R.	8	14	12	122	7	10	10	8	14	9
Davis, H. H.	8	12	12	120	7	10	10	8	14	9
Fison, B.	8	14	12	124	7	10	10	8	14	9
Gibbins, N. M.	8	12	12	122	7	10	8	4	14	—
Gillam, G.	8	14	12	124	7	10	10	4	14	9
Harwood, C.	8	12	12	85	0	0	8	4	12	9
Markwick, F. W. . . .	8	14	12	120	7	10	10	8	14	9
Marshall-Rodda, W. . .	8	0	12	94	—	—	—	—	—	8
Purchas, F. E.	8	0	12	106	7	8	10	8	14	9
Smith, Stanley	8	12	12	118	7	10	10	8	14	9
Wallis, E.	8	0	12	108	7	10	8	4	4	9

The *Manchester Weekly Times* has commenced its nineteenth solving handicap. Two and three-movers. Full particulars from Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, Chess Editor, 32, Corporation Street, Manchester.

The *Northern Whig*, Belfast, offers two prizes for the two best original three-move miniatures (7 pieces or less) published in its column before the end of September, 1918. First prize, "The Theory of Pawn Promotion" and "Terms and Themes of Chess Problems"; second prize, "Ceske Melodie" and "777 Chess Miniatures in Three."

The *Western Daily Mercury* recently held a small informal competition for the best two-mover showing in a threat problem a different mate for each move of a Black Bishop along one of the longest or next longest diagonals. Mr. A. C. White adjudicated, and awarded the prize to W. Reilly, of Manchester.

The fifth tourney of the *L'Italia Scacchistica* has resulted as follows:—Three-movers: first prize, A. G. Corrias; second, A. Mari; and third, A. G. Corrias. Hon. mens.: Captain A. Rastralli, A. Mari, and A. G. Corrias. Two-movers: first and second prizes, G. Guidelli and E. E. Westbury (*ex æquo*); third, A. Mari; hon. mens., G. Guidelli, G. Pasqualin, and E. Defourny.

Queensland Chess Association.—A two-move international tourney is announced. Three positions may be entered. Joint problems not

eligible. Sealed envelope and motto arrangement to be observed. Prizes: £3 3s. and £2 2s., with a special £1 1s. for the best entry by a resident in Australia. The proposed judges are to be Mr. F. Robinson, Dr. G. W. F. Paul, Mr. Scott, and Mr. F. Bennett. All competitors will receive a copy of the award. Problems to be mailed not later than 30th June next to the secretary, Queensland Chess Association, c/o School of Arts, Ann Street, Brisbane, Australia, the cover to be endorsed "Problem Tourney."

A solving competition in connection with above will be run, with £1 1s. as first prize. We presume the positions will be published in the excellent chess columns of the *Brisbane Courier*.

We understand from *L'Italia Scacchistica* that Dr. Oscar Blumenthal, the eminent specialist of the "miniature," passed away recently. We have no particulars. He published in 1903 a most interesting collection of 400 light problems, entitled "Schachminiaturen."

We regret to learn from his son that the veteran Danish composer, W. Nielsen, died in the early part of February, at the age of 76. One of his best achievements was the composition of a five-move problem which was awarded the prize for the best problem in the Paris Exhibition Tourney, 1878. Mr. G. A. K. Nielsen, himself a chess player, has sent us the last two problems his father composed. We give them here; the first one is exceedingly good.

By the late W. Nielsen.—White: K at K 8; Q at Q Kt 3; R at Q 4; B at Q 2; Kts at K Kt 8 and K B 6; P at K Kt 4. Black: K at K 4; R at K 7; B at Q Kt sq; Kts at K B 6 and Q B 3; Ps at K 3 and 6. Mate in three.

By the late W. Nielsen.—White: K at K Kt 3; Rs at K B 7 and K 4; B at Q 4; Kts at K B 8 and Q 6; Ps at K R 4, K B 2, Q B 2 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 4; Kt at Q R 7; Ps at K R 3, 4, Q B 4, Q Kt 3 and 4. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By G. Heathcote (p. 92).—1 B—B 2, Kt—Q 4; 2 Q—B 6 ch, K×Q; 3 B—R 4 ch, &c. If 1.., B—B 3; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, Kt×Q; 3 B—K 3 ch, &c. If 1.., B—R 6; 2 P—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 5; 3 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1.., K—Q 5; 2 Q—B 5, B—Q 4 (if 2.., Kt×R P; 3 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 2.., Kt—K 4; 3 Q×Kt ch, &c.); 3 Q×B ch, &c. If 1.., K—Kt 4; 2 Q—B 5 ch, Kt—K 4; 3 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1.., others; 2 Q—Q 7, B—Q 4; 3 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 92).—1 Kt—K R 6, B—B 6; 2 Kt—B 5, K—Q 4 (if 2.. B—Q 8; 3 B—R 2 ch, &c.); 3 Kt×P (K 5) ch, &c. If 1.., P—K 6; 2 B—R 2 ch, K—Q 5; 3 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1.., K—Q 5; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, K—K 6; 3 Q—K sq ch, &c. If 1.., B×Kt; 2 Kt—R 6, any; 3 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1.., Kt—B 3; 2 B—R 2 ch, &c. If 1.., P—Kt 3 or others; 2 B—R 2, &c.

By L. Berg (p. 92).—1 R—Q 3, &c. A Black Pawn is apparently necessary at K 6.

By L. Berg (p. 92).—1 Kt—K 4, &c.

By J. A. Broholm (p. 92).—1 R—Q B 3, K×R (B 3); 2 R×B, &c. If 1.., K×R (K 5); 2 R—Q 3, &c. If 1.., P×R; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1.., B—B 5; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1.., others; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c.

By M. Ranvig (p. 93).—1 Q—K sq, K×Kt; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 2; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 7; 2 Q—K R sq, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×P, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 93).—1 Q—B 6, &c.

By G. M. Goethart (p. 93).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.

By G. W. Chandler and C. Mansfield (p. 93).—1 Q—K 7, &c.

By L. Rothstein (p. 94).—1 Q—R 8, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 94).—1 R—Q 3, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 94).—1 Kt—R 4, &c.

By W. B. Rice (p. 94).—1 Kt (B 3)—Q 4, &c.

By C. Promislo (p. 94).—1 Q—Q sq, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 94).—1 Kt—K 6, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 94).—1 Kt—Kt 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 94).—1 P—Kt 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 94).—1 Kt—K 2, &c.

No. 3,051, by A. M. Sparke.—1 Kt—R 4, &c.

No. 3,052, by S. Green.—The Pawn at Q Kt 5 should be a White Bishop. We informed all the Sussex C.P.F. competitors of this by post. 1 Q×K P, B×Q; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., R×Q; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×Q; 2 Kt (R 4)—Kt 6 ch &c.

No. 3,053, by T. Warton.—1 Kt—Q 4, P—R 5; 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Kt—B 2 dis: ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt P moves; 2 Kt—B 2 ch, &c. Dual after 1..., K—R 5; 2 Q—Q 7 ch or 2 Kt—B 2.

No. 3,054, by K. Sypniewski.—This has a solution in two (1 Q—R 8) which can be prevented by placing the Rook at Q B 8. The author's solution is 1 P—B 4, B×P; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

Good Companion C.P. Club.—Washington Birthday (22nd Feb.) Solving Competition.—Mr. John Keeble, of Norwich, the English vice-president, has furnished us with the following particulars:—

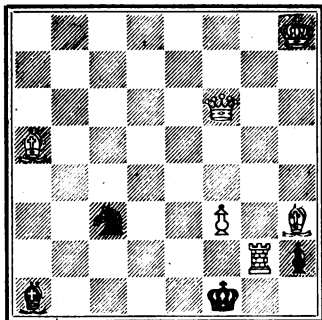
For the past four years the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., has sent to this country a sheet of 12 problems and a number of chess books as prizes, for British clubs and solvers to take part in their annual solving competition. The war has hit them hard in the matter of entries, and this year only four clubs in England and two in Scotland took part, the best results being as follows:—

Bradford (11 entries): A. G. Conde, 12 correct in 55 min.; I. M. Brown, 12 correct in 58 min.; H. L. Brooke, 11; and F. D. Yates, 10; others 4 or less. Norwich (13 entries): Rev. F. E. Hamond, 12 correct in 85 min.; A. T. Nicholls, 11; W. S. Daws, 10; H. P. Coulton, 9; Dr. Crook, 8; remainder 5 or less. Sidley (5 entries): F. C. Betts, 10; F. J. Pont, 7; A. Norris, 6. The Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity: best scores—Rev. Canon Deane (Worthing), 12 correct; A. Campbell (Bognor), 11; B. Fison (Hove), 11; R. F. Barrett Lennard (Brighton), 11; F. E. Purchas (Brighton), 11; Major C. H. Chepmell (Hove), 10; H. E. Dudeney (Lewes), 9; G. V. Butler (Brighton), and G. Gillam (Southwick), 8 each. Edinburgh: 12 in 49 mins., D. Simpson 9 in 95 mins.; and G. W. Hives 6. Glasgow: W. Gibson 12; J. Borthwick 7; and J. M. Nichol 6. The winner, the Rev. Canon Deane, is in his 82nd year.

The twelve problems given here will show the result of the February Regular and "Meredith" competitions.

G.C.C.P. CLUB. "MEREDITH TOURNEY.

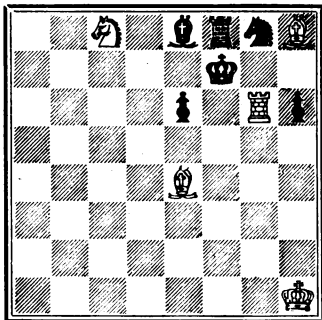
No. 1. First Prize.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

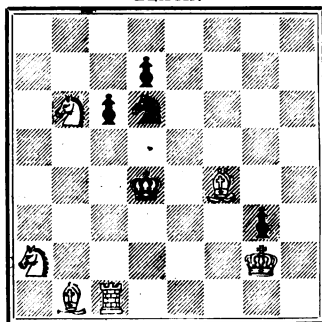
No. 2. Second Prize.

K. GRABOWSKI, Warsaw, Poland.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

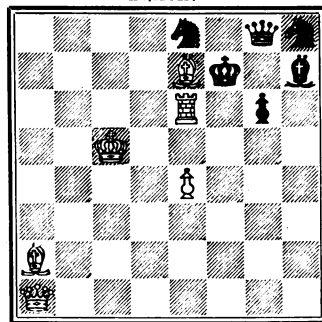
No. 3. First Hon. Men.

Rev. B. M. NEILL, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

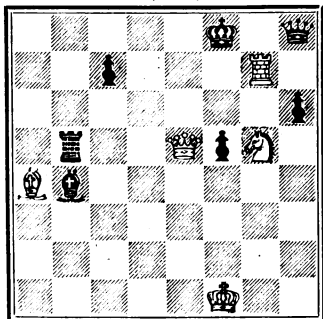
No. 4. Second Hon. Men.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

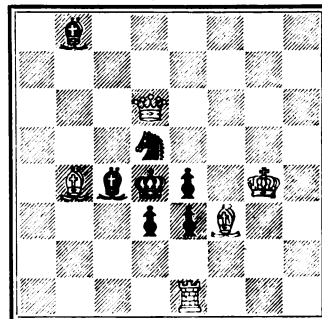
No. 5.

K. GRABOWSKI, Warsaw, Poland.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

No. 6.

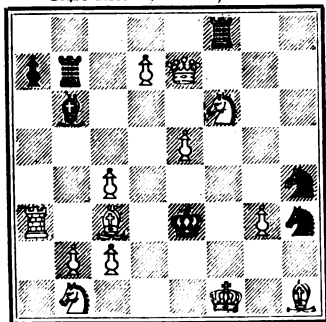
Dr. B. WEISS, Berlin, Germany.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

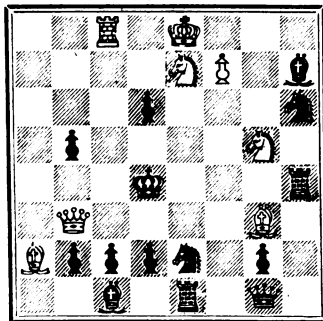
FEBRUARY TOURNEY.

First Prize.

[No. 7. Dr. H. W. BETTMANN,
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.]

Mate in two.

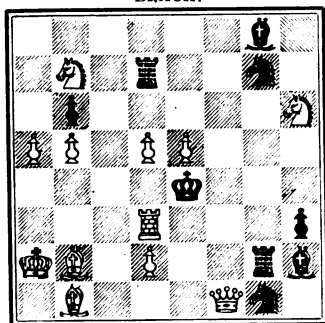
No. 8. Second Prize.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

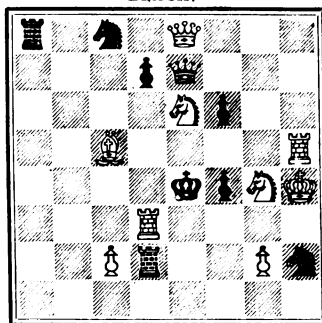
No. 9. First Hon. Men.

A. M. SPARKE, Lincoln, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

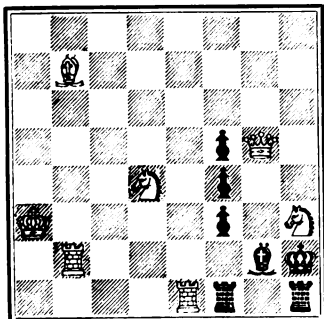
No. 10. Second Hon. Men.

A. ELLERMAN, Buenos Aires.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

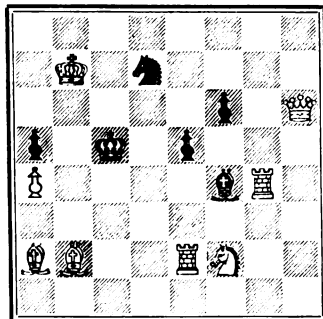
No. 11.

F. C. BETTS, Bexhill-on-Sea, England.
BLACK.

WHITE.

Mate in two.

No. 12.

E. S. MAGUIRE, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
BLACK.

WHITE.

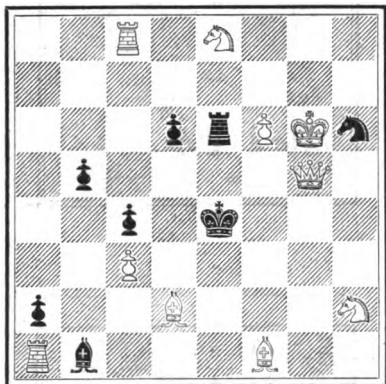
Mate in two.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,055.

By JAMES COULTON,
Liverpool.

BLACK.



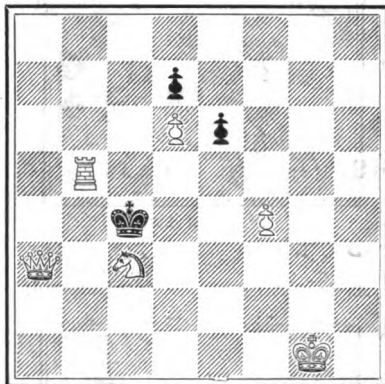
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,056.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,
London.

BLACK.



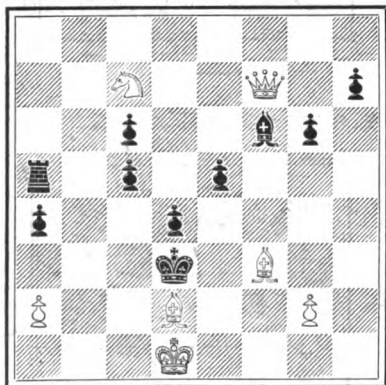
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,057.

By C. HILL,
London.

BLACK.



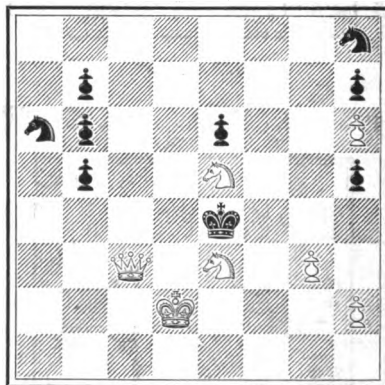
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,058.

By C. HORN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The four problems above are included in the Solving
Competition of the S.C.P.F.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

MAY, 1918.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CHANGE-MATE.

By H. D'O. BERNARD

(continued).

TRIES.

In discussing the subject of tries, I will endeavour to follow the mental process of a solver in tackling a change-mate. He will first satisfy himself that the position is not a simple complete-waiter, and for this purpose he will, in all probability, first make sure that the White K is safely anchored ; next, taking the White pieces with some range of action and the Pawns, he will satisfy himself that there is no simple waiting move available ; and then, and not till then, will he consider himself free to look for a change of mate.

All this takes a certain amount of time, and for this reason the change-mate is so admirably suited for a lightning solution tourney and even the unpretentious complete-waiter is by no means to be despised.

There is, naturally, nothing to compel any solver to adopt this course, and if he prefers to try a short cut it is quite possible that he may outstrip the more plodding competitor by lighting straightway upon the composer's idea. Especially is this the case with the threat-waiter, and I have frequently known players—who are naturally inclined to try an attacking move—hit upon the key without in the least realising that in the initial position all mates are ready set.

H is an instance where I myself chanced upon the threat almost before I had fully grasped the surface mates.

It is not only in fable, however, that the tortoise sometimes scores, and if in the next two examples anyone seeks to imitate the tactics of the hare—dallying perhaps over such a move as 1 B—Kt 7 in I—he will find, sooner or later, that he has merely been wasting his time, and the result may well prove very similar to that chronicled by Æsop.

E I

The necessity for the safe anchoring of the White K is ever present to the mind of the change-mate composer, and various ways of managing this have been shown in the positions already given. A common plan is to place the K stopping a defended Black P, so that any move of the K will enable Black to make a non-committal move with this P. That, in solving, it is never safe to take anything for granted—which is part of the fascination of these problems—is seen in the next diagram—K.

Positions such as these seem to show that the longer method is at all events the safer, and so in the change-mate we have what I may call the testing try. That I have no word other than "try" to describe such testing moves is, I fear, merely the fault of our chess vocabulary, and serves to explain my general use of the term in my recent article on "Fringe-Mates," wherein all the examples quoted happened to be complete-waiters.

Now in G I should never claim that 1 B—R 8 was anything more than a testing try; yet, strangely enough, this move was sent in as key by more than one solver. Which goes to prove that the quality of the try is to be measured by the capacity of the solver—a fact that is too frequently overlooked.

The last few years have seen many names added to the list of composers who have handled the theme, and the consequent large increase in the output of change and added-mates of every description makes it not a little remarkable that the only collection of these problems should be that published by A. C. White in 1913, though it is true that "All Change Here," promised us by P. H. Williams, has only been held up by the war. Of essays on the subject I can only call to mind a contribution by Mr. White to a Continental journal which was preparatory to the publication of "White to Play," two by Mr. Williams, and an article by Frank Janet recently contributed to *La Strategie*, in which he advocates an admirable system of classification.

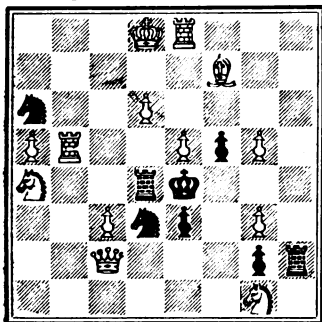
To some of the general conclusions arrived at by Mr. Janet I can only assent with certain reservations. For instance, in reference to a change-mate where the mates after the key are less in number than they were before, he says: "Une clé qui, en réduisant le nombre de variantes.....devra offrir en compensation des mérites d'un autre ordre, tels que subtilité fine ou plaisante, tactique brillante ou inattendue; autrement elle serait sujette à critique." Here everything depends upon the quality of the mates omitted, for if they are ugly and impure, then the position may stand to gain by their disappearance. Again: "On peut dire, de façon générale, que les qualités embellissant une composition ordinaire orneront de même le problème à blocus." This is very true, but, as I have already pointed out, it is seldom possible to give the change-mate the polished appearance of an ordinary problem, for the simple reason that it is far harder to compose. He goes on: "Notons particulièrement ces.....éléments esthétiques: minimum de P blancs ou noirs——."

I can never understand this antipathy to the unfortunate P. To carry the argument to its logical (and absurd) conclusion, we should have to cavil at Dr. N. Hoëg's P promotion classic on the score that, in addition to the theme P, he uses no less than seven others—some doubled; whereas it is precisely the skilful employment of those very Ps which makes the masterpiece. To me it is not a little surprising to find Brother Jonathan becoming enamoured of Bohemian ideals in the two-mover, for surely it was the Arch-American, Sam Loyd, who taught us that all æsthetic convention was made to be occasionally broken. Indeed, we have only to glance at L, to find Loyd breaking nearly every rule under the sun in the one problem! And although this position is of interest as a pioneer, yet for æsthetic enjoyment we instinctively turn to the classical setting of M.

The Tourney now current in the "Good Companion" should provide us with some noteworthy examples. It is, I believe, the first of its kind ever held, though special prizes have occasionally been offered for this class of problem. Whether the old guard will be strongly represented is a matter for conjecture. It must be remembered that, discouraged by the in-and-out running of the change-mate in open Tourneys, the older composers have been content for many years to contribute their best work to the various chess columns for ordinary publication, where they were sure of a hearty welcome from editors and solvers alike; and in the circumstances it would not be entirely unexpected if most of the honours fell to some of the younger men, who have done such brilliant work with cross-check and unpinning themes.

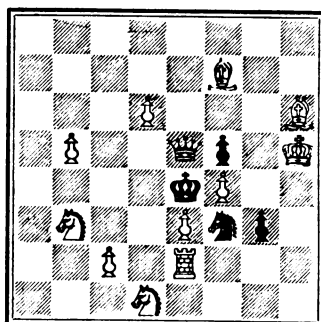
To show the diversity of view upon the subject of the change-mate we have only to compare the following results: N. took first prize in the *British Chess Magazine* in 1890; O. was unplaced in a recent *Good Companion* Tourney; P., though awarded the first prize in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney of 1899, was the recipient of faint praise from the late chess editor of the *Westminster Gazette*; and, perhaps the unkindest cut of all, Q. appears to have competed unsuccessfully in a Tourney promoted by the *American Chess Monthly*.

H.
By A. C. WHITE.
Eight Test Two-Movers.



White mates in two moves.

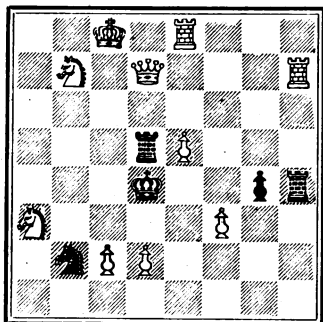
I.
By G. O. FAIRLIE.
Chess Amateur.



White mates in two moves.

J.

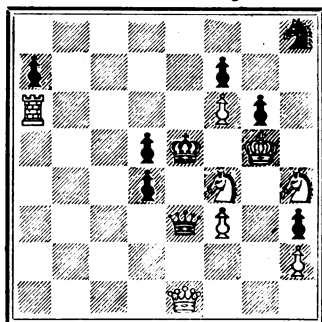
By H. D'O. BERNARD.
Chess Amateur.



White mates in two moves.

K.

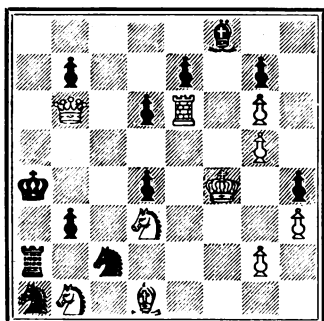
By K. A. L. KUBBEL.
The White King.



White mates in two moves.

L.

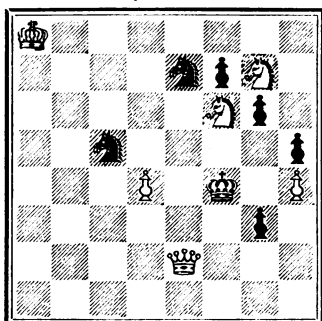
By SAM LOYD.
American Chess Nuts.



White mates in two moves.

M.

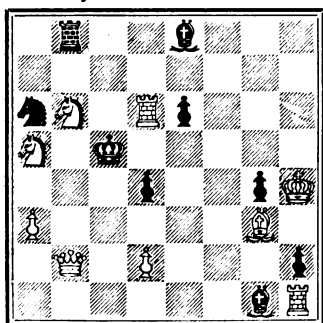
By B. C. LAWS.
Chess Players' Chronicle.



White mates in two moves.

N.

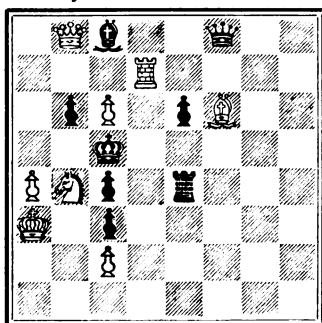
By H. VON DÜBEN.



White mates in two moves.

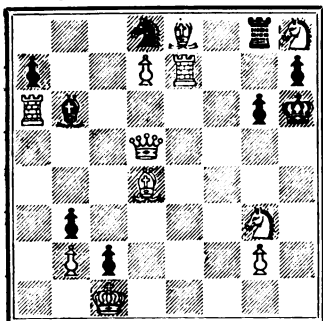
O.

By P. H. WILLIAMS.



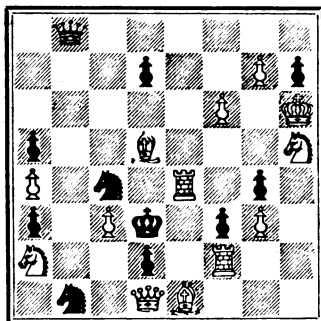
White mates in two moves.

P.
By R. H. BRIDGWATER.



White mates in two moves.

By H. VON DÜBEN.



White mates in two moves.

Solutions p. 191

CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO BRILLIANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

May I avail myself of your courtesy to acknowledge the receipt of two further replies to my request for the scores of two games, made in your February issue? Messrs. W. Battley (Sheffield) and C. Williams (Philadelphia) have both offered the score of the game Napier *v.* Mortimer, and both have pointed out that Bird *v.* Blackburne is not a game from the Paris tournament of 1878.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to record the death of Sir Walter Gray, president of the Oxford City Chess Club, and a generous supporter of chess in both the city and county.

The death took place in St. Louis in January of Mr. S. R. Burgess, aged 66. An ex-president of the St. Louis Chess Club, Mr. Burgess was a great enthusiast about the game and a fairly strong player. His wife is the lady chess champion of the United States.

The Birmingham C.C. has just sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Frederick Mills, who was a very old member, and a good source of strength not only to the club team, but also to Warwick county side and to other local institutions.

From the *Western Daily Mercury* we learn with regret that the Paignton and Torquay Clubs recently lost an esteemed member by the death of Mr. W. J. Bearne, who played a strong game despite his advanced age of 80 years. Formerly Mr. Bearne was a supporter of chess in South-east London, and was one of Mr. J. H. Blackburne's oldest chess friends. They became acquainted in 1860.

RANDOM SUGGESTIONS.

BY STASCH MŁOTKOWSKI.

No. 13.—*Ponziani*.

WHITE.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 3
4 Q—R 4
5 Kt×P
6 Kt×Kt
7 B—B 4

BLACK.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4
4 P×P
5 Q—Q 4
6 P×Kt

It seems that White gains time by developing the Bishop thus, but the Black Queen is driven to a safer position and the Bishop so placed cuts the White Queen off the King's side. Then, too, the Bishop should rather be brought to bear on the weak Queen's side. I suggest, therefore, 7 B—K 2, followed soon by P—K B 3.

- 8 Castles
7 Q—Q 2
8 B—Q 3

.....The *Handbuch* declares this move bad on account of the reply 9 B—Kt 5, occurring in a game Janssens v. Brien. This game was published in the *Praxis*, Staunton considering the move 9 B—Kt 5 bad (although on insufficient grounds) and giving 9 R—K sq. This move, 9 R—K sq, and 9 P—Q 4 are given in *Modern Chess Openings*. These, together with 9 P—Q 3 and 9 P—K B 3, are better moves. It might seem that White could prevent Black's Castling and get an advantage by 9 B—K 2, Kt—K B 3; 10 P—B 3, P×P; 11 B×P, B—Kt 2; 12 R—K sq ch, B—K 2; 13 Q—Kt 4, R—Q Kt sq; 14 Q—R 3. But this should prove rather dangerous on account of White's delayed development.

- 9 B—Kt 5 9 Kt—K 2

.....The Random move. In the game Janssens v. Brien referred to, the continuation was 9... P×B; 10 Q×P ch, Kt—K 2; 11 Q×R, P—Q B 3; 12 P—Q 3, Castles; 13 B—K 3, B—Kt 2; 14 Q×P, P—B 4. White played 15 Q—R 3, to which Black replied 15... Q—Kt 5 and won, Staunton

pointing out 15... B×P, as still stronger. But White should have played 15 B×P, R—R sq; 16 Q×B, Q×Q; 17 B×B. White also had a stronger move in 12 P—Q R 4. If then 12... Castles; 13 P×P, B—R 3; 14 Q×R ch, K×Q; 15 P×B. Or 12... P—Kt 5; 13 P—Q 3 (or 13 P×P), Castles; 14 B—K 3, B—Kt 2; 15 Q×P, P—B 4; 16 B×P, Q—B 3; 17 Q×B, Q×Q; 18 B×B.

- 10 Q×K P

The logical successor to his 9th, but 10 B—K 2 is safer, Black replying Q—K 3.

- 10 P—K B 4
11 Q—B 3 11 P×B
12 Q×R 12 P—Q B 3

.....The same position has arisen as after the 11th move in the game Janssens v. Brien, except that Black's King's Bishop's Pawns being advanced to his 4th is all in his favour.

- 13 P—Q R 4

For if now 13 P—Q 3, P—B 5,
13 P—Kt 5

- 14 P×P

Or 14 P—Q 3, P—B 5; 15 B—K 3, P×B; 16 P×P, Kt—Kt 3, followed by K—K 2. Nor is 15 P—R 5, Castles; 16 P—R 6, of any use, on account of 16... Kt—Q 4.

- 14 Castles
15 P—Kt 5 15 P—B 5
16 R—K sq

The answer to 16 P—B 3 is B—B 4 ch, followed by B—Kt 2.

- 16 P—B 6
17 R—K 3 17 Q—Kt 5
18 R×P

To 18 P—K Kt 3, B—Q B 4, is decisive.

- 18 R×R
19 Q×R P 19 R—Q R 6
20 P—B 3 20 Q—R 4

Black wins.

Many great players, both past and present, showed a predilection for certain moves which, it seems, they would play or recommend if at all feasible. I can hardly see Q—K 2 played without thinking of Loewenthal, as he commended this move so frequently. B—K 3 is the trade-mark of Max Lange, whereas Anderssen had a decided partiality for P—Q R 3. Philidor is associated with P—Q B 3, La Bourdonnais with Kt—K R 3, and McDonnell (strongly) with P—K Kt 4. I think of Morphy in conjunction with P—K B 4, Steinitz P—K B 3, Blackburne P—K Kt 3, and Zukertort P—Q B 5. Lasker's peculiarity is a series of King moves, directly aggressive or indirectly so, and as K—K B 2 is so frequently the start of these, I give that move as the champion's. Tchigorin not only invariably adopted P—K 4 as his opening move (except in a few games in his early career, when he played P—K B 4), and replied to 1 P—K 4 with 1 P—K 4, but he seemed always to be trying for P—K 4 in close defences, this being the object of his 2... Kt—Q B 3 in the Queen's Gambit, and, as he played it, Tchigorin's defence to the Queen's Pawn, 1... Kt—K B 3. Capablanca appears to have a hankering for P—Q 4, taking the centre, while Marshall shows anxiety to get his Bishop on Queen 3, with B×R P ch in prospect.

Here is a list, to which many additions can easily be made :—

Philidor	P—Q B 3	Winawer	Kt—Q B 5
La Bourdonnais	Kt—K R 3	Tchigorin	P—K 4
McDonnell	P—K Kt 4	Pillsbury	Kt—K 5
Anderssen	P—Q R 3	Tarrasch	P—K R 3
Loewenthal	Q—K 2	Lasker	K—K B 2
Max Lange	B—K 3	Capablanca	P—Q 4
Morphy	P—K B 4	Rubinstein	Kt—Q 5
Steinitz	P—K B 3	Niemzovitch	P—Q 3
Blackburne	P—K Kt 3	Marshall	B—Q 3
Zukertort	P—Q B 5	Janowski	B—K B 4
Bird	P—K R 4		

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Four studies, No. 263 to No. 266, were published in the March number. We now repeat them and give the solutions.

Position 263, Original, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 5, ♕ at Q Kt sq, ♖ at K Kt 3, ♗ at Q B 2, K Kt 6, K Kt 2, ♙ at K Kt 4, ♘ at Q R 3, ♚ at Q 4, ♜ at K B 6, K Kt 2, K R 6. White to play and draw.

Solution :—1 P×B P, Kt—B 6! 2 B—R 2 ch, Kt×B; 3 K—Kt 6, B—B sq; 4 K—B 7, B—K 3; 5 K—Q 6, B—B 5; 6 K—B 5, B—R 3; 7 K—Kt 6, B—B 5; 8 K—B 5, B—K 3; 9 K—Q 6, B—B sq; 10 K—B 7, B—R 3; 11 K—Kt 6, etc., a possible continuation being B—B sq; 12 K—B 7, K—B sq; 13 K×B, K—K 2; 14 P—B 4, K—B 3; 15 K—Q 7, K×P; 16 P—B 4, K—B 3; 17 P—B 5, Kt—

Kt 5; 18 P—B 6, Kt—Q 4; 19 P—B 7, Kt×P; 20 K×Kt, P—Kt 4; 21 P×P ch, K×P; 22 Kt—B sq, etc.

Or 3..., P—R 7; 4 K×B, Kt—Kt 5 ch; 5 K—Kt 5, Kt×P; 6 K—B 4, Kt—K 8; 7 K—Q 4, Kt×P ch; 8 K—K 3, Kt—K 4; 9 K—B 2, Kt×P; 10 K—Kt 2, etc.

Or 3..., Kt—Kt 5; 4 P—B 3, Kt—Q 4 ch; 5 K×B, Kt×P; 6 K—Kt 6, K—B sq; 7 K—B 5, K—K 2; 8 K—Q 4, Kt—Q 8; 9 K—K 5, P—R 7; 10 Kt—R sq, etc.

Or in the last variation, 4..., P—R 7; 5 P×Kt, B—K 7; 6 K—B 7, K—B sq; 7 K—Q 7, B×P; 8 P—Kt 5, B—K 5; 9 P—Kt 6, P—R 8 (Q); 10 Kt×Q, B×Kt; 11 K—Q 8, B—Kt 7; 12 K—Q 7, B—B 6; 13 K—Q 8, B—B 3; 14 K—B 7, B—Kt 7; 15 K—Q 7, etc.

Or in the last variation, 7..., B—Q 6; 8 K—K 6, B×P; 9 K—K 5, B—Q 6; 10 K—B 4, B—B 8; 11 K—K 3, B—Kt 7; 12 K—B 2, P—R 8 (Q); 13 Kt×Q, B×Kt; 14 K—Kt 3, K—K 2; 15 P—Kt 5, K—Q 3; 16 P—Kt 6, K—Q 2; 17 K—Kt 4, B—Kt 7; 18 K—Kt 5, etc.

There is not space to give all the inferior lines of play, but it may be pointed out that 1 P×R P? allows presently B—B sq; and B×R P; and that 1 P×B P, Kt—B 6; 2 K—Kt 6? can be followed by 2..., B—K 7! These are the points which misled most solvers.

Position 264, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q Kt 6, ♚ at K R 5, ♙ at Q R 2, ♘ at Q 4, ♜ at K B 6, ♞ at B 3, ♝ at B 2, ♖ at Q 3, ♗ at K B 4, ♛ at Q R 5, ♕ at B 5, ♔ at R 2. White to play and draw.

Solution:—1 Kt—Kt 7, R—Q 4! 2 P—B 7, K—K 2; 3 P—B 8 (Q) ch, K×Q; 4 K—B 6, R—Q R 4! 5 K—Kt 6, R—R sq; 6 K—Kt 7, R—Q sq; 7 K—B 7, R—R sq; 8 K—Kt 7, R—R 4; 9 K—Kt 6, R—Q 4; 10 K—B 6, etc. Or 7..., K—K 2; 8 Kt—B 5 ch, K—K sq; 9 Kt—Kt 7 ch, R—R 2; 10 Kt—B 5 ch, etc. Here, if 1 Kt—Kt 7, R—Q 4; 2 P—R 3? there follows 2..., P—R 4; 3 P—B 7, K—K 2; 4 K—B 6, R—Q 3 ch; 5 K—B 7, R—B 3; 6 Kt×P, R×P; 7 P—Q 5, K—B sq ch; 8 K—B 8, R—B 4; 9 P—Q 6, R×Kt; 10 P—Q 7, R—B 4 ch; 11 K—Q 8, R—Q 4, and wins.

Position 265, Original, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at K 3, ♚ at K R 8, ♙ at K R 6, ♘ at Q 4, ♜ at K 2, ♞ at Q R 4, ♝ at Q Kt 3, ♖ at Q R 5, ♗ at K R 8, ♛ at Q 2. White to play and draw.

Solution:—1 R—R 8 ch, K—Kt 5; 2 B—B 8 ch, P—Q 3; 3 R—Kt 6, Q×R; 4 Kt—B 6 ch, B×Kt; 5 B×P ch, Q×B stalemate.

Position 266, Original, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q B 8, ♚ at K 7, ♙ at Q B 2, ♘ at K 6, ♜ at Q R 3, ♞ at K Kt 6, ♝ at Q R 4, ♖ at K 6, ♗ at B 3. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 B—Kt 4, P×B! 2 P—K 7, P—K 7; 3 P—K 8 (Q), P—K 8 (Q); 4 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4! 5 K—Kt 7, Q—K 7 (P—Kt 6; 6 P—B 3); 6 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R 5; 7 Q—R 7 ch, K—Kt 4; 8 Q—R 6 ch, K—B 4; 9 Q×Q and wins.

If 1 P—B 4? P—K 7; 2 B—Kt 4, P×B; 3 P—K 7, then, not P—K 8 (Q)? 4 P—K 8 (Q) and wins, but 3... K—Kt 3! 4 P—K 8 (Q), K—B 4! and draws at least.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

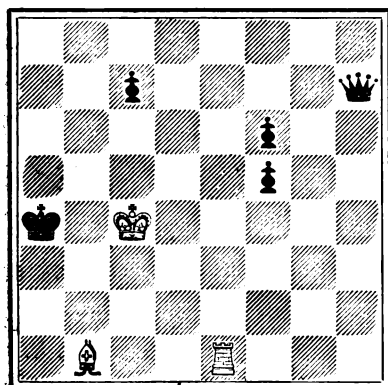
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 263.	No. 264.	Total.
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	52	0	0	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	39	0	4	43
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander ..	32	4	4	40
Mr. L. Illingworth	40	—	—	40
Mr. W. T. Pierce	30	4	4	38
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30	—	—	30
Mr. J. Gilchrist	21	4	4	29
Mr. A. J. Head	17	4	4	25
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. J. B. Lowe	21	0	0	21
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	16	0	4	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. J. M. Doulton	14	1	4	19
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	18	0	0	18
Mr. H. E. Matthews	14	4	0	18
Mr. R. Garby	8	4	4	16
Mr. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Mr. W. Darby	8	—	—	8
Mr. Hill	8	—	—	8
Mrs. Dallas	5	—	—	5
Col.	Cancelled	0	0	0

We congratulate Mr. Rouse on reaching the top of the list for the first time.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by May 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 269. Original.

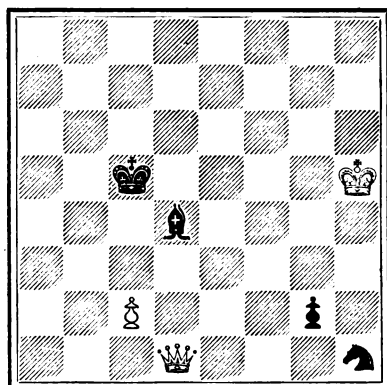
By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and draw.

Position 270. Original.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and draw.

THE CHESS WORLD.

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We have to acknowledge with sincere thanks further donations to the fund which is being raised by our subscribers to enable us to meet extra costs of production, which will soon be further increased by the new postal rates introduced in the Budget by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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Mr. A. H. E. Johnson (Wallasley) ..	8/-	2/6	10/6

The total sum contributed to date now amounts to £28 2s. 2d.

We have still a number of outstanding unpaid subscriptions for the current volume. In many cases we know the omission is entirely due to oversight on the part of our friends, hence we hope this gentle reminder will produce the desired effect. Attention to the matter saves us both time and trouble!

Capablanca, after about a year's retirement from active chess, was expected in New York again early last month.

The Weston Trophy at Sheffield has been won by the Heeley Friends for the second time, their previous win being in 1916.

The match of 7 games up between Janowski and Chajes began at the Manhattan Chess Club on March 16th. The first two games ended in draws, Chajes won the third, and the fourth was drawn.

The American Chess Bulletin reports the following victories in State championship tournaments:—New Jersey, W. Rismiller, of Paterson; North Dakota, W. Widmeyer, of Rolla.

In the individual championship of Kent County the following four players have reached the semi-final:—Messrs. G. A. K. Nielsen (holder), Th. Germann, G. A. Youngman, and Monsignor Coote.

The correspondence match between Hull and Glasgow is nearing a close. At the time of writing the scores are rather in favour of Glasgow by 8 points to 6, but Hull has hopes of pulling up somewhat in the games still in progress.

This year's prize in the Kitchin correspondence tourney, which is only open to Yorkshire players, has been divided between Mr. G. W. Moses, of Sheffield, and Mr. S. Leader, of Leeds, each of whom scored three out of four competitive games.

The Rice Progressive Club, which has recently, with the help of Kupchik, Chajes and Jaffe, won the Metropolitan League championship of New York for the second time, has moved into new quarters at 201, Second Avenue, New York, occupying the whole of the first floor.

In the first round of this season's contest for the individual championship of the Devin County Chess Association, G. F. H. Packer, of Plymouth Club, has defeated E. L. Pattinson, of Exeter, and will now meet the winner of the round between the champions of the Paignton and Torquay Clubs.

The championship tournament at the Metropolitan Chess Club, London, has reached an interesting stage. At the time we go to press, H. G. Cole is $3\frac{1}{2}$ down with one game to play. W. P. MacBean is $3\frac{1}{2}$ down with 2 to play. J. M. Bee is 4 down with 4 to play. D. Miller is $2\frac{1}{2}$ down, with 2 adjourned (Bee and Cole) and one game still to play.

The masters' tournament at the annual mid-winter meeting of the New York State Chess Association attracted 12 entries, including O. Chajes, A. Kupchik, R. T. Black, A. Schroeder, J. Bernstein, and C. Jaffe. Chajes and Kupchik won their section with scores of 5—0, and drew in the final, dividing first and second prizes. The third fell to Schroeder, and the fourth to Black.

Dr. Emmanuel Lasker appears to have been devoting more of his time to chess again lately, and less to such egregious articles on the war as he was guilty of in the past. The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* records a chess-tour of his in Hungary, when he played simultaneously at Budapest, Kassa, Temesvar, and Raab, winning in all 104 games, losing 4, and drawing 14.

In the account which we gave, on pp. 110-111 of our last issue, of the Gunderssen-Steele match for the Victorian championship, there were two slight errors which the receipt of further numbers of *The Australasian* enables us to put right. Mr. Gunderssen won the match by 10 points to 6, with 12 draws; and in place of the last three figures on line 4 of p. 111 should be read $\frac{1}{2}$, 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.

At the annual general meeting of the Leyton Chess Club the secretary, Mr. J. Childs, reported a successful season in so far as the continuity of the Club had been maintained. The membership remains practically the same as last year, 28 subscribing members as against 27. Considering all the younger members are serving, this condition of affairs is satisfactory. The financial position shows a small balance on the right side.

After the conclusion of the annual "C.H.Y.P." and "Triangular" chess contests between the leading Universities of the United States, the winners of the two events met in an 8-board match on February 23rd, Columbia, headed by Mr. H. E. Leede, winning by 6—2. Earlier on the same day the Triangular League met and defeated the C.H.Y.P.

League in a 13-board match by 9—4. Leede won the gold medal in the college tournament at the New York State winter meeting, his fellow-Columbian R. Aebli, coming second.

The first-class tournament, 1917, of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, has been won by the club champion, Señor Rolando Illa after the tie with Señor Carlos M. Portela. Both players scored $10\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 14; but the champion won the tie 3—0. The tournament was a two-round affair, and the other competitors scored as follows:—J. Nollmann, $7\frac{1}{2}$; A. Ellerman and J. A. Lynch, $6\frac{1}{2}$; R. Friedenberg and Dr. L. Molina Carranza, 5; E. Zamudio, $4\frac{1}{2}$. We hope to give some of the games in the near future.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire friends of Mr. H. A. Burton will doubtless learn with pleasure that before leaving for France on active service he enjoyed some chess with the noted problem-composer, Mr. A. M. Sparke, of Lincoln, whom we recall with pleasant recollections as a fellow-member of the Leeds Chess Club over twenty years ago.

Mr. Burton attended in khaki some of the meetings of the Lincoln Chess Club and the County Association, and also enjoyed a series of eleven games with Mr. Sparke, the result being Burton, 7; Sparke, 4.

Mr. F. S. Smith has won both the Oxfordshire county championship and the championship of the Oxford City Chess Club, having held the latter no less than 12 years! On this occasion, however, he had a hard fight to retain his title, his score being 14, and that of his nearest opponent, Mr. A. Franks, $13\frac{1}{2}$. Since his double victory Mr. F. S. Smith arranged to play a short match with Dr. S. F. Smith, formerly of the City of London and Essex County Chess Clubs, who has recently returned to England from British Columbia. We have no details yet.

Apart from the championship tournament, the position of affairs in which is mentioned elsewhere, the outstanding competitions at the City of London Chess Club are two. In the Mocatta Cup (for second-class players) there has been a tie for first place between Messrs. E. A. Michell and F. Wilkinson, who each scored 4 points out of 5, and are now playing off the tie. There were eight entries originally, but two players retired. The Murton Cup (handicap) commenced last month, with nine entries, the back-markers being Messrs. W. Winter (IA) and J. G. Rennie (IB).

Mr. H. E. Atkins, the sole remaining honorary member of the Birmingham C.C., made a short stay in Birmingham during Easter week, and was asked by the committee to give the club a simultaneous display. A good team of 20 (with numerous onlookers) sat down against him on Thursday evening at the club rooms at the Midland Institute, and was treated to an exhibition of patient, accurate and scientific chess in Mr. Atkins' accustomed style. A number of games which seemed to flatter their conductors with hopes of a draw gradually evolved deep-laid plans for a winning ending for the single performer,

who finished off with the fine score of 17 wins and 2 draws (against Messrs. G. H. Edwards and W. E. Bright). The sole game lost was to Mr. C. W. Wilkins, who played very well and brought off a neat mate.

Writing in *The Sunday Chronicle* on the danger of amateur strategy, Mr. Robert Blatchford ("Nunquam") says that its danger arises from the fact that strategy, at a first inspection, does not seem at all a difficult art. He continues:—

As a matter of fact, it is as easy to learn and understand the moves of strategy as to understand the moves of chess. But, as in chess, so in strategy, there is a far cry between a mere knowledge of the moves and a mastery of the game. I, for example, learnt the moves of chess when I was a boy of sixteen. I never played much, and have not played at all for more than forty years. Still I know enough to follow the game intelligently when I see it played. I understand the strategy of the game. But suppose two great masters were half-way through a game, and one of them asked me to take his place and finish his game—I should be very much in the same position as Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Churchill when one of them, "understanding strategy," sits down to play the game of war against the German General Staff.

A writer in *The Daily Express* asks, under the heading of "German Chess Masters":—

What, I wonder, has become of the German chess professionals who used to find a home and livelihood in London in the days before the war? They are not to be seen in their old haunts, and, as far as I can discover, none of them has been interned. Lasker, the chess champion, had to come to England to find supporters and backers for his early matches. Like a true Prussian, he returned our hospitality by showering abuse on us when the war broke out.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. We have a fairly extensive knowledge of London chess resorts, but we can only remember one German chess master who found a home and livelihood in London for some years before the war—and he is interned. If we go further back, there is Teichmann, who seems to have preferred to live in Switzerland rather than in his native land. As for Emmanuel Lasker it is enough to make a "true Prussian" smile (or scowl) to see him described as of that nationality. We thought that his race was generally known.

The American Chess Bulletin continues its reproductions of Paul Morphy's annotations on the match-games between La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell, giving the second game in its March issue. It also quotes a letter from Judge A. H. Whitfield, of Jackson, Missouri. Referring to the statement that Morphy considered these games the finest specimens of chess extant in his day, the Judge writes:—

I think they still remain to this day, after Morphy, the finest games of chess in the world. Anderssen's games I have always regarded as next to them in beauty and real splendour of combination. I never thought very highly of Steinitz or Zukertort. As a whole they are fine, but far from great. Some of Anderssen's games really were immortal, but Morphy was immortal all the time. He was simply transcendent genius at white heat—the Napoleon of Chess without any Waterloo.

We certainly cannot accept the judicial ruling that Steinitz and Zukertort were "far from great"; nor can we agree with a classification which appears to put two such dissimilar geniuses in a bracket.

B.C.F. Correspondence Tourney.—Results to April 23rd, and not hitherto published in *B.C.M.* :—

Class 1. Section A.—Rev. H. Peach is compelled to withdraw and all his opponents score. Thorold Gosset beats R. S. Henshaw. Section B.—G. Pollard draws with W. Hamilton. Section C.—Rev. Craig draws with J. D. Chambers. Captain Harding draws with Mrs. Roe. Section D.—Rev. E. Wells beats G. Wickes. Rev. F. E. Hamond beats Rev. E. Wells and F. N. Braund. G. Wicks beats Rev. R. P. Quilter.

Class 2. Section A.—H. T. Griffith beats C. Dawson and E. H. Bermingham. D. M. McIsaac beats C. Dawson and R. J. Brown. J. Wilson beats R. J. Brown. E. H. Bermingham withdraws, and remaining games go to his opponents. Section B.—W. H. Jones beats A. W. Daniel. F. W. Darby beats A. W. Daniel and draws with W. D. Barrow. Section C.—No more results. Section D.—Dr. Perry beats J. Barton Shaw and Douglas Wilson. J. Barton Shaw beats Miss Abraham. W. Harris beats W. H. Greenhalgh. Section E.—W. H. Rhodes beats S. J. Kitson and draws with Rev. H. F. Hawkes. T. Whitby beats S. J. Kitson. A. H. Brooks beats E. L. Jackson and T. Whitby.

Class 3. Section A.—G. D. Biltcliffe beats McLoughlin and T. E. Burkenshaw. W. A. Guttridge beats C. Martlew. Section B.—G. Rudge beats F. Drakeford. F. Drakeford beats W. Gibbon. H. H. Yates beats F. P. Hammond. J. M. Doulton scores by infraction of time-limit against F. P. Hammond who withdraws, his opponents scoring the games. Section C.—A. J. Head beats E. E. Homer and H. E. Matthews. W. H. Wood beats E. A. Jones. H. E. Matthews beats W. H. Wood. Section D.—W. H. Rees beats E. E. Homer, junr. Section E.—Stanley Smith beats F. J. Sageman. T. W. Harrison beats H. R. Mortimer. Section F.—A. Dunolly beats Miss Woodward. A. G. Young beats R. G. Thomson.

Glasgow Chess Club Winter Competitions.—Mr. Wm. Gibson seems to have swept the board of all the chief prizes, we notice. He has not only come out first in the "West," but has also taken the Outram Cup (Club championship), first prize in Knock-out handicap, and first prize in Kieseritzky Gambit tourney—evidently a clean and highly creditable sweep, on which we heartily congratulate him. Mr. J. Dickie has won the Macfarlane Cup in the Minor tourney. With such tremendous issues hanging in the balance, so to speak, interest in these club contests is bound to have been affected meantime, but, with the happy settlement we all so confidently expect after the mad-dog is killed or effectually muzzled, the tourneys will regain all their old keenness and general attractiveness, we expect. The secretary tells us that in the club's correspondence match with Hull each side has scored another win. Our Hull friends are doing very well, and although Glasgow still leads, the finish may prove close and interesting.—*Falkirk Herald*.

West of Scotland Championship, 1917-18.—Table of scoring :—

	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.
1 W. Gibson	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 F. G. Harris	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 C. Wardhaugh	0	0	—	1	1	2
4 A. V. Logie	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1*	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 J. M. Nichol	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0*	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
6 Dr. R. C. Macdonald	—	—	1	—	1	2†

† Retired, score cancelled.

The London League Competition.—The Metropolitan accepted the *défi* of the Hampstead Club, and the tie match was duly brought off at the former's quarters in Fore Street on Thursday, April 11th. Hampstead were able to put in their best team under existing circumstances, but Metropolitan were without Messrs. Jover and Macalister, and Mr. Dunkelsbühler turned up too late to be included, necessitating two substitutes in Messrs. R. Le Fanu and J. W. Wright. As will be seen by the appended score, Hampstead on this occasion secured an ample victory, and therefore win the competition. Although the competition is shorn of much of its former character, and the teams have been reduced to 8 a side and the time-limit raised to 30 moves in the first hour, and 6 moves in each succeeding quarter, it was thought better to "carry on" and not break the continuity of these contests. The time limit of course affects some players more than others, and in difficult positions 30 moves per hour frequently tends to "skittling" the last few moves, very often at the critical part of the game. In this match Mr. DuMont, defending a Ruy Lopez, played the opening moves very ingeniously and secured quite a good position. As these opening moves are somewhat novel we will quote them. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 P—Q 4, B—K 2; 6 P×P, Kt×K P; 7 P—B 3, Kt—B 4; 8 B—B 2, P—Q 4; 9 Castles, B—Kt 5; 10 R—K sq, P—Q 5; 11 B—B 4. Here, however, he played 11... P×P, and drifted into a difficult game, eventually losing in a scramble with the clock. With 11... Castles, he seems to have a better game than is usual against this form of the Lopez. A very bright game was that on board 3, the Hampstead player bringing off a pretty win:—

GAME No. 4,436.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
E. MORGAN.	D. MILLER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	9 Kt—K 5	9 P—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	10 Kt (K 5)—B 4	10 Q—Q sq
3 B—B 4	3 P—B 4	11 Kt—Kt 3	11 P—Q Kt 4
4 P—K 3	4 Q—Kt 3	12 Kt—R 3	12 P—B 5
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 B—B 4	13 Kt×Kt P!	13 P—K 4
6 B—Q 3	6 Kt—K 5	14 P×P	14 P×Kt
7 Castles	7 P—K 3	15 K P×P	15 Kt—R 3
8 B×Kt	8 P×B	16 R P×P	16 Q—Kt 3
		17 Q—Q 5	17 R—B sq
		18 P—B 7 ch	18 Resigns

The full score was as follows:—

HAMPSTEAD.		METROPOLITAN.	
R. C. Griffith	.. .. . ½	J. H. Blake	.. .. . ½
W. Winter	.. .. . ½	W. P. MacBean	.. .. . ½
E. Morgan	.. .. . 1	D. Miller	.. .. . 0
J. du Mont	.. .. . 0	H. G. Cole	.. .. . 1
W. E. Bonwick	.. .. . 1	R. Le Fanu	.. .. . 0
J. H. White	.. .. . 1	J. M. Bee	.. .. . 0

R. C. S. Taylor	1	W. T. Dickinson	0
E. M. Jellie	1	J. W. Wright	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
6		2	

S.C.C.U. Correspondence Championship.—We are indebted to Mr. W. M. Brooke, the Kent secretary, for the subjoined score of the match Kent *v.* Cornwall, in the first round of the Southern Counties' Chess Union Correspondence Championship, 1917-8. We are glad to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Brooke for his unfailing courtesy in furnishing the *B.C.M.* with Kentish chess news; and may we say we could wish that other county secretaries would follow his example? We learn, with regret for our friends in Kent, that Mr. Brocke will shortly be severing a connection with chess in that county which has lasted 18 years, during 16 of which he has conducted the correspondence matches, and for 14 has been hon. sec. of the K.C.C.A.

KENT.

CORNWALL.

E. L. Raymond	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. M. Fox	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. H. Lorch	0	C. E. T. Jenkin	1
G. Barron	0	A. Mehinick	1
G. A. K. Nielsen	1	R. Garby	0
W. M. Brooke	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. W. Newton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. E. Evill	1	C. M. Roberts	0
Capt. E. F. Harding	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. Stuart Varcoe	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. C. F. Pridham	1	C. T. Bennett	0
O. Munch-Christensen	0	W. S. Jackson	1
W. T. Hurley	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. T. H. Moyle	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. C. E. Hughes	1	A. Mayne	0
J. R. Hanning	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. Arundel Leakey	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. Shrubsole	1	A. G. Essery	0
P. W. Knowles	0	F. Hockham	1
J. A. Detmold	0	Rev. C. J. Harper	1
S. P. Lees	0	G. J. Craddock	1
C. H. May	0	C. C. Headley	1
H. J. Stone	$\frac{1}{2}$	F. Nicholls	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. D. R. Fotheringham	1	Lieut. J. R. Stopford	0
Mrs. Holloway	1	W. Boxhall	0
E. E. Stockens	1	Rev. J. T. S. Stopford	0
J. Churchill	1	H. H. Tressider	0
S. J. Holloway	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. W. E. Graves	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miss E. Abraham	1	W. E. Grenfell	0
T. C. Kirk	1	Rev. W. G. Kerr	0
Capt. McCanlis	1	Rev. H. J. Luxton	0
C. H. Taylor	1	Rev. Isaac Leaver	0
R. G. Port	0	E. H. Best	1
A. E. Naish	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Sandry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. S. Brooke	0	G. V. Haley	1
F. M. Argrave	0	H. Knowles	1
Rev. J. Jervis	$\frac{1}{2}$	T. Lewis Banks	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. B. Shaw	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. Lean	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Banting	0	J. A. Whitaker	1
Miss K. Eyre	$\frac{1}{2}$	B. F. Wadham	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. S. Kant	0	H. A. Richards	1
E. K. Todd	1	R. H. Crouch	0
H. P. Hosgood	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Quick	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. E. Douse	1	H. Rosewarne	0

GAME DEPARTMENT.

City of London Chess Club.—The result of the small double-round tournament between the three players who tied for first place in the championship contest of the above club is that G. E. Wainwright has taken 1st place with $2\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 4, P. W. Sergeant is 2nd, with 2 points; and E. Macdonald 3rd, with $1\frac{1}{2}$. The last game was finished on the night of April 22nd, when after a tremendous struggle of 87 moves, lasting 7 hours 35 minutes, Sergeant defeated Macdonald. Further comment must be reserved for our next issue.

We give below four games from the double-round tournament.

GAME No. 4,437.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE. BLACK.
G. E. WAINWRIGHT. P. W. SERGEANT.

1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4
4 Kt—B 3
5 P—K 3
6 B—Q 3
7 Castles
8 P—Q Kt 3
9 B P×P

Inferior to 9 B—Kt 2.

10 Kt—K 4
11 P×P
12 R—K sq
13 B—B sq

Ill—advised, overlooking the strength of Black's reply. B—Kt 2 was necessary.

14 B—Q B 4
15 Q Kt—Q 2

And here 15 Kt×Kt ch, B×Kt; 16 Kt—K 5 should have been played, though Black still had the better game then.

16 P—Q R 3
17 P×Kt
18 Kt—B 4
19 Q—Q 3
20 P×B
21 R—K 5
22 R—R 5
23 R—R 3
24 Q—K 3

Better was 24 B—B 4.

25 P—B 4
26 Kt—K 5

1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 P—K 3
4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3
6 B—K 2
7 Castles
8 P—Q Kt 3

9 K Kt×P
10 P×P
11 Q Kt—Kt 5
12 B—Kt 2

15 P—Q Kt 4!
16 P×B
17 P—B 6
18 B×P
19 B×Kt
20 P—Q R 4
21 Kt—Q 2
22 P—K Kt 3
23 P—B 4

24 Q—B 3
25 Q—B 2
26 Kt×Kt

27 B P×Kt
28 Q—Q 3
29 R—R 2
30 R×Q
31 K—Kt 2
32 P—B 3
33 P×P
34 P—R 3
35 K—B 2
36 R—Q sq

36 R×B P loses, for then P—B 7; 37 R×R ch, R×R; 38 K—Kt 2, R—B 8, &c.

36 R—Q B 2
37 R—K R sq
38 K—B sq

.....Under severe time pressure, Black misses the way. As *The Field* points out, 38... R—Q sq wins. If then 39 R×K R P, R×P, threatening R—Q 8. And if 39 B—K 3, R—Kt 7; 40 R—K B 2, B—R 6; 41 R×R P, P—B 7; 42 R (B 2)×K B P, R—Kt 3, etc. After the text-move only a draw remains.

39 R—K B 2
40 R×R ch
41 K×P
42 R—Q sq
43 B—K 3
44 R—Q B sq
45 B×B
46 R×P
47 K—R sq
48 R—B 5
49 R×P
50 R—R 8 ch
51 R—B 8 ch
52 R—B 7 ch

39 P—R 7
40 P×R ch
41 R—Q sq
42 B—B 4
43 P—B 7
44 B×P
45 R×B
46 R—R 5
47 R—R 6
48 R×P
49 R—Kt 7
50 K—B 2
51 K—K 2
52 Drawn

GAME No. 4,438.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
E. MACDONALD.		G. E. WAINWRIGHT.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3	
3 B—Kt 5		3 Kt—B 3	
4 Castles		4 Kt×P	
5 P—Q 4		5 B—K 2	
6 Q—K 2		6 P—B 4	

.....An old defence, inferior to 6..., Kt—Q 3. Against it, however, the late Leopold Hoffer declared that only 7 P—Q 5 was effective, other moves being in Black's favour. After 7 P—Q 5, if Kt—Q 5, 8 Kt×Kt! And if 7..., Kt—Kt sq, 8 Kt×P, Castles; 9 P—Q 6, with advantage.

7 B×Kt	7 Q P×B
8 P×P	8 Castles
9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—B 4
10 B—K 3	10 Kt—K 3
11 Q R—Q sq	11 Q—K sq
12 B—B sq	12 Q—Kt 3
13 K—R sq	13 K—R sq
14 P—Q R 3	14 P—Q Kt 3
15 K R—K sq	15 B—Kt 2
16 R—Q 7	16 Q R—K sq
17 B—K 3	17 P—B 4

.....17..., B—B sq, dislodging the Rook, followed by 18..., R—Q sq, looks better.

18 Kt—Q 5	18 B—Q sq
19 Kt—B 4	19 Kt×Kt
20 B×Kt	20 B—B 3
21 Q R—Q sq	21 Q—Kt 5
22 B—B sq	22 B—K 5
23 P—R 3	23 Q—Kt 3
24 B—B 4	24 Q—Q B 3
25 K—R 2	25 P—K R 3
26 B—B sq	26 Q—Kt 3
27 B—B 4	

If White can afford all these lost moves with his Bishop, and still gets the better game, then Black, too, must have somehow wasted time also.

28 B—B sq	27 Q—R 4
29 R—Q 7	28 P—Q B 3
30 P—Q Kt 3	29 P—Q R 4
31 B—Kt 2	30 Q—Kt 3
32 R—Q 6	31 Q—K 3
33 K R—Q sq	32 Q—K 2

Bad. 33 Q—Q sq would have forced Black either to capture the Knight or to retire his Bishop, as 34 P—B 4, 35 Kt—Kt sq, and 36 P—B 3 would be threatened.

34 P—B 4	33 B—Q 4
35 Q—Q 2	34 Q×R
36 P×B	35 Q—K 3
37 Q×P	36 P×P
38 R×Q	37 Q×Q
39 Kt—Q 2	38 K—Kt sq
40 Kt—B 4	39 B—B 2
41 Kt—Q 6	40 R—Q sq
42 P×B	41 B×Kt
43 P—B 4	42 R—Q 2
44 B—K 5	43 K R—Q sq
45 P—K Kt 4	44 K—B 2
46 P×P	45 P×P
47 R—Q 3	46 K—K 3
48 B×R	47 R×P!
49 R—K 3 ch	48 R×B
50 K—Kt 3	49 K—Q 2
51 K—B 3	50 R—Q 5
52 P×P	51 P—R 5
53 R—Q 3 ch	52 R×R P
54 P—Kt 5	53 K—B 3
55 P×P	54 P×P
56 R—K 3	55 R—Q 5
57 K—K 2	56 P—B 5
	57 K—Q 4

and wins

.....The finish was 58 R—K Kt 3 (not 58 R—K 7, R—K 5 ch), R—K 5 ch; 59 K—Q 2, K—Q 5; 60 P—Kt 6, R—R 5; 61 K—B 2, R—R 7 ch; 62 K—Kt sq, P—B 6; 63 P—R 4, K—B 5; 64 R—Kt 5, R—Kt 7 ch; 65 K—R sq, R—Kt 5; 66 Resigns.

GAME No. 4.439.

*Queen's Pawn.*WHITE.
P. W. SERGEANT.BLACK.
E. MACDONALD.

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3
4 P—K 4
5 B—K 3

- 1 Kt—K B 3
2 P—Q 3
3 Q Kt—Q 2
4 P—K 4

In the second game of the recent Rubinstein - Schlechter match (*B.C.M.*, April, p. 118), Rubinstein played here 5 K Kt—K 2, and followed with the King's Fianchetto, while Black also developed his K B the same way. In the present game Black might have saved time by the King's Fianchetto.

- 6 P—K Kt 3
7 B—Kt 2
8 K Kt—K 2
9 Castles
10 P—B 3
11 Q—Q 2
12 Q R—Q sq
13 P—Kt 3
14 B—R 6
- 5 B—K 2
6 Castles
7 R—K sq
8 P—B 3
9 B—B sq
10 P—K Kt 3
11 B—Kt 2
12 Q—B 2
13 Kt—B sq
14 B×B

.....It is seldom good to exchange Bishops in this position. Why not 14.., P×P?

- 15 Q×B
16 Q—Kt 5
17 P—Q 5
18 P×P
19 Q—Q 2
20 Kt—Q 5
21 K P×Kt
22 Kt—B 3
- 15 B—K 3
16 K—Kt 2
17 B—Q 2
18 B×P
19 Q R—Q sq
20 Kt×Kt
21 B—Q 2
22 P—K R 3

.....22.., P—B 4 would have relieved Black's game considerably

- 23 P—B 4
24 P×P
25 Q—Q 4
- 23 B—B 4
24 R×P
25 Q—B 4
- The exchange of Queens leaves White with a passed Pawn. 25.., P—Kt 3 was better.

- 26 Q×Q
27 Q R—K sq
28 R×R
29 R—K sq
30 P—K R 3
31 R—K 3
32 K—B 2
33 K—K 2
34 Kt—K 4
- 26 P×Q
27 Kt—Q 2
28 Kt×R
29 P—B 3
30 P—K R 4
31 P—Kt 3
32 K—B 2
33 R—Q 2

34 B—K 4 was decidedly better. After White's Knight has gone there is no hope of dislodging Black's Knight, and the passed Pawn is ineffective.

- 35 B×B
36 B—Q 3
37 P—Q R 4
38 R—K 4
39 B—B 2
40 K—K 3
41 B—Q sq
42 K—K 2
43 K—B sq
44 R—K 3
- 34 B×Kt
35 P—R 3
36 R—Kt 2
37 P—R 4
38 R—Q 2
39 R—Q sq
40 R—K R sq
41 R—K sq
42 R—K 2
43 R—K sq

This was White's sealed move at the adjournment. Both players had been marking time for some few moves, and, as neither dared attempt to break through, a draw was agreed upon soon after the resumption.

GAME No. 4.440.

*Ruy Lopez.*WHITE.
P. W. SERGEANT.BLACK.
G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3

- 3 B—Kt 5
4 B—R 4
5 Castles
6 P—Q 4

- 3 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3
5 B—K 2

Though playable, decidedly not so good as R—K sq, Kt—B 3, or P—Q 3.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| | 6 P×P |
| 7 P—K 5 | 7 Kt—K 5 |
| 8 Kt×P | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 9 Q×Kt | 9 Kt—B 4 |
| 10 B—K 3 | |

10 Kt—B 3 is better. Then, if Black Castles, 11 Kt—Q 5, with at least no inferiority. As the game goes, with 12..., P—Q 4, Black obtains an excellent development, and White's Queen is rather out of play.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 10 Castles |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | 11 Kt×B |
| 12 Q×Kt | 12 P—Q 4 |
| 13 Q R—Q sq | 13 P—Q B 3 |
| 14 Kt—K 2 | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 Q—B 2 |
| 16 B—B 4 | 16 Q—Kt 2 |
| 17 Q—Kt 3 | 17 K—R sq |
| 18 P—Q B 3 | 18 B—K B 4 |
| 19 Kt—Q 4 | 19 B—Kt 3 |
| 20 Kt—B 3 | 20 Q R—K sq |
| 21 R—Q 2 | 21 Q—B sq |

.....Black's Queen's moves have been truly "Wainwrightish"—but "nane the waur for that."

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 22 K R—Q sq | 22 B—R 4 |
| 23 R—R sq | |

White's moves with the Rooks betray indecision; and he soon pays the penalty.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| | 23 B×Kt |
| 24 Q×B | 24 P—B 3 |
| 25 R—K 2? | |

Still, 25 Q—Kt 3 would have avoided serious loss. Now the Exchange goes, if no more.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| | 25 P×P |
| 26 R×P | 26 B—Q 3 |
| 27 R×R | |

Preferring an end-game with Rook and Bishop against Queen

to the simple loss of the Exchange by 27 Q—K 3, B×R; 28 B×B, Q—B 4; 29 P—K B 4. There was but the faintest hope in either alternative.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| | 27 Q×R |
| 28 B×B | 28 R×Q |
| 29 P×R | 29 Q—Kt 3 ch |
| 30 B—Kt 3 | 30 P—K R 4 |
| 31 P—K R 4 | 31 Q—B 7 |

.....But for this move White might have stood a chance. Black now wins at his leisure, Black never being able to give up Rook and Bishop for the Queen after losing his two Pawns on the extreme left.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 32 R—K sq | 32 Q×Kt P |
| 33 R—K 8 ch | 33 K—R 2 |
| 34 B—K 5 | 34 Q×R P |
| 35 R—K 7 | 35 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 36 K—R 2 | 36 Q—Kt 3 |
| 37 R—R 7 | 37 P—B 4 |
| 38 R—Q B 7 | 38 P—B 5 |
| 39 R—Q 7 | 39 K—Kt sq |
| 40 R×P | 40 K—K 3 |
| 41 R—Q 8 ch | 41 K—B 2 |
| 42 B—Kt 3 | 42 P—R 4 |
| 43 R—Q 6 | 43 Q—B sq |
| 44 R—Q Kt 6 | 44 Q—B 4 |
| 45 R—Kt 7 ch | 45 K—K 3 |
| 46 R×K Kt P | 46 P—Kt 5 |
| 47 R—Kt 6 ch | 47 K—B 2 |
| 48 P×P | 48 P×P |
| 49 R—Kt 5 | 49 Q—B 3 |
| 50 R×P | 50 P—Kt 6 |
| 51 R—B 5 ch | 51 K—K 3 |
| 52 R—K 5 ch | 52 K—B 3 |
| 53 R—K 3 | 53 Q—B 4 |

.....Defeating White's last hope, which an advance of either Pawn would have justified.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 54 R—K 2 | 54 P—B 6 |
| 55 B—B 4 | 55 P—Kt 7 |
| 56 B—K 3 | 56 Q—B 2 ch |
| 57 K—Kt 2 | 57 P Queens |
| 58 B—Kt 5 ch | 58 K—B 2 |
| 59 Resigns | |

We are indebted to Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski, of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., for the scores and notes of the three appended games, which we found of more than average interest. The encounter between Pratt and Gruer is taken from the *Los Angeles Times*, and was played in the U.S.A. National correspondence tournament. The game between Gruer and Mlotkowski is reproduced from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The *partie* Mlotkowski *versus* Burnett was an off-hand game which gave our esteemed correspondent the opportunity of supplying a couple of notes of theoretical value. The defence 4... Kt—Q 2, though given in the *Handbuch*, is unusual, and has not been much analysed. Mr. Mlotkowski also corrects the statement in the *Handbuch* as to 4... Kt—Q B 3, *vide* Book 2, page 182, column 20, note 30.

Played by correspondence between W. R. Pratt, a well-known player of Washington, D.C., and E. W. Gruer, then of Oakland, but now of Los Angeles.

GAME No. 4,441.

Giucco Piano.

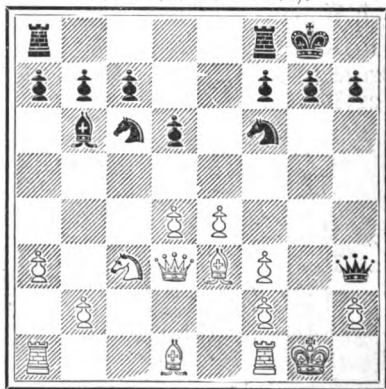
WHITE.
W. R. PRATT.

BLACK.
E. W. GRUER.

Position after White's 14th move:→

B—Q sq.

BLACK (E. W. GRUER).



WHITE (W. R. PRATT).

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4
4 P—Q 3

.....An old move, but not so much played as Kt—B 3. I consider it fully as good as the latter move.

- 5 P—Q 4
6 P×P
7 Kt—B 3
8 Castles

- 5 P×P
6 B—Kt 3
7 Kt—B 3

B—K Kt 5 is the usual move here.

- 9 B—K 3
10 B—Kt 3

- 8 B—Kt 5
9 Castles

To avoid Kt×P, followed if Knight takes by P—Q 4.

- 11 P—Q R 3

- 10 Q—Q 2

His next move is bad, so this move, preparing for it, was not good.

- 12 Q—Q 3
13 P×B
14 B—Q sq

- 11 Q R—K sq
12 B×Kt
13 Q—R 6

14 Kt×Q P

.....Taking a fine advantage of the position. The game is a good illustration of the embarrassment into which White is often plunged trying to maintain his centre Pawns.

- 15 B×Kt
16 R—K sq
17 Kt—Q 5

- 15 K Kt—Kt 5
16 R—K 3
17 K R—K sq

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---|------------|
| 18 Kt—B 4 | 18 Q×P ch | 26 Kt×R | 26 R×Kt ch |
| 19 K—B sq | 19 Kt—K 4 | 27 Q—K 3 | 27 Q—Q 4 |
| 20 Q—Q 2 | 20 Q—R 8 ch |Black exacts the fullest gain obtainable from the position. Now the Bishop at Q 4 cannot move on account of Kt—B 5 mate. The reply to Q×R would also be Kt—B 5 ch. | |
| 21 K—K 2 | 21 Q×P ch | | |
| 22 K—B sq | 22 Q—R 8 ch | | |
| 23 K—K 2 | 23 Q×P ch | | |
| 24 K—B sq | 24 Q—R 8 ch | | |
| 25 K—K 2 | 25 Kt—Kt 3 disch | 28 Resigns | |

GAME No. 4,442.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.

S. MLOTKOWSKI.

BLACK.

E. W. GRUER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |

.....P—K 3 in this position is now generally considered dangerous, owing to the eventual isolation of Black's Queen's Pawn. P—K Kt 3 may be played, leading either to one of the regular lines or 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 Q×P, Kt—K B sq; 5 P—K 5, Kt—B 3; 6 Q—Q B 4. The well-known Philadelphia player, Herman G. Voigt, was very partial to this defence and the line of play he had evolved when I left Philadelphia was 2 P—Q 3; 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 Kt×P, Kt—K B 3, delaying the development of the Queen's Knight until after Castling. I experimented with 2 .., P—Q 3; 3 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 4 Kt—B 3, B—Kt 5, but came to the conclusion it was an inadvisable defence. However, 2 P—Q 3 and 3 Kt—K B 3 are O.K. if followed by 4 P×P.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 3 P—Q 4 | 3 P×P |
| 4 Kt×P | 4 P—Q 3 |

.....Kt—B 3, so as to compel White to play Kt—Q B 3 before advancing the Queen's Bishop's Pawn, is often adopted here. Then 5 Kt—B 3, P—Q 3 (5 P—K Kt 3 is answered by 6 Kt×Kt, Kt P×Kt; 7 P—K 5); 6 B—Q B 4, B—Q 2 (6.., P—K Kt 3; 7 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 8 P—K 5, Kt—Kt 5; 9 B—B 4 is in favour of White); 8 B—K Kt 5 gives Black other difficulties.

- 5 P—Q B 4

The Marcozy attack considered very strong by the analysts. The theory is that otherwise Black will be enabled to later free his game by P—Q 4. Suppose 5 Kt—Q B 3, P—K Kt 3; 6 B—K 2 (or 6 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 7 Q—Q 4); 8 Kt 2; 7 B—K 3, Kt—B 3; 8 Castles, P—Q 4, or 8 Kt—Kt 3, Castles; 9 Castles, B—K 3, and if 10 P—B 4, Kt—Q R 4.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 Kt—Q B 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—K 2 | 6 P—K Kt 3 |
| 8 B—K 3 | 7 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 10 P—K R 3 | 9 B—Q 2 |

Q—Q 2 at once may be played, prepared to reply to Kt—K Kt 5 by Kt×Kt, P×Kt; B—Q 4.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 11 Q—Q 2 | 10 R—B sq |
| 12 Kt—Kt 3 | 11 Q—R 4 |

This seems to refute Black's last, as he must return Queen home, but it really leads to nothing. Probably Q R—Q sq was stronger. White, however, could not play 12 P—B 4, for then Kt×P; 13 K Kt×Kt, B×Kt, and Black has gained a Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 P—B 4 | 12 Q—Q sq |
| 14 Kt×Kt | 13 Kt—Q R 4 |
| 15 Q R—Q sq | 14 Q×Kt |

Kt—Q 5, Q×Q, Kt×P ch, K—R sq, B×Q, Kt×P would not have yielded White any advantage.

15 K R—K sq
 16 P—K Kt 4 16 B—B 3
 17 B—B 3 17 P—Q R 3
 18 P—R 3 18 P—Q Kt 4

.....Black feels impelled to do something, as otherwise a King's side attack will shortly follow. White could not reply P—Q Kt 4, as then Q×R P, R—R sq, Q×P, B—K 2, Kt×P would give Black the superiority in material. So in other ways the sacrifice of the Pawn by P—Q Kt 4 proves unsound.

19 P×P 19 P×P
 20 Q—K B 2 20 P—Kt 5
 21 B—Kt 6 21 Q—R sq
 22 P×P 22 Kt×K P
 23 Kt×Kt 23 B×Kt
 24 Q R—K sq 24 Q—B 3
 25 P—Kt 5 25 Q—B 7

.....25.., Q—B 5; 26 P—Kt 3, Q—B 7; 27 Q×Q, B×Q; 28 Q R—B sq, and Black still plays best B—Q 6, as B×P is answered by B—B 6, R—K sq, B—R 7, followed by advancing Queen's Knight's Pawn.

26 Q×Q 26 B×Q
 27 B—B 6 27 R—K B sq
 28 Q R—B sq 28 B—Q 6
 29 K R—K sq 29 B (Q 6)×P

.....Well played and secure^s the draw. 30.., K B×P; 31 Q R—Q sq, B—B 7; 32 R—Q 5, and White has a good game, threatening B—R 7 and P—Kt 6.

30 B×B 30 R—Kt sq
 31 R—B 6

R×P, R×B, B—B 4 would have led to nothing, as after R×P, B—Q 5 Black could simply chase the Bishop around by R—Q 7, B—Kt 3, R—Kt 7, etc. Or Black could even allow the Rook to get to Q B 7 and not lose.

31 R×B
 32 R×R 32 B—Q 5 ch
 33 K—Kt 2 33 B×R
 34 R×P 34 P—Q 4

.....White threatened B—B 4 holding the adverse Rook at K B sq under penalty of losing a Pawn, so this or R—K B sq was necessary.

35 R—Q 7 35 R—Q sq
 36 R×R 36 B×R
 37 B—B 6

After P—Q 5; 38 K—B 3, K—K 2; 39 K—K 4, B—Kt 3, White has no chances of a win by either P—Kt 5 or P—B 5. If P—Kt 5, the King's Bishop's Pawn is left weak, and if P—B 5, K—B 3 holds the position.

Drawn

GAME No. 4,443.

Philidor's Defence.

NOTES BY S. MLOTKOWSKI.

4 P—B 3 4 Kt—Q 2

WHITE. BLACK.
 A. L. BURNETT. S. MLOTKOWSKI.

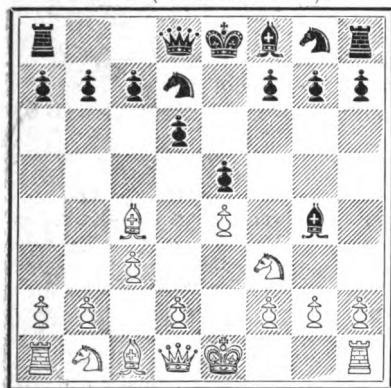
1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3 2 P—Q 3
 3 B—B 4 3 B—Kt 5

.....I prefer this to B—K 2, as in reply to 4 P—Q 4, Black must play either P×P, giving up the centre, or Kt—Q B 3, becoming by transposition a Hungarian Defence.

.....The *Handbuch* gives this move, noting that if in reply 5 Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 4 is a sufficient answer. The *Handbuch* pronounces 4.., Kt—Q B 3 bad on account of 5 Q—Kt 3, Q—Q 2; 6 B×P ch, Q×B; 7 Q×P, overlooking that Black can force a draw by 7.., K—Q 2; 8 Q×R, B×Kt; 9 P×B, Q×P, for if White play 10 R—Kt sq, Q×K P ch; 11 K—Q sq, Q—B 6 ch, he cannot get out *via* B 2 on account of Kt—Q 5 ch.

Position after Black's 4th move :—
Kt—Q 2.

BLACK (S. MLOTKOWSKI):



WHITE (A. L. BURNETT).

5 Castles

P—Q 4 at once is the obvious move. Then 5.., Kt—Kt 3; 6 B—Kt 3, P×P; 7 P×P, P—Q 6 gives Black a safe game.

5 P—Q B 3

6 P—K R 3

P—Q 4 at once would have prevented Q—B 2, as then B×P ch, but Black had good replies: 6.., Kt—Kt 3, or 6.., Q—B 3.

6 B—R 4

7 P—Q 4

7 Q—B 2

8 Q—Q 3

8 B—K 2

9 Kt—R 2

9 B—Kt 3

10 Q—K 2

10 K Kt—B 3

11 B—Q 3

11 Castles—KR

12 P—K B 4

12 P×B P

13 B×P

13 Kt—R 4

14 Kt—Q 2

14 Kt×B

15 R×Kt

15 P—Q 4

16 K R—B sq

Q R—K B sq is answered by
B—Kt 4.

17 Q Kt—B 3

16 B—Kt 4

18 B×P

17 P×P

19 Kt×B

18 B×B

20 Kt—Kt 4

The Knight is awkwardly placed here.

20 Q R—K sq

21 Q—B 4

Rather Q—Q 2. The move made seems to lose.

21 Kt—Kt 3

22 Q—Kt 3

22 Q—Kt 6

..... Preventing Kt—K 5 and threatening P—K R 4. White can not reply R—B 3 on account of Q—R 5.

23 Kt—B 3

23 R—K 7

24 R—B 2

24 K R—K sq

25 Q R—K B sq

25 R×R

26 R×R

26 Kt—Q 4

27 Q×P

27 Kt—B 5

28 Q—Q 7

K—B sq is not no use because of B—Q 6 ch and K—R sq is answered by P—K B 4.

28 P—K B 4

29 Kt (B 3)—K 5

29 P×Kt

30 Q×P (Kt 4)

30 Q×Q

31 P×Q

31 Kt—Q 6

and wins

We give below the scores of two of the games (the 4th and the 8th) in the recent match between Messrs. D. Miller and W. Winter, with brief notes by the latter. The time limit was 30 moves an hour.

GAME No. 4,444.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.
W. WINTER.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B—Kt 5

5 P—K 3

BLACK.
D. MILLER.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 B—K 2

5 Q Kt—Q 2

6 Kt—B 3

7 B—Q 3

8 B×P

9 Castles

10 B—Q 3

11 Q—K 2

12 Q R—Q sq

6 Castles

7 P×P

8 P—Q R 3

9 P—Q Kt 4

10 P—B 4

11 B—Kt 2

12 P—B 5

13 B—B 2	Not 13 B—Kt sq because of 13.., P—Kt 5.	Not 23 Q—Kt 3, because of 23.., Q—R 5.	23 P—Kt 6
14 B×B	13 Kt—Q 4	24 B—Kt sq	24 Kt—Kt 3
15 P—K 4	14 Q×B	25 P—B 5	25 K P×P
16 Q—K 3	15 Kt—B 5	26 Kt×P	26 Q—Q sq
17 P—K 5	16 Kt—K Kt 3	27 Kt—B 6 ch	27 K—R sq
18 Kt—Kt 5	17 Q R—B sq	28 Kt×R P	28 P×Kt (B 6),
19 K Kt—K 4	18 P—R 3	29 Kt—Kt 4	29 Kt—B 5 is quicker.
20 Kt—Q 6	19 Kt—Kt 3	30 Q—R 6 ch	29 Kt—Q 4
21 P—B 4	20 R—B 2	31 Kt×P ch	30 K—Kt sq
22 Q Kt—K 4	21 P—Kt 5	32 P×Kt	31 Kt×Kt
23 Q—B sq	22 Kt—Q 4		32 Resigns

GAME No. 4.445.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. W. WINTER.	BLACK. D. MILLER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	24 P×P	24 Q P×P
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	25 R—Kt sq	25 Q—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	26 Q—R 5	26 Q—Kt 2
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2	27 R—R 3	27 P—B 6
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—K 2	.....He could have saved his P by 27.., R—R sq, and if 28 R×Kt P, Q×R; 29 Q×Q, P×Q; 30 R×R, K—B sq, and White cannot stop the Q B P.	
6 P—K 3	6 Castles	28 Q×R P	28 Q×Q
7 B—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 3	29 R×Q	29 P—B 7
8 P×P	8 P×P	30 R—Q B sq	30 R—B 6
9 Kt—K 5	9 B—Kt 2	31 K—B 2	31 Kt—B 3
10 P—B 4	10 Kt—K 5	32 R—Q 6	32 K—B sq
11 B×B	11 Q×B	33 Kt—Q 7 ch	Weak. 33 P—Q 5, followed by R—B 6, gives White good chances of a win.
12 Castles	12 P—K B 4		
13 Q—K 2	13 P—Q B 4	34 R×Kt	33 Kt×Kt
14 B—R 6	14 Q Kt—B 3	35 K—K 2	34 R—Q 6
15 B×B	15 Q×B	36 R—Kt 7	35 B (B sq)—B 6
16 Q—Kt 5	16 Q R—B sq	37 K—Q 2	36 R×P ch
17 Kt×Kt	17 B P×Kt	38 K—K 2	37 R (K 6)—Q 6 ch
18 K R—Q sq	18 P—B 5		38 R×P
19 Q R—B sq	19 R—B 2	.....Not 38.., P—K 6, because of 39 R×B P.	
20 R—B 3	20 K R—B sq	39 R×Kt P	39 P—K 6
21 K R—B sq	21 P—Q R 3	40 R—B 5 ch	40 K—Kt sq
22 Q—Kt 4	22 Kt—K sq	41 R—K Kt 5	41 R—Q 7 ch
23 P—Q Kt 3	23 P—Q Kt 4	42 K—K sq	42 R (B 6)—Q 6
		43 Resigns	

.....If 23.., P×P, 24 Kt—Q 7 and wins. Mr. Miller points out that he might have played 23.., P—Q R 4; 24 Q—R 3, P—Q Kt 4, and White cannot take the R P because of P—Kt 5.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

From *La Strategie* we cull the appended results of four solving contests in France for the prizes offered by the Good Companion Club. Café de la Regence, Paris, 11 competitors. First, F. Lazard, 12 correct in 45 minutes. At Bordeaux.—F. Geuffier, 1st, with nine correct. At Touloux.—G. Berges de Zuniga, 1st, 7 correct. At Nice.—F. Demeur was first, with 11 correct.

We are informed by Mr. Anton Mario Lanza that he is preparing a work on chess and living chess players which is to be of a biographical and anecdotal character. With this object in view he seeks the co-operation of chessists to furnish him with particulars of birth, domicile, successes in tourneys, and such other information as may seem to be interesting. Any other facts concerning deceased masters, if not already published or little known, would be acceptable. Address (*pro tem*, on account of military service), 86, *via* Bara, Palermo.

De Maasbode International Problem Tourney for three-movers. No motto nor sealed envelope necessary. The number of positions which may be entered is unlimited. Prizes : 50, 25, 15 and 10 guilders respectively. Date of receipt, 31st July, 1918. Address : Mr. P. A. Koetsheid, chess editor, *De Maasbode*, Soetendaalscheweg, 82, Rotterdam. The verdict of the judges, Messrs. J. Opdenoordt, of Venlo, and H. L. Schuld, of Grave, to be published 1st October next. In case of disagreement the chess editor is to decide. A copy of the award to be sent to each competitor.

Algemeen Handelblad Three-move Tourney :—

First prize, by J. J. de Rietveld.—White : K at Q 5 ; Q at K Kt 6 ; R at Q Kt 2 ; B at K 4 ; Kt at Q B 4 ; P at Q Kt 4. Black : K at Q R 8 ; B at Q B 8 ; Ps at K Kt 2, 5, K B 6, Q 3 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

Second prize, by H. L. Schuld.—White : K at Q 8 ; Q at Q Kt sq ; R at Q R 4 ; B at Q 2 ; Kts at K 7 and Q B 4 ; P at K 5. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at K R 7 ; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R 3 ; Ps at K R 3, Kt 7, Q B 4, and Q Kt 2. Mate in three.

Third prize, D. Przepiorka. Hon. mens. : L. A. Kuijers, H. Weenink, and J. J. Rietveld.

The American Chess Bulletin, at the instance of Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, is enabled to offer two prizes valued five and three dollars for the best two-mover which illustrates "Double interference of one Black Rook and one Black Bishop, and one Black Bishop and one Black Rook, producing four distinct variations." Examples (three being the limit) to be received by Mr. H. W. Barry, 46, Greenbrier Street, Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A., by end of July.

The following is a specimen of the idea scheduled :—

By J. C. J. Wainwright.—White : K at K R 5 ; Q at K B 5 ; Rs at K Kt 3 and Q R 5 ; B at K R 8 ; Kts at K B 7 and Q 4 ; Ps at K Kt 6 and Q R 2. Black : K at Q B 5 ; Rs at K 5 and Q R 5 ; Bs as K B 5 and K sq ; Kt at Q R 3 ; Ps at Q B 3 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

Good Companion C.P.C.—We find we neglected to give the winner's name—Mr. G. Page—in the Washington solving competition held 22nd February at the Edinburgh Chess Club. Last month we gave the time, 12 in 49 mins., but the name was unaccountably “dropped.”

Dr. F. Bonner Feast has discovered that Mr. W. B. Rice's first prize two-mover (see page 94, March *B.C.M.*) is cooked by 1 R—Q Kt 6 dis. ch, and suggests the placing of a Black Bishop at K 8.

The following is the March award made by Dr. O. Wurzburg :—

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—White : K at Q R 2 ; Q at Q B 4 ; Rs at K B 8 and Q Kt 5 ; Bs at K B sq and Q R sq ; Kts at K R 7 and Q 2 ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3 and Q 3. Black : K at K B 4 ; Q at K B 2, Rs at K 4 and Q R 4 ; Bs at K R 6 and Q sq ; Kts at K sq and Q B 4 ; Ps at K Kt 5, K 6 and Q R 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Lieut. G. Guidelli.—White : K at K Kt 8 ; Q at Q B sq ; Rs at K R 3 and K B 8 ; Bs at K R 7 and Q Kt 8 ; Kts at K sq and 3 ; Ps at K R 4, K B 3, 5 and Q B 3. Black : K at K B 5, Rs at K Kt 7 and Q 3 ; B at Q B 5 ; Kts at K Kt 3 and K B 2 ; Ps at K R 3, K B 7 and K 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by A. Bottacchi, Cannero, Italy.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at Q Kt 7 ; Rs at Q 2 and Q Kt 6 ; Bs at K R 7 and K sq ; Kt at K B 6. Black : K at Q B 6 ; Q at K R 8 ; Rs at K R 5 and K Kt 4 ; B at K Kt 8 ; Kts at K B sq and 6 ; Ps at K R 7, Q B 4 and 5. Mate in two.

Hon. mens. : Lieut. G. Guidelli, A. Ellerman (2).

Dr. Bonner Feast recalls a two-mover by Mr. A. F. Kallaway which took first prize in the Bolton *Football and Field* competition, 1904, which is identical (and of course anticipates) with Mr. L. Berg's first prize problem in the Scandinavian Chess Federation tourney. See page 92, March *B.C.M.*

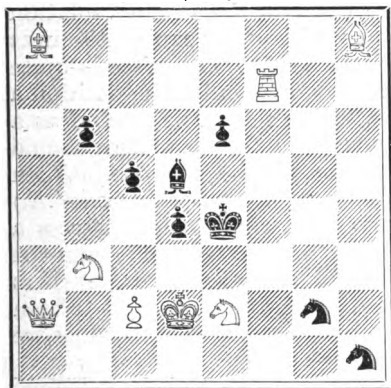
Mr. A. R. Cooper, one of the chess editors of the *Western Daily Mercury*, writes he is informed by Mr. G. W. Chandler (now on active service in Mesopotamia) that the other problem by L. Berg, awarded second prize, is exactly the same as the first prize two-mover of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, 1905, by Mr. P. F. Blake. We had the impression that Berg's position had passed through our hands before but did not locate it. This seems a case requiring explanation. That a “composer” should receive two honours in a Scandinavian tourney with works of other authors is not a little disquieting, and if any explanation is forthcoming it would have to be very convincing before credence would be given that the coincidence was accidental.

The two accompanying original two-movers are of interest. The first is by the son of Mr. H. W. Butler, who is helping his father most usefully in the secretaryship of the Sussex C.P.F. It is quite a promising effort for one quite young. The other was intended to reach us in time for last month, but the mails spoilt the Easter wishes it conveyed. Mr. Janet has of late been exploiting the conceit of Black Knights playing into the King's field and creating self-blocks.

By G. V. BUTLER,
Brighton.

By FRANK JANET,
"Horseblock."

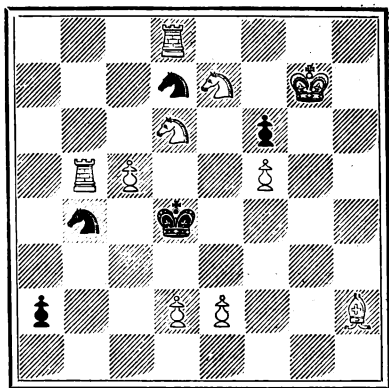
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—At the eleventh monthly meeting, held at Brighton on the 13th April, the following resolution was passed: "Owing to the grave state of affairs, the Fraternity consider that it would be inopportune to hold any meeting to discuss the formation of an English Fraternity of Problemists at the present juncture, and have decided to abandon their May meeting in London." This is disappointing and must be particularly so to Mr. Butler, who has worked so indefatigably to achieve a successful outcome of his efforts. We take it that the postponement is merely *sine die*.

Mr. A. Guest in the *Morning Post*, in anticipation of the May meeting, makes a suggestion concerning originality which is sufficiently interesting to quote:—

Composers can scarcely be expected to remember, or even to be acquainted with, all the myriad of problems that have been made, and it is inevitable that cases of unconscious imitation should recur. This is one of the matters that might profitably be considered by the national body that the S.C.P.F. hopes to found. A pronouncement as to how far the adaptation of old ideas may go, and some definition of their legitimate treatment, would be of great assistance to composers. As the hon. secretary requests suggestions for the new organisation, we would point out that there may be means of extending the scope for originality, as, for instance, in the adoption of the "dummy Pawn," which is admitted by some codes of chess law; and also that a central meeting-place for composers with easy means of reference, is much wanted, so that the disappointment of finding after publication that their work has been forestalled may be avoided.

The Fraternity has issued its first quarterly report, which gives a list of the members and associates, and embraces interesting information showing the progress made and objects still to be pursued. There are 16 original problems given, in connection with which a solving competition is opened, with Mr. W. Geary as judge. Date for sending in solutions is 14th May. The competitors are asked to give their votes for the best problems submitted, and upon the result prizes will be awarded to the composers, who are all fraternals. Address as usual: Mr. H. W. Butler, 30, North Road, Brighton.

One of the solvers in the championship tourney wrote respecting our problem No. 3,054, as 4 points were given for the author's solution and 4 for the cook in two moves, and on receiving our explanation was satisfied with our ruling. It was unfortunate the cook existed—quite accidentally—but we felt that as the composer intended the position a a three-mover the short mate second solution should be treated as a three-move cook. If, as it might be suggested, the problem should be regarded as a two-mover, the following case might arise. When a four-move problem appears in the *Morning Post* or *The Times* (W.E.) the S.C.P.F. solvers pass it by, but should such position possess a solution in three moves, a competitor might send this in and claim the four-mover was a three-mover. This would be awkward to the others if allowed! We might add that had the stipulation of No. 3,054 been incorrect we should have communicated by post to all concerned, as we did in the case of No. 3052 on the same page.

	18	19	20	Totals for Mar.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	J.J.	P.H.W.	N.H.		J.C.	P.H.W.	C.H.	C.H.	A.C.C.	T.R.D.	F.E.P.	T.&J. W.	L.H.C.
*Barrett-Lennard, R. F.	10	7	10	141	9	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	10
*Bernard, H. D'O.	14	7	12	213	11	12	4	8	14	8	14	10	10
*"Chessington"	8	7	12	175	—	—	—	—	12	—	14	—	—
Cooper, A. R.	14	7	12	213	11	12	—	—	14	8	14	12	10
*Davis, H. H.	14	7	12	215	11	12	8	8	14	8	14	12	10
*Fison, B.	14	7	12	217	11	12	8	8	14	8	14	12	10
*Gibbins, N. M.	14	7	12	209	11	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	10
*Gillam, G.	10	7	12	209	11	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	10
Harwood, C.	10	7	10	145	11	12	4	0	14	8	14	12	10
*Markwick, F. W.	12	7	12	211	11	12	8	4	14	8	14	10	10
Marshall-Rodda, W.	10	7	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	10
*Purchas, F. E.	12	7	12	195	11	12	4	4	14	8	14	12	10
*Smith, Stanley	14	7	12	213	11	12	4	8	14	8	14	12	10
Wallis, E.	10	7	12	179	11	12	4	4	12	8	14	12	10

We have found in re-checking the scores we did not give full credit to ten solvers for *B.C.M.* No. 3,053 (No. 14). Those marked with an asterisk have had two points added.

Mr. Marshall-Rodda informs us he sent solutions to 12 to 16, which were accompanied by an original problem for publication. The letter has unfortunately not reached us. It looks very much as though one or two solutions have gone astray. Perhaps they may come to light, and if so will be acknowledged next month.

In the March totals above we have included 9 points for No. 17 in Lieut. Gibbins' score—the solution came to hand well in time.

Problems Nos. 3,059 to 3,062 in this issue are to be solved this month.

Some experts appear to have whimsical views. The position below is given in the March G.C.C.P. Folder. Dr. O. Wurzburg cavalierly passes it by with "Not new, see No. 104, page 66, *First Steps in the Classification*, which is superior in every respect." Some would have administered a rebuke, but it seems a case of disqualification straight away, and not a mild general comment of "not new," which can be applied to a large percentage of modern problems.

By D. A. Fontana, Brissago, Switzerland.—White: K at K B 5; Q at K Kt 4; Rs at Q B sq and 6; Bs at K Kt sq and 2; Kts at Q B 5 and Q R 7; Ps at K R 5, K B 2, Q 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 5; Rs at K R 6; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q Kt 4; Kts at Q sq; Ps at K R 3, K B 5, Q 3, Q B 5 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

The next is the position Dr. Wurzburg refers to:—

By B. G. Laws.—White: K at K B 5; Q at K Kt 4; R at Q B 6; Bs at K Kt sq and 2; Kt at Q B 5; Ps at K R 5, K B 2, and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5; R at K R 6; B at K Kt 4; Ps at K R 3, K B 5, Q 2, 3, and Q B 5. Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 98).—A, 1 B—Q R 3, &c. B, 1 R—Q R 4, &c. (p. 99)—C and Cr, 1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By T. and J. Warton (p. 100).—D, 1 R—K sq, &c.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 100).—E, 1 P—B 5, &c.

By Dr. O'Keefe and W. J. Smith (p. 101).—F, 1 Kt—K 7, &c., and 1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 101).—G, 1 R—R 7, &c.

By W. Nielsen (p. 124).—1 B—K sq, R×B; 2 Q—Kt 2, &c. If 1., Kt×B; 2 Q—Kt 6, &c. If 1., Kt—Q 7; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1., B—B or R 2; 2 Q—B 3, &c.

By W. Nielsen (p. 124).—1 Kt×P, K×R; 2 R—B 5, &c. If 1., P×B; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1., K—B 5; 2 R—B 5, &c. If 1., K—B 3; 2 R—K 5, &c. If 1., Kt—B 6 or Kt 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 126).—1 Q—Q Kt 6, &c.

By K. Grabowski (p. 126).—1 R—Kt 2, &c.

By Rev. B. M. Neill (p. 126).—1 R—B 2, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 126).—1 B—Q 6, &c.

By K. Grabowski (p. 126).—1 Q—Q 5, &c.

By Dr. B. Weiss (p. 126).—1 R×P, &c.

By Dr. H. W. Bettmann (p. 127).—1 P—K 6, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 127).—The Black Pawn at Q Kt 7 (b2) should be White. 1 Q—R 3, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 127).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 127).—1 B—R 7, &c.

By F. C. Betts (p. 127).—1 Kt—Kt sq, &c.

By E. S. Maguire (p. 127).—1 R×P ch, &c.

No. 3,055, by J. Coulton.—1 Q—R 5, &c.

No. 3,056, by P. H. Williams.—1 Kt—Q 5, P×Kt; 2 R—R 5, &c. If 1., K×R; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—K 4; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 5; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c.

No. 3,057, by C. Hill.—1 B×P, R moves; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., K R P or Kt P move; 2 B—K 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—K 5; 2 B×R P, &c. If 1., P—B 5; 2 Q×B, &c. Solved also by 1 Kt—K 8. A White Pawn at Q 6 would remedy this.

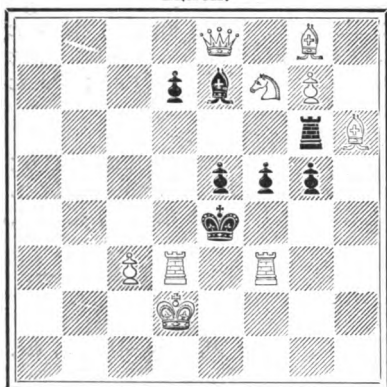
No. 3,058, by C. Horn.—1 K—K sq, K Kt moves; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. If 1., P—R 5; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1., Q Kt moves; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—Kt 5; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. 1 Kt—B 3 also answers.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,059.

By Lieut. N. M. GIBBINS,
"Somewhere in Italy."Cordially inscribed to Mr. H. W.
BUTLER (Hon. Sec., S.C.P.F.).

BLACK.



WHITE.

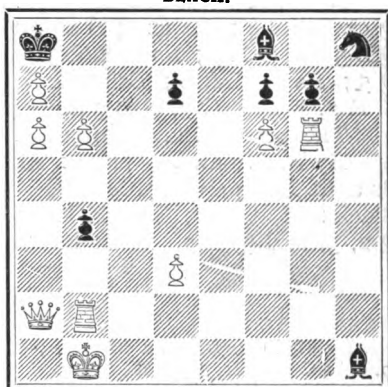
White mates in two moves.

No. 3,060.

By Lieut. N. M. GIBBINS.

Cordially inscribed to Mr. B. G.
LAWS.

BLACK.



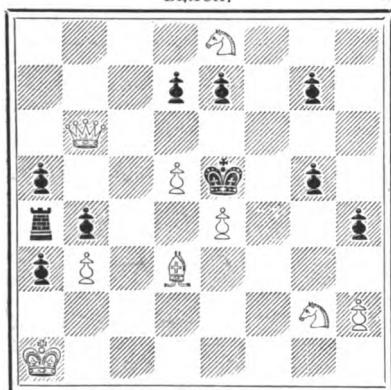
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,061.

By S. GREEN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,062.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are included in the S.C.P.F. Solution
Competition.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JUNE, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following two studies were published in the April number.

Position 267, Original, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q 6, ♚ at K Kt 2, ♜ at K 5, ♙ at Q R 3, ♛ at K 8, ♞ at K Kt 2 White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Kt—Q 3 !, the only move to win. Black has now six plausible Queen moves, for Q—Q R 8 or Q Kt 8 are obviously bad on account of 2 Q—R 8 ch, etc. These six moves we will examine in turn.

1... Q—K 6 ; 2 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 4 ; 3 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4 ; 4 Q—B 3 ch, K—Kt 3 ! ; 5 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R 2 ; 6 K—B 7, Q—Kt 6 ch ; 7 Kt—B 4, and wins : or, 2... K—Kt 3 ; 3 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—R 3 ! ; 4 Kt—B 5 ch, K—R 4 ; 5 Q—R 7 ch, K—Kt 4 ; 6 Q—R 4 ch, or 5... K—Kt 5 ; 6 Kt—R 6 ch.

1... Q—K sq ; 2 Kt—B 5, K—Kt 3 ! ; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch !, K—R 4 ; 4 Q—R 2 ch, K—Kt 5 ; 5 Q—Kt 2 ch, K—R 5 ; 6 Kt—B 5 ch, K—R 4 ; 7 Q—R 3 ch, and wins.

1... Q—Q 8 ; 2 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4 ; 3 Q—B 5 ch, K—R 3 ; 4 K—B 7, and wins : or 2... K—R 2 ; 3 K—B 7, Q—Kt 6 ; 4 Q—B 5 ch, K—R 3 ; 5 Kt—Kt 4 ch, and wins.

1... Q—B 6 ; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Kt 4 ! ; 3 Q—B 6 ch, K—B 5 ; 4 Kt—K 4 ch, and wins.

1... Q—R 4 ; 2 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 3 ! ; 3 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—R 3 ; 4 Kt—B 5 ch, and wins.

1... Q—R 5 ; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Kt 4 ; 3 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4 ; 4 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 5 ; 5 Q—R 4 ch, and wins.

Mr. Rinck has composed many studies with these pieces, but this is still something quite new.

Position 268, by Henri Rinck.—♔ at Q R 8, ♜ at Q B 2, ♞ at Q 2, K 6, ♙ at Q Kt 4, ♚ at K B 3, ♛ at Q R 4, Q 4, Q 6. White to play and win.

F I

Solution :—1 Kt—Q 4 ch, K—Kt 3; 2 P—K 7, K—B 2; 3 P—K 8 (Kt) ch and wins; (thus—3..., K—Kt 3!; 4 Kt×R, K—B 4; 5 Kt—Kt 3 ch, K—Kt 5; 6 Kt×P, K×Kt; 7 Kt×P, K—R 5; 8 K—Kt 7, K—Kt 6; 9 Kt—K 3, K—Kt 7; 10 K—B 6, K—B 8; 11 Kt—B 4, and wins).

If 1..., K—B 5; then 2 P—K 7, R—B sq ch!; 3 P×R (R)!, and wins.

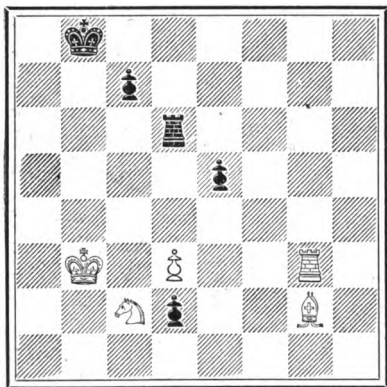
If 1..., K—B 5; then 2 P—K 7 K×Kt; 3 P—K 8 (Q)! and wins.

Of course this study is to illustrate the promotion of a Pawn to various pieces. It is a modification of a study which M. Rinck entered for the *Chess Amateur* Tourney of last year.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess" and posted to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, S.W.2, by June 30th, 1918.

Position 271. Original.

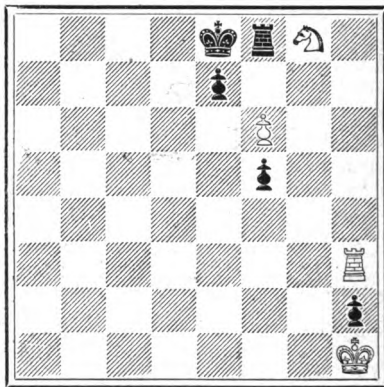
By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and win.

Position 272. Original.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL.



White to play and win.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 267.	No. 268.	Total.
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	43	4	1	48
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. W. T. Pierce	38	—	3	45
Mr. L. Illingworth	40	2	3	45
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	46	—	4	44
Mr. J. Gilchrist	29	—	1	34
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30	—	—	30
Mr. A. J. Head	25	0	1	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. J. M. Doulton	19	4	2	25
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	20	0	4	24

Mr. J. B. Lowe	21	..	—	..	—	..	21
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	18	..	0	..	2	..	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	..	—	..	—	..	20
Mr. R. Garby	19	..	—	..	—	..	19
Mr. H. E. Matthews	18	..	—	..	—	..	18
Mr. J. Harrison	15	..	—	..	—	..	15
Mr. F. W. Darby	8	..	—	..	—	..	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8	..	—	..	—	..	8
Col. Kensington	0	..	4	..	1	..	5
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	Cancelled	..	1	..	2	..	3

We congratulate Mr. MacIsaac on reaching the top of the list for the first time.

MORE QUEEN SACRIFICES.

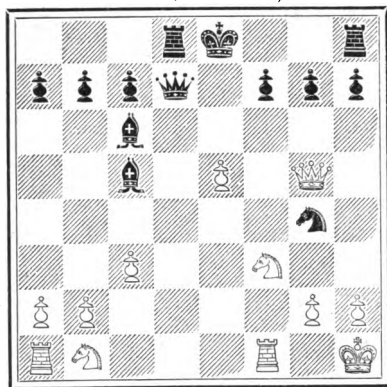
By C. F. DAVIE.

With a view to assist in making the collection as complete as possible, the following positions are submitted in further elaboration of the examples on Queen Sacrifices compiled by Signor Ferraris, notice of which appeared in the August, 1917, number of this Magazine.

It is not a matter of difficulty to discover games in which the Queen is sacrificed, brilliantly and otherwise. The chief perplexity, inasmuch as Signor Ferraris (if I understand him correctly) has limited the enquiry to games in which both contestants shall be Masters, lies in determining what players fall within that category. Nowadays, I believe, a chess-player attains the rank of Master only when he achieves distinction in some international or important national tournament. For instance, Aljechin and Niemzovitch, by tying for first honours in the Russian National Tournament, attained their master-ships and thus were admitted to compete in the St. Petersburg Grand International Masters' Tournament of 1914. But long before that event both Aljechin and Niemzovitch were great players, and, even although not officially recognised as Masters, none, I apprehend, would suggest that their play was not of master-strength. And what of the men of former times, say thirty and more years ago? Who shall determine whether they were or were not master-players? I observe that Signor Ferraris includes in his category, amongst others, the names of Schulten, Schurig, Schulder, Hanham, Gifford and Martinez; all fine players, no doubt, but were they Masters? And if they were, then assuredly should be included the names of Riemann, Golmayo, Sam Loyd, Englund, and many others. And then, also assuredly, would the collection of Queen Sacrifices pertinent to master-play be greatly augmented. If I am wrong in my assumption that Signor Ferraris in his selections stipulates mastership to both contestants (and I should be apt to suppose from the players included by him that I am wrong), then the examples could easily be greatly multiplied.

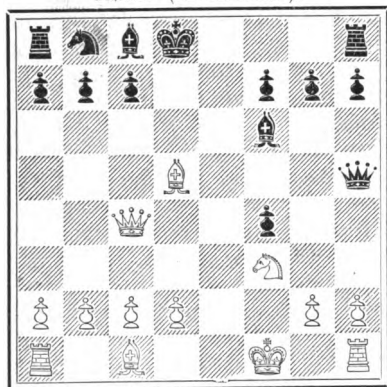
The following, in which Masters appear on both sides of the board, I have gathered at random from my collection of games. So far as the records indicate, all were played to a conclusion.

BLACK (TARRASCH).



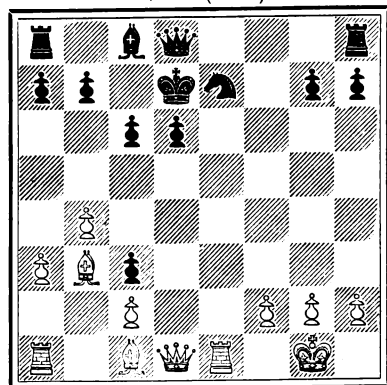
WHITE (SCHWARZ).

BLACK (ANDERSSSEN).



WHITE (RIEMANN).

BLACK (BIRD).



WHITE (BODEN).

Tarrasch evidently did not consider this Centre Gambit, played against J. Schwarz at Nuremberg, 1883, worthy of inclusion in his book, which probably accounts for Signor Ferraris failing to notice it. The play is neat, though obvious.

14.., Kt—B 7 ch; 15 R × Kt, Q—Q 8 ch; 16 Kt—Kt sq., Q × Kt ch !; 17 K × Q, R—Q 8 mate.

In this Bishop's Gambit against F. Riemann, in 1875, Anderssen moved 11.., R—K sq, whereupon his opponent played the natural-looking move of 12.., B × K B P. But then came 12.., Q × Kt ch !; 13 P × Q, B—R 6 ch; 14 K—Kt sq, R—K 8 ch; 15 K—B 2, B—R 5 mate.

An irregular opening in which as will be observed, Bird had the worst of it. Boden now played 16 B—Kt 5, threatening to win the Kt, and upon 16.., R—K sq followed 17 Q × P ch !, K × Q; 18 B—B 4 ch, K—Q 2; 19 B—K 6 mate.

[Mr. Davie included three other endings; but, as they were also discovered by Mr. Woollard and have therefore appeared in these pages, we have ventured to omit them.—Ed. B.C.M.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE WORST GAMES EVER PLAYED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

"A few of the worst games ever played by C.D.L." remind me of a *Kriegspiel* game which I actually won a few years ago at the Liverpool Chess Club. Here it is:—

WHITE.		BLACK..		3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—B 3
J.A.B.		X.		4 Kt—Kt 5	4 B—R 6
1 P—Q B 4	1 P—Q 4	5 Q—R 4	5 B × B	5 B × P	5 B × P
2 P × P	2 Q × P	6 B × B	6 Q × B	6 Q × B	6 Q × B

Announced mate in two.

At the time I considered it a good joke.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. LEWIS,
Rfn. 51672, "B" Coy., 2/6th K.L.R.

"CHANGE-MATE" PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In the May *B.C.M.*, Mr. H. D'O. Bernard (page 131) writes of Problem Q in a way which (unintentionally) is not quite fair to von Duben.

This problem did not compete unsuccessfully in the *American Chess Monthly*, except in so far as all the entries were unsuccessful.

It appeared in the last number published, the *American Chess Monthly* coming to an untimely end, and no award was published subsequently.

Problem N (page 132) is not a complete block before the key move is made, and therefore does not come under the modern classification of change-mates, of which it is given as an illustration.

The remarks as to the in-and-out running of change-mates might just as well have been written of threat problems, or of waiting-move problems.

It is the quality of the individual problem which counts, and not its classification.

I have seen a few very good change-mate problems, and a good many ordinary ones which were of no greater worth than the ordinary threat problem or the ordinary waiter.

Yours truly,

8, Hurlingham Road, St. Andrew's,
Bristol, May 11th, 1918.

H. H. DAVIS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. Chester (London).—Thanks for copy of article. We have made an excerpt, but fear that the tyranny of space (or the want of it) prevents us doing more.

D.Q. Blakeley (British Honduras).—Should be glad to see the conclusion of those two correspondence games.

** We have just had a small chess library placed at our disposal, and shall be pleased to hear from intending purchasers what their requirements are. The collection includes 18 vols. of the *B.C.M.*, 1898 to 1916.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We publish below a further list of subscriptions, bringing the total amount contributed by our friends to £30 os. 2d. In May issue we acknowledged donations from France and Japan. Now it is our great pleasure to record support from Canada, Queensland, Brazil and Norway. This evidence of appreciation and goodwill is particularly gratifying, as we have always regarded with warm friendship "the lonely chess-player to whom the monthly arrival of the *B.C.M.* is an event anticipated with keen interest."

We are also pleased to record the fact that during the past two months we have enrolled twelve new subscribers.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. J. Creevey (Guildford)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. P. H. Vaughton (Birmingham) ..	8/-	2/-	10/-
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Mr. A. N. Stuart (Rio de Janeiro) ..	8/-	4/-	12/-
Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton, London)	—	10/-	10/-

From Mr. Thos. H. Piper, of Esquimalt, British Columbia, we have received "an extra subscription, for which," he says, "I shall be glad if you will forward for one year a copy of the *B.C.M.* to some military hospital where chess is provided as a source of study and enjoyment for the men." If any of our readers can suggest a suitable hospital we shall be pleased to hear from them on the subject.

The late Mr. W. J. Bearne, whose death was recorded in our last issue, has bequeathed a Silver Cup to the Paington Chess Club.

Capablanca returned from Cuba to New York on May 1st, and was scheduled to give an exhibition of simultaneous play on May 8th.

The latest score to reach us of the Chajes-Janowski match shows Chajes leading by 6-4, with 10 draws. One more game is sufficient to win the match for Chajes.

A mixed tournament at the Zurich Chess Club fell to the Swiss master, Paul Johner, who scored 8 points. R. Teichmann was second with 7½, and the young Swiss amateur, Zimmermann, third with 5½.

On April 20th, the Christ Church (Brighton), Hove and Lewes Chess Clubs played a triangular match at Brighton, Christ Church winning with 5 points, Lewes being 2nd with 3, and Hove last with 1 point.

We regret to learn that the well-known amateur, R. H. V. Scott returned home from France at the end of April suffering from gas-poisoning. A frequent rival of Scott's, W. Winter, also in the Army, was laid up just about the same time with the less romantic measles.

The many friends of Mr. J. H. Blackburne will learn with regret that the veteran English champion and Mrs. Blackburne are both suffering from a serious nervous breakdown. They have gone into the country to try to recuperate, and we are sure all our readers will join us in wishing them a speedy recovery.

The Victorian State Championship is being contested this year as a two-round tournament, each player meeting all the rest twice. The entries are :—G. Gundersen (holder), C. G. Steele, C. Moulin, E. B. Loughran, M. Read, G. F. Harrison, A. Burr, Henry Tate, W. F. Coultas and N. Spielvogel, the last-named being a new comer.

We received from one of our subscribers an order for five copies vol. I. and five copies vol. II. of *B.C.M. Chess Annual*, with a request that the books be distributed to military hospitals where chess is played. We shall be obliged if some of our readers will help by suggesting suitable institutions which will fulfil the wishes of the donor, whose flattering comments of our two little brochures make us blush with pride.

Western Australian advices to hand report a correspondence match of 12 boards about to begin with South Australia. The four top boards for Western Australia are R. Woodman (present State champion), J. Hilton (five times champion in the past), L. Younkman, and J. Sayers (three times champion). Their South Australian opponents are J. M. Belcher (State champion), W. J. McArthur, W. F. Harrison, and J. C. Noack respectively.

The double-round correspondence tournament for four Dutch players, promoted by the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, has ended in a victory for Dr. A. G. Olland, who scored 5 points, drawing one game each with the next two competitors, Dr. W. Fick (4 points) and Mr. J. W. te Kolste (2). Mr. M. Marchand, who is evidently not so well suited by correspondence as by over-the-board play, was last with 1 point only.

We take the following from *The Morning Post* :—

Rivalry of nomenclature between two champions—Dr. S. F. Smith and Mr. F. S. Smith—has culminated in the rendering of "satisfaction" by means of a chess match, which Dr. Smith won by three to one, with two uncounted draws. Dr. Smith was prominent as a London amateur, and also made a reputation as an eye-specialist before he visited British Columbia, of which he is now chess-champion. Mr. Smith is champion of both Oxford County and Oxford City. Incautious amateurs will surely have no excuse for confusing the bearers of these titles after the decisive encounter now concluded.

The handicap tourney at the Winnipeg Chess Club attracted 14 players, and resulted in the success of Mr. Holmes, Class C, with 24 points, from seven wins and 6 losses. The competitors were divided

into Classes A, B, and C. A counted 1 point for a won game and $\frac{1}{2}$ for a draw; B counted 2 points for a win and 1 for a drawn game; C scored 4 points for a win and 2 for a draw. The Club championship cup competition, with ten players, resulted in the success of Mr. H. Gregory, who won 7 games, drew 1, and lost 1.

A Brisbane subscriber writes to us that his experience, visiting many out-of-the-way places in Queensland, is that a "book-player" is looked upon as a kind of professional. It is freely admitted, he says, that book-knowledge is a fine thing; but native talent is more admired. "I never look at a book" is uttered with a feeling of pride, or an air of superiority. Even in Brisbane, Edward Lasker's *Chess Strategy* was in the library three months before any chess-subscriber troubled to look at it; and in two years it was only taken out six times.

Nevertheless, we are glad to learn, a bound volume of the *B.C.M.* and some stray numbers met with appreciation up country when our subscriber met with a brother enthusiast.

The following excellent pronouncement occurs in an article on chess in *The Cornhill Magazine* for May, 1863:—

Wherever and whenever you meet a player stronger than yourself, be sure to play him at odds; and wherever and whenever you meet a player weaker than yourself, be sure to make him take odds—if you can. A marvellous and sad phase it is of human nature that people will insist in not accepting odds, and call it a disgrace. Disgrace indeed! as if the real disgrace was not in insisting you can do a thing you cannot do. Show me a man that refuses odds and I'll tell you what he is. In fact I can tell you without having him shown. Firstly he is a foolish man. Secondly he is a vain man. I can tell you also what he is *not*. He is not a chess-player, and, what is more, he is never likely to make one

The article is no doubt known to some of our readers, since it has been republished in whole or in part more than once, we believe. But does any reader know who wrote it?

We see from the chess section of *The Reveille* (Nairobi, British East Africa) that Mr. S. Cuthbert has presented a handsome prize for chess-players at the Government School, Nairobi. The chess editor says that "there can be no doubt that chess is going to be included in every well-regulated school curriculum when we again reach the prayed-for normal times." We hope that this prediction will be verified, and also that other lovers of the game may be induced to follow Mr. Cuthbert's generous example.

The Reveille also expresses the opinion that "every member of the N.C.C. is (or ought to be) imbued with the knowledge that the club's proper position is to be the leader in all chess affairs in this sub-continent." The Nairobi C.C. has displayed great energy, considering its extreme youth. It appears that recently military duties have drawn away a number of members from regular attendance on club-nights; but it is hoped, by means of a bright and progressive programme, to get better musters again every week.

In a lecture at the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, recently, Frank Marshall took the Queen's Pawn Game as his theme, and improvised the following remarkable game:—

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

This move is generally played in order to avoid Black's counter-attack of 2 P—K 4.

2 P—Q B 4

.....Tarrasch stated fully eight years ago that he considered this Black's best defence, and Marshall agrees with him on the ground that it offers Black opportunities for a counter-attack.

3 P—Q B 4

White's best reply.

4 Kt—Q B 3

5 P×Q P

6 P—K Kt 3

Rubinstein's variation, since adopted by most of the masters as being White's best continuation.

6 P×P

..... This move, introduced by Marshall, if not properly answered, yields Black a good game.

7 Kt×P

8 Kt×Kt

9 B—Kt 2

10 Castles

11 B—Kt 5

12 B×Kt

13 Kt×P

This move, first suggested by Marshall, yields White a slight advantage.

7 Kt—Q B 3

8 P×Kt

9 B—Q B 4

10 Castles

11 P—K R 3

12 Q×B

13 P×Kt

14 B×P ch

15 R×B

16 R×P

15 Q×Kt P

16 R×R

.....Of course, Black cannot play Q×R ch on account of R—B sq dis ch, winning the Queen.

17 R—K B sq 17 Q—Kt 3 ch

.....And what is the verdict ?

Southern Counties Union Seventh Correspondence Championship. The match between Devonshire and Middlesex in the final round has resulted in victory for Devon, whose officials and players we congratulate most heartily on a fine performance. Play started October 29th, 1917, and terminated on March 28th, 1918. Full score:—

DEVON.

T. Taylor	..	..	..	..	0
Henry Erskine	..	..	..	..	½
G. F. Thompson	..	..	..	..	1
Walter Turner	..	..	..	..	½
H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	..	1
R. S. Owen	..	..	..	..	1
Spencer Cox	..	..	..	..	½
Lieut. G. C. Woods, R.G.A.	..	..	..	..	½
H. J. Mansfield	..	..	..	..	½
F. Pitt Fox	..	..	..	..	1
E. L. Jackson	..	..	..	..	1
A. W. Peet	..	..	..	..	0
R. C. McCarthy	..	..	..	..	½
T. Whitby	..	..	..	..	½
Dr. Elgar Down	..	..	..	..	½
W. E. Baines	..	..	..	..	0
Rev. H. R. Kruger	..	..	..	..	0
Fleet-Paymaster F. E. Adams, R.N.	..	..	..	..	10
Lieut. C. W. Matthews, R.G.A.	..	..	..	..	½
W. J. May	..	..	..	..	1
W. H. Maunder	..	..	..	..	1
A. Leonard Noake	..	..	..	..	0

MIDDLESEX.

W. Ward	..	..	..	..	1
R. C. Griffith	..	..	..	..	½
J. H. White	..	..	..	..	0
Dr. Schumer	..	..	..	..	½
P. Healey	..	..	..	..	0
P. W. Sergeant	..	..	..	..	0
H. V. Butfield	..	..	..	..	½
W. E. Bonwick	..	..	..	..	½
M. P. Harwood	..	..	..	..	½
E. M. Jellie	..	..	..	..	0
E. D. Palmer	..	..	..	..	0
W. Genn	..	..	..	..	1
J. Glass	..	..	..	..	½
E. J. Brooks	..	..	..	..	½
J. W. Wright	..	..	..	..	½
T. McCreath	..	..	..	..	1
E. T. Alexander	..	..	..	..	1
H. Grover	..	..	..	..	1
W. A. F. Boulger	..	..	..	..	½
A. A. Sainsbury	..	..	..	..	0
R. F. Whitehead	..	..	..	..	0
J. C. A. Eastman	..	..	..	..	1

Rev. A. H. M. Hare	0	T. Thomas	1
Thos. W. Bourne	†1	Edward de Castleberg	0
Edwin Palmer	½	J. J. Chambers	½
A. P. Waterfield	*1	Mrs. Cousins	0
Dr. F. B. Fisher	*0	E. V. Strugnell	1
J. Alfred Moyle	†½	A. A. Kennedy	½
Rev. Edmund D. Southcomb	½	F. L. Artis	½
Robert Austin	*1	F. J. Thornton	0

16

14

* Agreed by conductors.

† Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne.

The record of the winners in the previous contests is as follows :
1st, Surrey ; 2nd, 3rd, and 5th occasion, Kent ; Devon 4th and 7th ;
Hampshire, 6th occasion.

The following interesting little game was won at Cadenabbia in
September, 1883, by the Rev. Canon J. E. Vernon, who recently
rediscovered the score and sends it to us, asking why his opponent
should have resigned.

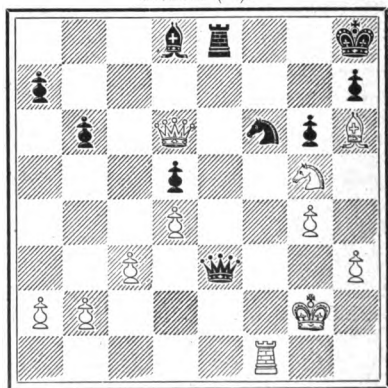
GAME No. 4,446.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. CANON VERNON.	BLACK. S.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P×P
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q 3
5 B×P	5 B—K 2
6 B—B 4	6 Castles
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—Kt 5
8 Castles	8 P—B 3
9 Q—Q 3	9 Kt—R 4
10 B—Q 2	10 Kt—Q 2
11 Q R—K sq	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 B—Kt 3	12 K—R sq
13 Kt—Q sq	13 Q—Q 2
14 P—B 3	14 Q R—K sq
15 B—B 2	15 P—K B 4
16 P—K R 3	16 P×P
17 R×P	17 B—B 4
18 P—K Kt 4	18 B×R
19 Q×B	19 Kt—B 3
20 Q—Q 3	20 P—Kt 3
21 B—R 6	21 R—K Kt sq
22 Kt—Kt 5	22 B—Q sq

23 Kt—K 3	23 Q Kt—Q 4
24 Kt×Kt	24 P×Kt
25 B—R 4	25 Q—Q B 2
26 B×R	26 R×B
27 Q—B 3	27 Q—K 2
28 Q—B 4	28 P—Kt 3
29 Q×P	29 Q—K 6 ch
30 K—Kt 2	30 Resigns

BLACK (S.).



WHITE (VERNON).

The position is now as in the adjoining diagram. Why, asks
Canon Vernon, should his opponent have resigned ? After 30... , Q—
K 7 ch ; 31 R—B 2, Q—K 2, what can White do ? He has the better
position, but how is he to force an immediate win ?

We leave the answer to our readers.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Played in the championship of the Hampstead Chess Club, 9th February, 1918.

GAME No. 4.447.

Queen's Pawn Game—Irregular Defence.

WHITE.
W. WINTER.
1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3

BLACK.
R. C. GRIFFITH.
1 Kt—K B 3
2 P—B 4

6 Q×Kt
7 P—K 4

6 Kt—B 3
7 P—Q 3

.....Here B—K 2, to prevent
Kt—Kt 5, is preferable.

....The Benoni Counter Gambit Deferred, a "random suggestion" by Mr. S. Mlotkowski in the B.C.M. for February, 1917.

3 P—Q 5

Obviously 3 P×P does not yield White any advantage, but 3 P—K 3, transposing probably into one of the usual forms of the Q Pawn is quite good. 3 Kt—B 3 may be stronger, however, for if, in reply, 3... P×P, the game may run into a Sicilian after 4 Kt×P. If 3... P—Q 4, instead, then 4 P×P, P—K 3; 5 P—K 4, B×P; 6 P×P, P×P; 7 B—Kt 5 ch, Kt—B 3; 8 Castles, Castles; 9 B—Kt 5, arriving by transposition at a position in one of the games in the Lasker-Tarrasch match, 1908, won by White. See *Modern Chess Openings*, p. 110, col. 9.

3 P—K 3

.....Generally P—Q 3 is played instead of this move by Black in the "Benoni," the K B being developed at K Kt 2, leaving the K P unmoved. The text move appears to be a good suggestion.

4 Kt—B 3

This looks stronger than P—B 4, given by Mr. Mlotkowski, as it allows White, after the exchange of Pawns, to concentrate (though ineffectively in the present game) on the "backward" Q P.

5 Kt×P

4 P×P
5 Kt×Kt

8 B—K B 4

A strong alternative, as indicated in the preceding note, is 8 Kt—Kt 5, Q—B 3; 9 B—Q B 4, Kt—Q sq; 10 B—Kt 5 ch, B—Q 2; 11 B×B ch, K×B; 12 P—K B 4. If 8... Q—K 2; 9 B—Q B 4, Kt—Q sq; 10 B—B 4, B—K 3; 11 B—Kt 5 ch, B—Q 2; 12 B×B ch, Q×B; 13 Castles (Q R); if, now, 13... Kt—K 3; 14 B×P! Kt×Kt (B×B); 15 Kt×Kt; 15 Q×Kt, B×B; 16 Q×Kt P+, not 16 P—K 5, because of 16... Q—K 2, and if 17 Q×Kt P, B×P.

8 Q—R 4 ch
9 P—B 3
10 Q—Q 2
11 B—K 2
12 Castles (K R)
13 P—B 4

This "fixes" the backward Pawn, but White loses time by the exchange of Queens. 13 K R—Q sq was better, but against this Black could safely advance the Q P.

13 Q×Q!
14 B×Q
14 B—B 3

.....Black has now the better game.

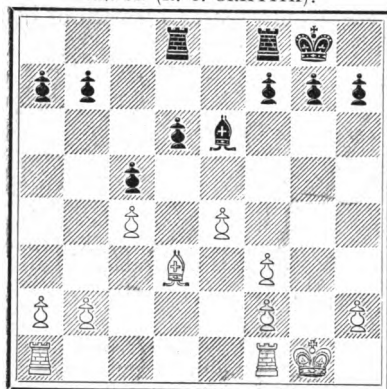
15 B—Kt 5
16 Kt×B
17 B—Q 3
18 Kt—B 3
19 P×Kt

15 B×B
16 Kt—Q 5
17 P—K R 3
18 Kt×Kt ch

Position after White's 19th move :—

P × Kt

BLACK (R. C. GRIFFITH).



WHITE (W. WINTER).

19 P—K B 4 !

.....A fine move that converts Black's advantage into a win, by controlling, with paralysing effect, the K B file.

20 Q R—Q sq

20 P × P would be met by B × K B P ; 21 Q R—Q sq, P—Q 4 !

20 P × P

21 P × P

21 B—Kt 5 !

22 R—Q 2

22 B—B 6

.....A neat manœuvre.

23 R—K sq

23 R—B 5

24 P—K R 3

24 R—K sq

25 K—R 2

25 R—K 4

.....Threatening B × P, which could not be played at once because of the reply 26 R (Q 2)—K 2.

26 B—B sq

26 R (K 4) × P

.....The rest is now plain sailing.

27 R × R

27 B × R

28 B—Kt 2

28 B × B

29 K × B

29 R × Q B P

30 R × P

30 R—B 7

31 R—Q 8 ch

31 K—R 2

32 R—Q B 8

32 R × Kt P

33 Resigns

An interesting game throughout. Black's play in the later stages, especially, was very effective.

Played in the championship of the Hampstead Chess Club on 19th March, 1918. Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,448.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.

R. C. GRIFFITH.

BLACK.

E. MORGAN.

1 P—K 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P × P

2 Q × P

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 Q—Q sq

.....A purely defensive move, my opponent not liking to face the possibility of the attack by 4 P—Q Kt 4, if 3..., Q—Q R 4.

4 B—B 4

The best square for the K B, according to Mr. du Mont, who has made a special study of this defence.

5 Kt—B 3

4 Kt—K B 3

5 B—Kt 5

.....This was an error, the Bishop should go to B 4.

6 Kt—K 5

A showy move, but B × P ch was much stronger.

6 B—K 3

.....Obviously if 6..., B—R 4 ;

7 Q × B.

7 B × B

7 P × B

8 Q—B 3

8 P—B 3

9 Castles

9 Q—Q 3

10 P—Q 4

Giving up a Pawn for rapid development.

11 B—B 4

10 Q × P

11 Q Kt—Q 2

12 K R—K sq

If Q R—Q sq: Kt × Kt !

12 Kt × Kt

13 R × Kt

If 13 B×Kt, Q—K Kt 5.

13 P—K Kt 4

.....Returning the Pawn in order to complicate the position.

14 R×Kt P 14 B—R 3
15 B—K 5 15 Q—K R 5
16 B×Kt

A slight advantage is also obtainable by R—K R 5.

16 R—K B sq

17 Q—K 4

Kt—Kt 5 looked promising, but was too difficult to work out under a time limit. One possibility is 17... B×R; 18 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Q 2; 19 R—Q sq ch, K—B sq (K×Kt; 20 B—K 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 21 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—R 3; 22 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 3; 23 B—Kt 3, Q—K 5; 24 P—Kt 4); 20 B×B, R×Q; 21 B×Q wins.

17 Q×Q

18 Kt×Q 18 P×B

19 R—K R 5 19 B—B 5

20 Kt—B 5

Probably stronger than R×P immediately, as it prevents Castling.

20 R—B 2

21 Kt×K P 21 B—K 4

See Diagram.

22 R—K sq

But this is not the correct move. P—K B 4 wins easily.

22 R—K 2

23 P—K B 4

The only move.

23 R×Kt

.....Black did not play B×B P fearing the continuation 24

Kt—Kt 7 ch, which, however, would lose as follows: K—B 2; 25 R×R ch, K×R; 26 R×R P, K—B 2; 27 Kt—R 5, K—Kt 3. White intended, instead of this line, 24 R—K B 5, B—K 4; 25 R (K sq)×B, P×R; 26 R—B 8 ch, K—Q 2; 27 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 28 Kt—K 4 ch, K—Q 4; 29 Kt—B 3 ch, and wins, but the correct continuation for Black would be 24... K—B 2, with a fair probability of a draw.

24 P×B 24 P×P

25 R×R P 25 Castles

26 K—B 2

R—B sq cannot be played because of the advance of the K P.

26 R—B 3 ch

27 K—K 3 27 R—Q 2

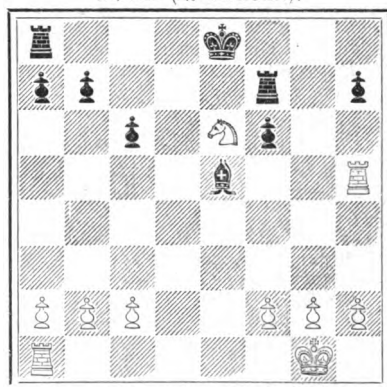
28 R×R 28 K×R

29 R—K 2 and wins

Position after Black's 21st move:—

B—K 4

BLACK (E. MORGAN).



WHITE (R. C. GRIFFITH).

We give the score of the second of the two correspondence games between Manchester and Sheffield, with a few notes from *The Sheffield Weekly Times*, which says of the game that "it is full of interest, and has more than an average share of exciting moments."

GAME No. 4.449.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.
MANCHESTER.

BLACK.
SHEFFIELD.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—B 4

3 P—Q 4

4 P×K P

4 Kt×P

5 Kt—B 3 5 B—Q Kt 5
 6 Q—K 2 6 B×Kt
 7 Q P×B 7 Castles
 8 P—B 4 8 B—B 4

.....A curious-looking reply,
 but we believe it to be quite good.

9 B—K 3 9 Kt—Q B 3

.....Threatening to make things lively if White Castles immediately, *e.g.*, 10 Castles, Kt—Kt 5. If now 11 P—Q R 3, the White Queen is lost by 11... Kt—R 7 ch; 12 K—Kt sq, Kt—B 6 ch; 13 P×Kt, Kt×P ch. Or if 11 K—Kt sq, then 11... Kt×B P. 11 Q—K sq, however, seems to meet most of Black's attacks.

10 P—Q R 3 10 Q—K 2
 11 P×P 11 Kt×P
 12 Castles 12 P—Q B 4

.....This somewhat risky-looking move was played to stop B—Q 4, which would have been rather embarrassing for Black. But 13 Q—Kt 5 would probably have equalised the game.

13 B—B 4 13 Kt—Kt 5
 14 R—K sq 14 Q—Q 2
 15 Kt—R 4 15 K R—K sq

.....If Q×P, the following might have occurred: 16 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 17 Q×Kt, Q×Q; 18 R×Q, Kt—B 7; 19 R—K 2, Kt×R; 20 B—K 3, after which the Knight, apparently, cannot be extricated.

16 Q—B 3 16 Kt (Kt 5)—B 7
 17 B—Q Kt 5 17 Q×B
 18 Kt×B 18 Kt×B
 19 R×Kt (R sq) 19 P—B 5

.....White has come through the complications with a very attacking position, although he has lost the Exchange. It is difficult to find a good move for

Black. It may be noted that 19... Q—Q 2 would lose immediately by 20 Q—Kt 4.

20 Kt×P! 20 K×Kt
 21 Q—Kt 4 ch 21 K—R sq
 22 B—R 6 22 R—K Kt sq
 23 Q×Kt 23 R—Kt 3
 24 B—Q 2

From this point the Bishop has a dominating influence on the game.

24 R—K sq
 25 Q—B 5 25 K—Kt sq
 26 R—B sq 26 P—B 3
 27 P—K Kt 4 27 R—K 4
 28 Q—B 4 28 Q×Q P
 29 B—B 3 29 R—K 3
 30 Q—Kt 8 ch 30 K—B 2
 31 P—K R 4

31 B—Kt 4 would have been awkward for Black, to say the least.

31 R—K sq
 32 Q—Kt 3 32 Q—K 5
 33 P—Kt 5 33 Q—K 6 ch
 34 Q×Q 34 R×Q
 35 B×P 35 R—K 5
 36 P—R 5 36 R—Kt sq
 37 Kt—Q 2

If 37 P—Kt 6 ch, P×P; 38 P—R 6, R—K 8 ch saves the situation.

37 K—K 3
 38 P—Kt 6 38 P—K R 3

.....Forced, and next move Black has no better prospect than to return the Exchange and play for a draw.

39 P—Kt 7 39 R—Kt 5
 40 Kt—B 3 40 R (Kt sq)×P
 41 B×R 41 R×B
 42 R—B 8 42 R—Kt 4
 43 P—R 4 43 K—Q 2!
 44 R—B 7 ch 44 K—B sq
 45 K×P — 45 R×P
 46 P—Kt 4 46 P—R 3

Draw agreed.



The following game decided this year's Kitchin Correspondence Tourney, the two players concerned tying and dividing the prize. If Black had drawn the game, he would have won the tourney. We take the score and the notes (abbreviated) from *The Sheffield Weekly News*.

GAME No. 4,450.

Caro-Kann Defence.

- WHITE.
S. LEADER
(Leeds).
- BLACK.
G. W. MOSES
(Sheffield).
- 1 P—K 4 1 P—Q B 3
2 P—Q 4 2 P—Q 4
3 P—K 5 3 B—B 4
4 B—Q 3 4 B×B
.....If 4..., B—Kt 3; 5 P—K 6! with advantage.
5 Q×B 5 P—K 3
6 Kt—K 2

Essential to nullify the effect of the variation Q—Kt 3—R 3, as first played by Niemzovitch at San Sebastian, 1912.

- 6 Q—Kt 3
7 P—K B 4 7 Q—R 3
.....It would appear preferable, in view of the previous note, to continue 7..., P—Kt 3, etc., at once.
8 Q—K B 3 8 P—K Kt 3
9 Castles 9 P—K R 4

.....Necessary to prevent P—K Kt 4, after the Black Knight has reached B 4.

- 10 B—K 3 10 Kt—R 3
11 Kt—Q 2 11 Kt—Q 2
12 B—B 2 12 B—K 2
13 P—B 4! 13 P—Kt 3

.....If the Pawn is captured the Knight takes up a commanding position at K 4.

- 14 K R—B sq 14 B—Kt 5
15 Kt—B 3 15 R—Q B sq
16 P—Q R 3 16 B—K 2?
17 P—Q Kt 4 17 P×P
18 Kt (B 3)—K 4 18 Kt—Kt 5

.....To support the Pawn would be ruinous, e.g., 18..., P—Q Kt 4; 19 P—Q R 4, Kt—Kt 3; 20 P×P, Q×P; 21 R—R 5! Q×P; 22 R×R P, and Black's Queen is awkwardly fixed. But 18..., Kt—B 4 would at least defend against a Kt—Q 6.

- 19 Kt×P 19 Castles
20 Kt (B 4)—Q 6 20 Q R—Q sq
21 R×P 21 P—B 4

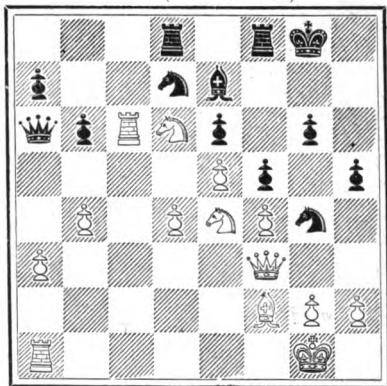
.....Black relied on this manoeuvre, overlooking entirely White's resource, Kt—B 5!

- 22 Kt—B 5

Position after White's 22nd move:—

Kt—B 5.

BLACK (G. W. MOSES).



WHITE (S. LEADER).

- 22 Kt×Kt
23 Q P×Kt 23 Kt×B
24 K×Kt 24 R—Q 2
25 Q—Q Kt 3

Winning another Pawn and the game.

- 25 B×Kt
26 Q×P ch 26 K R—B 2
27 B P×B 27 K—R 2
28 Q—B 4! 28 Q×Q
29 R×Q 29 R—B sq
30 R—B 7 30 R×R
31 P×R 31 R—Q B sq
32 R—Q B sq 32 K—Kt 2
33 K—K 3 33 K—B 2
34 K—Q 4 34 Resigns

16th match game, Notes (abbreviated) from *The American Chess Bulletin*.

GAME No. 4,451.

Queen's Pawn.

- | WHITE.
JANOWSKI. | BLACK.
JAFFE. |
|--|------------------|
| 1 P-Q 4 | 1 P-Q 4 |
| 2 B-B 4 | 2 P-K 3 |
| 3 P-K 3 | 3 B-Q 3 |
| 4 B-Kt 3 | 4 P-Q B 4 |
| 5 P-Q B 3 | 5 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 6 P-K B 4 | 6 P-B 4 |
|There is no reason why Black's completion of the "Stone-wall" should not yield equality. | |
| 7 Kt-B 3 | 7 Kt-B 3 |
| 8 Q-Kt-Q 2 | 8 Kt-K 5 |
| 9 Kt x Kt | 9 B P x Kt |
| 10 Kt-K 5 | 10 Castles |
|Needlessly precipitate in Castling. He might have guarded against Q-R 5 ch with the excellent move Q-B 3. | |
| 11 Q-R 5 | 11 P-B 5 |
| 12 B-K 2 | 12 Kt x Kt |
| 13 B P x Kt | 13 B-K 2 |
| 14 B-B 4 | 14 P-Q Kt 4 |
| 15 Castles (K R) | 15 B-Q 2 |
| 16 R-B 2 | 16 P-Kt 5 |
| 17 P x P | 17 B x P |
| 18 Q R-K B sq | 18 Q-R 4 |
|A bad tactical blunder, hardly excusable in an experienced player. | |
| 19 P-K Kt 3 | 19 Q x P ? |

See Diagram.

20 B-R 6

This is master chess. The fact that the move is not obvious is Black's only excuse for turning his back upon one of the most important principles of the game.

20 R-B 4

.....If 20... P x B; 21 R-B 7, R x R; 22 Q x R ch, K-R sq; 23 Q-B 6 ch, K-Kt sq; 24 B-R 5, and wins. If 20... B-K sq; 21 Q-Kt 4, B-Kt 3; 22 Q x P ch, K-R sq; 23 Q x P, P x B; 24 B x P, Q-R 5 (not Q-R 4, because of R x R ch, etc.); 25 P-K 6, B-K 2; 26 Q-K 5 ch, K-Kt sq; 27 P-Kt 3, Q-Kt 5; 28 R x R ch, R x R; 29 R x R ch,

B x R; 30 P-K 7 ch, B-B 2; 31 P-K 8 (Q), etc.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 21 R x R | 21 P x R |
| 22 B x Kt P! | 22 K x B |
| 23 Q-Kt 5 ch | 23 K-R sq |
| 24 Q-B 6 ch | 24 K-Kt sq |
| 25 Q-Kt 5 ch | 25 K-R sq |
| 26 P-K 6 | 26 B-K sq |
| 27 R x P | 27 B-Kt 3 |
| 28 B-R 5! | 28 Q-Kt 8 ch |

.....If B x R, White forces mate in 5 moves. If B x B; 29 R-B 7, B x R; 30 P x B, and Black is quite helpless. All this is great chess on the part of Janowski.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 29 R-B sq | 29 Q-Q 6 |
| 30 B x B | 30 R-K Kt sq |
| 31 R-B 7 | 31 Q-Q 8 ch |
| 32 K-Kt 2 | 32 Q-B 6 ch |

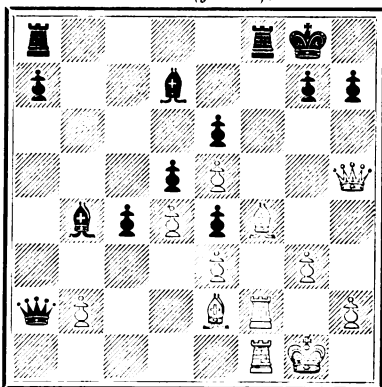
.....There is nothing else to be done, for if 32... R x B; 33 Q-K 5 ch, followed by Q-Kt 8 ch, mating next move.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 33 R x Q | 33 P x R ch |
| 34 K x P | 34 R x B |
| 35 Q-K 5 ch | 35 R-Kt 2 |
| 36 Q-Kt 8 ch | 36 Resigns |

Position after Black's 19th move:—

Q x P ?

BLACK (JAFFE).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

Played in the current correspondence match between the Hull and Glasgow Chess Clubs.

GAME No. 4,452.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

NOTES BY M. JACKSON.

WHITE.
M. JACKSON
(Hull).

BLACK.
C. WARDHAUGH
(Glasgow).

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 P×K P

4 Kt—K B 3

5 Q Kt—Q 2

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 4

3 P—Q 5

4 Kt—Q B 3

5 B—K B 4

.....A novelty which has points to recommend it, attacking the weak Q 6.

6 P—Q R 3

Necessary in this game, as if 6 Kt—Kt 3, then B—Kt 5 ch; 7 B—Q 2, P—Q 6, and if 6 P—K Kt 3, then Kt—Kt 5.

7 P—K Kt 3

8 P×P

6 Q—Q 2

7 P—K B 3

8 P×P

.....Kt×P is nearly always better.

9 P—Q Kt 4

Premature.

9 B×Kt P

.....A surprise, and quite sound, but it has the effect of developing White's game.

10 B—Q Kt 2

The following two lines of play leave White without advantage:

(1) 10 P×B, Kt×P; 11 Kt×P, Q×Kt; 12 Q—R 4 ch, B—Q 2; 13 Q×Kt, Q×R; 14 Kt—Kt 3, Q—R 3. (2) 10 P×B, Kt×P; 11 Q—R 4, Kt—B 7 ch; 12 K—Q sq, Kt×R; 13 Q×Kt, P—B 4.

10 B×Kt ch

11 Q×B

11 Castles Q R

12 B—K Kt 2

12 K Kt—K 2

.....Q—K 3 appears stronger.

13 R—Q sq

14 Castles

13 B—K 5

14 Kt—B 4

.....Giving White the opening he wants. 14., B×Kt; 15 B×B, Kt—K 4 was best.

15 Q—K B 4

16 Q×B

15 B×Kt

Black's moves from now up to 23 are practically all forced.

16 Kt—Q 3

17 B×P

18 B×B P

19 Q—Kt 4 ch

17 Kt×P

18 Q×R

The key move; the Queen for two Rooks would have been a draw.

19 Q—Q 2

20 Q×Kt

20 Q R—K sq

.....K R—K sq was better.

21 B×Kt

22 Q×Q

23 B×R

24 P—K B 4

.....Of course if P×B, White mates in three.

22 P×Q

23 R×B

24 R—K sq

.....K—Q 2 at once was better.

25 K—B 2

26 R—Q sq ch

27 P—K 4

28 K—K 3

29 R—Q 3

30 R—B 3

25 K—Q 2

26 K—K 3

27 R—Q Kt sq

28 R—Kt 6 ch

29 R—Kt 7

The key move for White. After this no danger need be feared from Black's B P.

30 K—Q 3

31 P—K 5 ch

32 P—B 5

33 P—Q 6 ch

31 K—Q 2

32 P—K R 4

K—B 4 was quicker.

33 K—K 2

34 K—B 4

35 P—K R 3

36 R—K B 3 and wins

34 K—B 3

35 R—B 7 ch

F 2

Mr. W. Timbrell Pierce, winner of the following game played on board 1 of the friendly correspondence match between Devon and Cornwall, is 79 years of age! This fact in itself is worth more than passing notice; but we think that the only appropriate compliment which we can pay Mr. Pierce is to reproduce the game, with a selection from the notes by himself and by Mr. J. G. Woods in *The Devon and Exeter Gazette*.

GAME No. 4,453.

2 P—Q B 3 Opening.

WHITE.
W. T. PIERCE
(Devon).

BLACK.
A. MENHINICK
(Cornwall).

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 P—Q B 3

This serves to throw the players
on their own resources (P.).

2 Kt—K B 3

3 Kt—B 3

The position is the same as after
the opening moves of the Petroff,
supposing White plays 3 P—Q B 3
instead of the usual move, P—Q 4.
It seems to answer quite well (W.).

4 Kt×P

3 P—Q 4

5 P—Q 3

4 Kt×P

6 P—Q 4

5 Kt—K B 3

7 B—Q 3

6 B—Q 3

8 Castles

7 Castles

9 P—K B 4

8 Q Kt—Q 2

10 Kt—Q 2

9 P—B 4

Loses a Pawn, but the loss tends
to develop White's game (P.).

11 P×P

10 P×P

12 K—R sq

11 Q—Kt 3

12 Q×Q P

.....I question if Black antici-
pated White's rejoinder (P.).

13 Q Kt—B 4!

13 Q—B 4

14 B—K 3

14 Q—B 2

15 Kt×B

15 Q×Kt

16 R—B sq

16 Q—K 2

.....If 16.., Kt×Kt, then 17
B—Q B 5, Q—Q sq; 18 P×Kt!
(W.).

17 R—B 7

17 Q—Q sq

18 Q—B 2

18 P—K Kt 3

.....It is difficult for Black to
meet the attack, but R—K sq
might be tried. The text-move
weakens the King's position (W.).

19 B—Q 4

19 Kt×Kt

20 P×Kt

20 Kt—K sq

21 R—Q B 3

21 P—Kt 3

.....To prevent B—Q B 5, but
it blocks the mobility of the Q
somewhat. Kt—Kt 2 seems indi-
cated (P.).

22 Q—Q 2

22 B—K 3

23 Q—R 6

23 Kt—Kt 2

24 P—K Kt 3

24 Kt—R 4?

25 B—K 2

25 R—B sq

26 R—K 3

An important move. It supports
the advance of K P in some varia-
tions (P.).

26 R—B 5

.....A bait! But White is
as anxious to keep his K B as
Black is to capture it; and besides,
if 27 B×R, P×B, Black obtains
command of the long diagonal and
gets the initiative (P.).

27 R—Q sq

27 Kt—Kt 2

28 P—K Kt 4

28 R—R 5

.....Quite futile. Perhaps R×
B is best, giving up the Exchange.
The rest of the game is forced (P.).

29 R—K R 3

29 Kt—R 4

30 R×Kt

30 P×R

31 P×P

31 K—R sq

32 B—Q 3

32 P—B 4

33 P×P e.p.

33 R—B 2

34 R—K Kt sq

34 R×B

35 R—Kt 7

35 B—B 4

36 B×B

36 R—Q 8 ch

37 K—Kt 2

37 R—Q 7 ch

38 K—Kt sq

38 Resigns

The following game was played in the quadrangular correspondence tournament organised by the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, which is still in progress :—

GAME No. 4,454.

Three Knights.

WHITE. M. MARCHAND.	BLACK. A. G. OLLAND.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 B—Kt 5
4 Kt—Q 5	
Kt×P or B—B 4 is more usual.	
5 P×Kt	4 Kt×Kt
6 P—B 3	5 P—Q 3
7 B—B 4?	6 B—R 4
8 Castles	7 Castles
9 B—K 2	8 B—K Kt 5

Almost forced, proving therefore the weakness of his 7th move.

10 Q—Kt 3	9 P—Q B 3
11 P—K R 3	10 B—Kt 3
12 P—Q 3	11 B—K R 4
13 R—K sq	12 Kt—Q 2
14 P×P	13 R—K sq
15 B—Kt 5	14 P×P
16 Kt—R 4	15 Q—B 2
17 R×B	16 B×B
18 Q R—K sq	17 P—Q 4
19 Q—Q sq	18 R—K 3
20 Kt—B 5	19 Q R—K sq
21 P—Q Kt 4	20 Kt—B sq
22 Q—Q 2	21 Q—Q 2
23 P—Q 4	22 Kt—Kt 3
24 P—K R 4	23 P—K 5
25 B—K 3	24 P—B 3
26 Kt—Kt 3	25 Kt—K 2

Exchanging Knights would have been better than losing time as White now does, while enabling Black's Bishop to get into play.

27 Kt—B sq	26 B—B 2
28 P—Kt 3	27 Kt—B 4
29 Q—Q sq	28 P—K R 3
	29 P—K Kt 4

..... Black has now the initiative, and White's position gets worse and worse.

30 P×P	30 B P×P
31 R—B 2	31 R—Kt 3
32 Q—R 5	32 K—Kt 2
33 Q—R 3	33 P—K R 4!
34 P—Q B 4	34 P—Kt 5
35 Q—Kt 2	35 P—R 5
36 P—R 4	36 P—R 6
37 Q—R sq	

If 37 Q—R 2, Kt—R 5 at once.

38 P—R 5	37 P×P
39 B—B sq	38 Q—B 2
	39 Kt—R 5

..... The *Tijdschrift* points out that 39..., P—R 7 ch is very powerful.

40 Kt—R 2

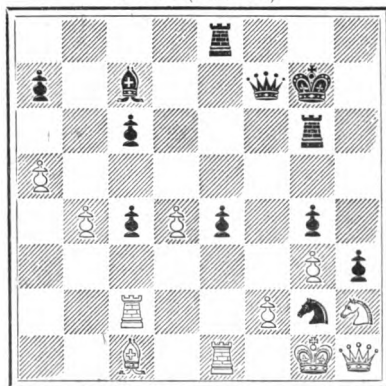
If 40 P×Kt, P—R 7 ch; 41 Kt×P, P—Kt 6; 42 P×P, B×Kt P; 43 R—K Kt 2, B—K 8, etc. But now White's Queen is in a truly extraordinary corner.

40 Kt—Kt 7

Position after Black's 40th move :—

Kt—Kt 7.

BLACK (OLLAND).



WHITE (MARCHAND).

41 R (K sq)—K 2 41 P—K 6 !
 42 P×P 42 B×Kt P
 43 Kt—B sq 43 Q—B 6
 44 R×Kt 44 Black
 announced mate in 7 moves

.....Viz., 44..., R—K B sq;
 45 R×B, Q×Kt ch; 46 K—R 2,
 R—B 7 ch; 47 R×R, Q×R ch;
 48 R—Kt 2 (if 48 Q—Kt 2, P×Q,
 etc.), P—Kt 6 ch; 49 K×P, Q—
 B 5 ch, etc. Or if 45 Kt×B, P—
 R 7 ch: 46 R×P, Q×Kt ch, etc.

Devon v. Middlesex.—Game played in the final round of the
 7th S.C.C.U. correspondence championship.

GAME No. 4,455.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
 F. PITT FOX
 (Devon).

BLACK.
 E. M. JELLIE
 (Middlesex).

1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3
 3 B—Kt 5
 4 P—B 3
 5 P—Q 4
 6 P—K 5
 7 Castles

1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—Q B 3
 3 B—B 4
 4 P—B 4
 5 K P×P
 6 P×P

7 Kt×P is the recognised con-
 tinuation. But White is aiming
 at a variation like that in *The*
Modern Chess Instructor, p. 18,
 col. 41, where Steinitz remarks
 that White's position is similar to
 that arising in the Danish Gambit,
 but is more in his favour.

8 B×P

7 P×P
 8 B—Kt 5

.....If Black here played
 K Kt—K 2 and White replied
 9 Q—Kt 3, the exact position in
 Steinitz's col. 41 would be reached.
 Black's actual line of play is still
 less promising, and his error in
 keeping back his K Kt soon
 becomes apparent.

9 P—Q R 3
 10 Q—R 4
 11 R—K sq
 12 B—B 4
 13 P—K 6 !
 14 P×P ch
 15 Q—Kt 3

9 B—R 4
 10 B—Kt 3
 11 Q Kt—K 2
 12 P—B 3
 13 Kt—B 3
 14 B×P
 15 B×P ch

.....A desperate attempt to
 get an end-game with three Pawns
 against a minor piece. Black, how-
 ever, takes care that what end-
 game there is shall be of a very
 different kind.

16 K×B 16 Q—Kt 3 ch
 17 Q×Q 17 P×Q
 18 Kt—B 3 18 P—Q Kt 4
 19 B—Kt 3 19 K—B sq
 20 Q R—Q sq 20 P—K R 4
 21 Kt—Kt 5 21 Q R—K sq
 22 R×B ! 22 Kt×R
 23 Kt—K 6 ch 23 K—B 2
 24 Kt—B 5 dis. ch

A curious variation would have
 been 24 Kt—B 4 dis ch, K—B 3 ?
 25 Kt—K 4 dbl. ch, mate ! But
 Black would, of course, have
 played 24..., K—B sq again.

24 Kt—Q 4

.....The only move to pro-
 long the game was 24..., K—Kt 3.

25 Kt (B5)×Kt 25 R×R
 26 K×R 26 K—K 2
 27 Kt×Kt ch 27 K×Kt
 28 Kt—B 4 28 R—K sq ch
 29 K—B 2 29 P—K Kt 4
 30 Kt×P 30 K—Q 3
 31 Kt—Kt 7 31 R—K B sq
 32 Kt—K 6 32 R—K Kt sq
 33 P—Kt 3 33 P—Kt 3
 34 P—K R 4 34 Resigns

In his "Chess and Checkers" column in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Mr. Walter Penn Shipley recently devoted considerable space to the career of Wilhelm Steinitz, illustrated by several games. Unfortunately the demands on our own war-restricted pages do not allow us to quote as freely as we should have liked from the articles. We must confine ourselves to the reproduction of two games previously unpublished. The first was played in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, 1882, and was the first game which Steinitz failed to win in America. Mr. Shipley, of whose notes we make use, confesses that he himself started out with the idea of playing for a draw.

GAME No. 4,456.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. W. P. SHIPLEY.	BLACK. W. STEINITZ.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 K Kt—K 2

.....A favourite defence at this time of the world's champion, and one which has stood him in good stead in many hard-fought games.

5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 Kt×P	6 Kt×Kt
7 Q×Kt	7 Kt—B 3
8 B×Kt	

With this move White deliberately throws away whatever advantage he has in the opening, and plays for a draw. The Editor well remembers Steinitz's tried look when the move was played, and how he remarked, under his breath, "Ach—swappy, swappy."

9 Q×Q ch	8 Q P×B
10 Kt—B 3	9 K×Q
11 B—Q 2	10 B—K 2
12 P—Q R 3	11 B—Q 2
13 P—B 3	12 K—B sq
14 Kt—K 2	13 P—Q Kt 3
15 B—B 3	14 K—Kt 2
16 B—Q 4	15 P—B 3
17 P—K Kt 3	16 B—Q 3
18 B—B 3	17 P—Q B 4
19 K—B 2	18 K R—K sq
	19 R—K 2

20 P—Q Kt 4	20 Q R—K sq
21 Kt—B 4	21 P—B 4

.....Now Steinitz attempts to break through and very nearly succeeds.

22 Kt—Q 5	22 R—K 3
23 B×P	23 K B P×P
24 P—K B 4	24 P—K 6 ch
25 K—K 2	25 B—Kt 4 ch
26 K—K sq	26 B—B 3
27 P—B 4	27 P×P
28 P×P	28 P—Kt 4
29 P—K B 5	29 R (K 3)—K 2
30 Kt×R	30 B×R
31 K—K 2	31 R×Kt
32 P—B 6	

The game is exceedingly complicated. White is forced to become aggressive, as in this position his best defence was a counter attack. We seriously doubt whether it was possible at any stage for Black to have scored. However, the Bohemian champion was determined that his heretofore unbroken record of victories in this country should stand, and accordingly worked very hard to effect a win. A few moves later he took fully three-quarters of an hour upon one combination.

33 R×B	32 R—Q 2
34 R—K B sq	33 P×P
35 B—R 6	34 B—K 4
36 B—Kt 7	35 R—B 2
	36 K—B 3

37 K×P	37 K—Q 4	45 B—Kt 7	45 K—K 3
38 P—Kt 4	38 P—B 6	46 R×P	46 K—B 4
39 K—Q 3	39 R—Q 2	47 R—R sq	47 K×P
40 K—B 2	40 K—B 5	48 R—Q R sq	48 B×P
41 B—R 6	41 R—B 2	49 R—R 5 ch	49 K—B 5
42 P—Kt 5	42 B×R P	50 B×B	50 R×B
43 R—K R sq	43 B—K 4	51 R—Q B 5	51 Drawn
44 R—R 4 ch	44 K—Q 4		

The other game was also played in Philadelphia in 1882, on the occasion of Steinitz's first visit to the city. It was an exhibition game, and the only game in which the great master ever encountered the late G. C. Reichhelm. The notes are again Mr. Shipley's.

GAME No. 4,457.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. W. STEINITZ.	BLACK. G. C. REICHHELM.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 B—B 4
.....Black avoids the Steinitz Gambit. Kt—K B 3, however, is the more usual continuation.	
3 P—B 4	
Kt—K B 3 can now be played, transforming the game into the Three Knights' Opening.	
	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—K Kt 5
.....Kt—K B 3 is now probably the better continuation.	
5 Kt—Q R 4	5 Kt—Q 2
6 B—B 4	6 B—Kt 3
7 P—Q 3	7 K Kt—B 3
8 Kt×B	8 Kt×Kt
9 P×P	9 B×Kt
10 Q×B	10 P×P
11 B—Kt 3	11 Castles
12 Castles	

White has now the full advantage that can be expected from the opening, namely the open K

Bishop's file, and with this attack he finally wins a Pawn and the game.

	12 Q—Q 3
13 B—Kt 5	13 Q Kt—Q 2
14 P—B 3	14 P—Q R 4
15 K—R sq	15 R—R 3
16 B—Q B 4	16 R—Kt 3
17 R—B 2	17 P—R 3
18 B—K 3	18 P—B 4
19 Q R—K B sq	19 R—B 3
20 Q—Kt 3	20 K—R 2
21 B—Q Kt 5	21 R—B 2
22 B×Kt	22 Kt×B

.....If either R or Q×B, then Steinitz would probably have continued with B×R P, &c.

23 R×P	23 R×R
24 R×R	24 Q—K Kt 3
25 Q—B 2	25 Resigns

.....Black could, of course, have continued the game for many moves, but, being a Pawn down and a weak King's Pawn, it was more courteous to resign at once.

City of London Chess Club.—We gave last month the result of the play-off of the triple tie in the championship tournament. The final table was as follows:—

	1	2	3	Score.
1 G. E. Wainwright	—	½ 1	1 0	2½ 1st
2 P. W. Sergeant	½ 0	—	½ 1	2 2nd
3 E. Macdonald	0 1	½ 0	—	1½ 3rd

Mr. Wainwright (who is Yorkshire by birth, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Oxford University, which he represented 1882-1885), is to be congratulated on his second success in these contests, having previously won the event in 1907. He played with more daring than either of his rivals in the triple tie, and was duly rewarded. Mr. Sergeant, whose best record this is in the City championship, only lost the same number of games as the winner, but his two failures were both against Wainwright. Mr. Macdonald up to the last game stood a chance of tying again with the latter, but by losing this to Sergeant only came out third. We append the score of this game.

GAME No. 4,458.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
E. MACDONALD.		P. W. SERGEANT.			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		20 Kt—R 2	20 B—R 5
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		21 Kt—B 3	21 B×Kt
3 B—Kt 5		3 P—Q R 3		.....21.., P—B 4 is countered by 22 B—Kt 5.	
4 B—R 4		4 Kt—B 3		22 P×B	22 P—B 4
5 P—Q 3		5 P—Q 3		23 B—Kt 5	23 Q—K sq
6 P—B 3		6 B—Q 2		24 B—R 6	24 R—B 2
.....P—K Kt 3 seems the best way to take advantage of White's slow development.				25 Kt—Kt 5	25 R—K 2
7 Castles		7 B—K 2		26 B×Kt	26 R×B
8 R—K sq		8 Castles		27 P—B 4	27 P—R 3
9 Q Kt—Q 2		9 Kt—K sq		28 Kt—B 3	28 P—K Kt 4
10 Kt—B sq		10 B—B 3		29 P×P	29 B×P
11 Kt—Kt 3		11 P—K Kt 3		30 P—K Kt 4	30 B—R 2
12 Q—K 2?				.....It is important to retain command of this diagonal.	
A mistake. White saw, as soon as he had touched his Queen, that this move was bad, but did not like the only alternative, Q—Q 2, to save his K.B.				31 Q—K 3	31 Q—K 2
		12 Kt—Q 5		32 Kt—Q 2	32 R—K B sq
13 Kt×Kt		13 B×B		33 R—K B sq	33 K R—B 2
.....13.., P×Kt; 14 B×B, Q×B; 15 P×P, B×P; 16 B— K 3, would give White a slightly superior game.				34 R×R	34 R×R
14 Kt—B 3		14 P—B 4		35 P—K Kt 3	35 Q—B 3
15 B—K 3		15 Kt—Kt 2		36 R—K B sq	36 Q—Kt 3
16 P—Q 4		16 Kt—K 3		37 R×R	37 Q×R
17 Q—Q 2		17 Q—Kt 2		38 P—Kt 3	38 Q—Kt 3
18 P—Q 5		18 Kt—Kt 2		39 Q—Q B 3	39 Q—B 7
19 P—K R 3		19 B—Q 2		.....Best. If Q—Q 6 instead, White, after exchanging Queens, is able to attack Black Bishop in two moves.	
				40 Q×Q	
				Not, of course, 40 Q—R 5, P— Kt 3!	
					40 B×Q

41 K-B 2
42 K-K 3

41 K-B 2

69 P-R 4

68 K-Kt 3

The game was here adjourned.

43 K-B 3
44 K-K 3
45 K-B 3
46 K-K 3

42 K-K 2
43 P-Kt 4
44 P-Kt 5
45 P-Q R 4
46 K-K sq

.....Losing a *tempo* in order that White's King may return to B 3 before the R P advances.

47 K-B 3
48 P×P
49 Kt-Kt 3
50 K-K 4
51 K-K 3
52 Kt-Q 2
53 Kt-K 4
54 K-Q 2

47 P-R 5
48 B×P
49 K-K 2
50 K-B 3
51 B-K sq
52 K-K 2
53 B-R 5
54 P-Kt 6

.....Black plays for a win, whereas White, to whom a draw was sufficient to give the second prize, is obviously content to draw. If now 55 P-R 3, P-Kt 7; 56 Kt-B 3, B-Kt 6, and 57 K-Q 3 cannot well be played because of 57... B-R 7; 58 K-B 2, P-Kt 8 (Q) ch; 59 Kt×Q, B×P; 60 Kt-B 3, K-B 3, threatening P-K 5.

55 P×P
56 K-Q 3
57 K-K 3
58 Kt-Q 2
59 K-B 3
60 K-K 3
61 Kt-K 4 ch
62 Kt-Q 2
63 K-B 3
64 Kt-K 4
65 K-K 3
66 Kt-Q 2
67 K-B 3

55 B×P
56 B-Q 8
57 B-B 7
58 B-R 5
59 B-Q 8 ch
60 K-B 3
61 K-K 2
62 B-R 5
63 B-Q 2
64 B-R 5
65 B-B 7
66 K-Q 2
67 K-B 2

See Diagram.

68 K-K 2?

Losing important time. He should have returned to K 3, so as to be able to play Kt-K 4 next move.

Now 69 K-K 3 is too late, for then K-R 4; 70 Kt-K 4, B×Kt; 71 K×B, K-Kt 5, and Black must win.

69 K-R 4

70 P×P

White was desperately short of time now and up to his 80th move. The text-move is useless; but the game is lost anyhow.

71 Kt-B 3
72 K-Q 2
73 Kt×Kt P
74 K-K 3

70 P×P
71 K-Kt 5
72 B-Kt 3
73 K×P
74 K×P
and Black won.

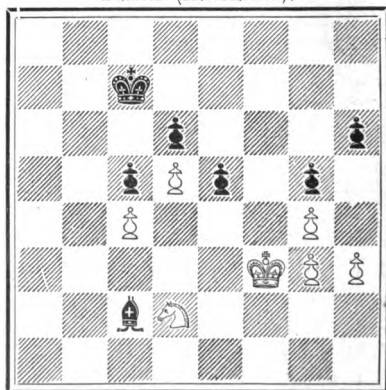
The concluding moves were :—
75 Kt-B 3, K-K 3; 76 Kt-R 4, K-B 3; 77 Kt-B 3, P-Q 4; 78 Kt-Q 2, P-B 5; 79 K-B 2, P-B 6; 80 Kt-Kt 3, P-Q 5; 81 K-K 2, P-Q 6 ch; 82 K-K sq, P-K 5; 83 K-B 2, B-B 2; 84 Kt-B 5, K-K 4; 85 K-K 3, P-Q 7; 85 K-K 2, B-B 5 ch; 87 K-Q sq, K-Q 5; 88 Resigns.

Mr. Macdonald is not seen at his best in the latter part of this game.

Position after Black's 67th move :—

K-B 2

BLACK (SERGEANT).



WHITE (MACDONALD).

The following game was played in the championship tournament of the Metropolitan Chess Club.

GAME No. 4.459.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
J. M. BEE.		H. G. COLE.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—Q 4	14 P—B 3
2 P×P		2 Q×P	15 P—Q Kt 4
3 Kt—Q B 3		3 Q—Q R 4	16 K R—K sq
4 P—Q 4		4 Kt—Q B 3	14 B—Q 3
.....Much inferior to the normal Kt—K B 3. It is best to reserve Q B 3 for the Pawn, allowing the Black Queen a good line of retreat in case of danger.		.....White's attack is bound to come off first. There seems, however, no satisfactory defence for Black now, though he struggles hard.	
5 B—Q Kt 5	5 B—Q 2	17 P—Kt 5	17 P—R 4
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles	18 P—B 4	18 P—Kt 4
7 Q—K 2	7 P—K 3	19 P—B 5	19 B—B 5
8 Castles	8 B—Q 3	20 P—B 6	20 R—Q 4
.....Apparently not seeing the threat coming.		21 P×P ch	21 K×P
9 B—Q 2	9 P—Q R 3	22 Q—B 4	22 B—Q 3
10 P—Q R 4	10 Kt—B 3	23 Q—B 6 ch	23 K—B sq
.....Not, of course, P×B; but Q—Kt 3 looks feasible.		24 P—Kt 6	24 P—Kt 5
11 Kt—Q 5	11 Kt—Q Kt 5	25 P—Kt 7 ch	25 K—Kt sq
12 B×B ch	12 R×B	26 Q—R 6	26 P—B 3
13 Kt×Q Kt	13 B×Kt	27 Kt—K 5	27 B×Kt
		28 R×B	28 Q—Kt 3
		29 R×R	29 Kt×R
		30 B×P	30 Kt—B 2
		31 Q×P	31 Kt—Q 4
		32 R—Q B sq and wins	

The following hard-fought game, played in the first round (Class I, Section D) of the British Chess Federation Correspondence Tourney, will be particularly interesting to Lincolnshire players, the winner being the sole resident representative of the County in the competition. Mr. Hill has, however, figured prominently in Yorkshire chess for some years, being a vice-president of the Y.C.A., and in pre-war days a regular member of the Sheffield Woodhouse Cup team, in addition to assisting the County on several occasions. He also was a joint winner of the Kitchin correspondence tourney in 1911-12. His other game in the round, against Mr. F. N. Braund, Newport, ended in a draw. We hope to give the score of this game next month.

GAME No. 4.460.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Rev. R. P. QUILTER (Dormans).		Mr. G. H. HILL (Gainsborough).	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	3 P—Q B 3
2 P—Q 4		2 P×P	4 B—Q B 4
			3 P×P
			4 P—Q 4
			.....Black plays the variation recommended by Stasch Mlotkowski in "Random Suggestions," No.

10, *B.C.M.*, Nov., 1916, p. 380, and also referred to in the *B.C.M.*, January, 1918, p. 18, giving the score of a game against Marshall in a simultaneous exhibition, resulting in his only defeat.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5 B×P | 5 P×P |
| 6 B×P (Kt 2) | 6 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 B×Kt ch |
| 8 B×B | 8 Kt—K B 3 |
| 9 Q—K 2 | 9 Q—K 2 |
| 10 R—Kt sq | 10 Kt×B |
| 11 P×Kt | 11 Q×Q ch |
| 12 Kt×Q | 12 Castles |
| 13 Castles | 13 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt—B 4 | 14 B—B 4 |
| 15 Q R—K sq | 15 Kt—R 3 |
| 16 R—K 3 | 16 Q R—Q sq |
| 17 R—Kt 3 | |

Losing no time in making the most of the positional advantage the Gambit temporarily affords. Black's play for the next few moves requires the utmost care to prevent disaster, and he is compelled to surrender the Pawn advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| | 17 P—K B 3 |
| 18 Kt—R 5 | 18 B—Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt—B 4 | 19 K R—K sq |
| 20 Kt×B | 20 P×Kt |
| 21 R×P | 21 R×P |
| 22 B×P | 22 K—B 2 |
| 23 R—Kt 5 | |

Cleverly retaining the captured Pawn.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| | 23 R×R |
| 24 B×R | 24 R—K 4 |
|Black's first opportunity for an offensive. | |
| 25 P—K R 4 | 25 Kt—B 4 |
| 26 B—K 3 | 26 Kt—K 5 |
| 27 R—Q sq | 27 Kt—B 3 |
| 28 K—B sq | |

I rather anticipated here B—Kt 5, with a view to the possible exchange of the Kt for B, followed by an attack on the Pawns. Mr. Quilter, however, evidently intended to make a tour across the board to oppose the advance of the Pawns (*G.H.H.*).

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| | 28 P—R 4 |
| 29 K—K 2 | 29 Kt—Q 4 |

.....After an exhaustive analysis of the position I played this move hoping, but hardly expecting, K—Q 2. White, doubtless intent on crossing to the Queen's side as soon as possible, particularly after my last move, perhaps overlooked the danger of the double exchange (*G.H.H.*).

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 30 K—Q 2 | |
|----------|--|

But for this move I think, despite the slight superiority in the Pawn position for Black, my opponent would probably have deservedly divided the spoils.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| | 30 Kt×B |
| 31 P×Kt | 31 R—Q 4 ch |

.....This was probably the decisive move, the exchange giving Black a narrow victory in all variations.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 32 K—B 2 | 32 R×R |
| 33 K×R | 33 P—R 5 |
| 34 P—Kt 4 | |

The ideal position for the Black King is K 5, and White plays the most enterprising variation.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| | 34 K—B 3 |
| 35 P—Kt 5 ch | 35 K—B 4 |
| 36 K—Q 2 | 36 K—Kt 5 |

.....Correctly judging the position.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 37 K—Q 3 | 37 K×P |
| 38 K—K 4 | 38 K×P |
| 39 K—K 5 | 39 K—Kt 3 |
| 40 K—K 6 | 40 P—Kt 4 |
| 41 Resigns | |

A most interesting and instructive game, rendered particularly enjoyable on account of the un-failing courtesy of my opponent. Mr. Quilter is to be commended for playing the Danish Gambit in a correspondence game and coming so near to success. The manifold variations in the end-game will afford pleasure to lovers of Pawn play (*G.H.H.*).

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

The solving competition in connection with the Good Companion Chess Problem Club at the Melbourne C.C., on February 22nd, resulted in Mr. C. G. Watson winning 1st prize, solving all twelve problems in forty-seven minutes. The remaining prizes fell to Mr. M. Bannan, 2nd (10 correct); Mr. G. Gundersen 3rd (9); Mr. J. A. Erskine 4th (8); and Messrs. H. Tate and G. Hall equal 5th (7).

G.C.C.P. Club.—The following are the three prize problems in the April award made by Dr. O. Wurzburg. We specially invite attention to Mr. White's position, which strikes us as an unusually clever piece of two-move strategy and above the average in difficulty. We believe most problemists will prefer it to Mr. Penrose's.

First prize, by L. S. Penrose, Sussex.—White: K at Q Kt 2; Q at K B 7; R at Q B 5; B at Q Kt 6; Kt at K R 4; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 4, 5 and Q B 6. Black: K at Q 3; Rs at Q sq and Q B sq; Bs at K R sq and Q R 5; Kts at K Kt 2 and Q R 2; Ps at K B 3, Q Kt 4, 5 and 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Alain C. White, Litchfield, Conn.—White: K at Q 2; Q at K B 2; Rs at K Kt 5 and K sq; B at K B 7; Kts at K 5 and Q 3; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 6, K 2 and Q B 4. Black: K at K 5; Rs at K R 6 and Q 3; Bs at K R 4 and 7; Ps at K Kt 5 and Q 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by H. D'O. Bernard.—White: K at Q Kt 6; Q at Q B sq; Rs at K R 4 and Q 5; Kts at K B 2 and Q 6; Ps at K R 2 K Kt 4, K B 5, Q 2 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K B 5; R at Q 6; B at Q B 5; Kt at K Kt 4; Ps at K R 3, K B 3, 6 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

With the May folder, the G.C.C.P. Club issued a supplement entitled "Fable of the Discontented Chessmen," by Mr. David A. Mitchell. It is an amusing skit on how a vast percentage of people in the ordinary walks of life are always dissatisfied with their lot. The author points his moral, "Every man in his place and at work, spells success" by the medium of the chessmen. The Pawns, Knights, Bishops, Rooks and Queen express individual discontent and seek to level their rank with that of the King, when a battered Knight, an old warrior from another set, reproves their folly and concludes, "Your Pawns are as necessary to the success of the game as we Knights. Rooks and Bishops all have their special work to do which only they can perform. Back with you!" The directing argument was effective and so according to the apologue the game of chess was rescued and went on successfully.

Washington Birthday Solving Tourney.—The following reports were in due course received by the G.C.C.P.C.:—Manhattan Chess Club (New York), Dr. L. Cohn, 12 in 2 hrs. 23 mins., L. B. Meyer, 11 in

1 hr. 14 mins., L. Rothstein, 11 in 1 hr. 17 mins., A. S. Meyer, 11 in 1 hr. 18 mins.; Empire City C.C. (New York), G. Kohler, 9 in 2 hrs., A. J. Souweine, 8 in 2 hrs., Dr. A. Freundlich, 6 in 1 hr. 3 mins.; Columbia College (New York), Sher. Clapp 5, H. Pinski 4, Samuel Clapp 3, all 2 hrs. 15 mins.; New York City College, S. Seplowin, 11 in 1 hr. 50 mins., E. Finkelstein, 10 in 2 hrs. 22 mins., H. Borschow 8 in 2 hrs., C. D. Franz, 7 in 2 hrs. 30 mins.; Brooklyn C.C., W. Wolfman, 11 in 2 hrs. 2 mins., E. Lang, 11 in 2 hrs. 3 mins., A. S. Wardwell, 11 in 2 hrs. 45 mins., W. M. de Vissier, 10 in 2 hrs.; Havana C.C. (Cuba), A. Mora, 12 in 2 hrs. 12 mins., R. Blanco, 11 in 55 mins., Miss Teresa Mora, 9 in 1 hr. 30 mins., B. Baniter, 8 in 1 hr.; St. Louis C.C., J. T. Downman, 11, J. L. Cassilly 10, E. Schrader, R. F. Grady, T. M. Davison, 9 each, all 2 hrs.; Capitol C. C. (Washington), F. B. Walker, 11, J. W. Byler 10 each in 1 hr. 19 mins.; C. L. Veerhoff, E. M. Knapp, J. B. Beadle and L. H. Cake 8 each—no time recorded; California State Prison (San Quentin) P. Clandeanos 9, L. Hoffman 8, E. L. Labrause 8, J. Williams, G. R. Campbell and F. Howard each 6—no time taken; Toronto C.C. (Canada), W. J. Faulkner, 12 in 58 mins. M. Sim, 12 in 1 hr. 19 mins., J. C. Gardner 6, A. H. Stovell 4; Café la Regence (Paris), F. Lazard, 12 in 45 mins., A. Gibaud 10, A. Mouranchon 8, C. Girard 6, Capt. E. Bergero 5—no time given beyond the winner's; L'Echiquier Toulousain (Toulouse), G. Berges de Zuniga 7, Barousse 4, Begue 3, Commandant Pierrefitte et Machicst 2—no time furnished; Group of Chess Players in Nice, F. Demeur 11, G. Renaud 8, M. Breton 5, Baron A. Buchet 4—times not given. Melbourne C.C., C. G. Watson 12 in 47 mins.—others solved 9 and fewer in the given time.

On the whole the tournament must be regarded as a singular success when the prevailing world travail is considered, and hopes are much cherished that next year's competition will be far more reaching and more popular in those centres which have hitherto carried out the enjoyable programmes.

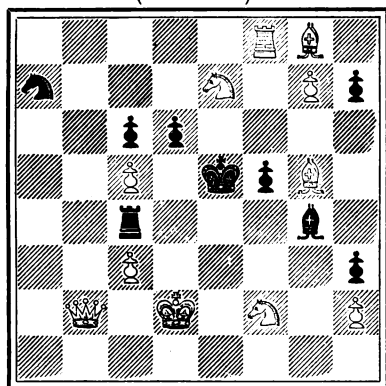
Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The twelfth monthly meeting took place at Brighton on the 11th ult., the association having completed its first year of existence. Its advance has been very satisfactory, starting with six, it has increased its membership to seventy-three. Mr. F. E. Purchas, for private reasons, retired from the presidency, but intends to continue his interest in the Fraternity. The vacancy thus created has been filled by Mr. H. E. Dudney, whose acceptance of office has given much pleasure. He is world-known in puzzledom, and is also a keen student of chess problems.

It seems probable that at one of the forthcoming monthly meetings the question of a general meeting in London will be arranged—much will doubtless depend upon the war horizon.

The usual Solution Competition (handicap) was held. 1st, B. Fison (scratch) 146, 2nd, Percy Howell (scratch) 135, 3rd, H. E. Dude-ney (received 10 points) 105. The problems submitted were twelve original two-movers composed by members. The solvers had to give

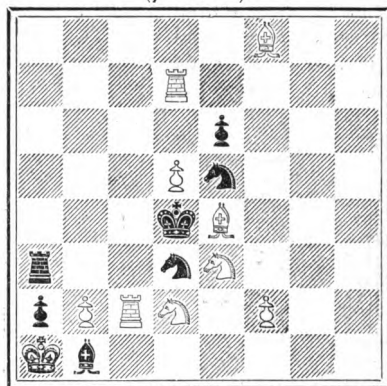
votes to the positions, in order to give small prizes as tokens of the event. The annexed were two of the successful compositions.

By H. W. BUTLER (Brighton).
(12 Votes).



Mate in two.

By Col. A. CAMPBELL (Bognor).
(7 Votes).



Mate in two.

F. W. Markwick's 2-er also received seven votes.

We learn too late to withdraw the diagram, that Mr. Butler's position is cooked by 1 Kt—Kt 6 ch.

	30	31	April	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	B.G.L.	W.J.W.	Totals	N.M.G.	N.M.G.	S.G.	B.G.L.	B.H.	F.M.T.	A.H.G.
Barrett-Lennard, R. F. . .	0	4	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bernard, H. D'O. . . .	12	8	324	11	20	12	8	6	6	20
Cooper, A. R.	12	4	326	11	18	10	8	6	6	18
Davis, H. H.	12	8	330	11	20	12	8	6	6	20
Fison, B.	12	8	334	11	12	12	8	6	6	20
Gibbins, N. M.	12	4	314	11	18	12	4	6	6	18
Gillam, G.	12	4	314	11	14	12	4	6	6	18
Harwood, C.	10	4	244	10	0	—	4	6	6	12
Markwick, F. W.	12	4	318	11	12	12	8	6	6	18
Smith, Stanley	12	8	324	11	16	12	8	6	6	20
Wallis, E.	12	8	296	11	16	12	4	6	6	16

Mr. A. R. Cooper solved and cooked Nos. 23 and 24. 16 points are therefore added in bringing up the April total.

Messrs. Davis and Smith had, in error, four points added to their scores last month instead of two concerning position No. 14. Their respective March totals should therefore read 213 and 211.

The figure 4 credited to Mr. Wallis for No. 16 should be 14. This necessitates his totals being advanced 10 points.

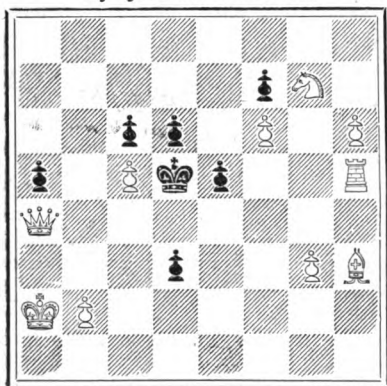
Mr. Gibbins has 10 points to his credit for No. 29. His solution arrived from Italy promptly.

Problems Nos. 3,063 to 3,066 in this issue are for solution this month.

On the 6th of this month twenty years will have passed since our late and much respected problem editor, Mr. James Rayner died. We have recently looked into some of the deceased's problems which

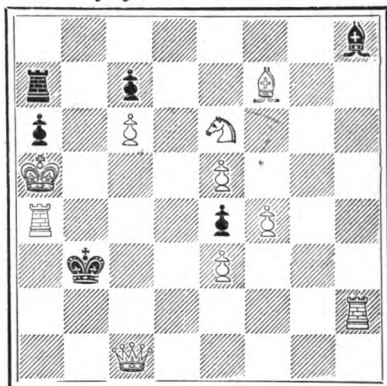
he left in manuscript, and think this a fitting opportunity for publishing two which from the information we possess appear never to have been printed. Most of the positions in our hands are in an immature state, and all are without any clue to the intention, but we may discover two or three which can be usefully served up to keep green the memory of this once popular composer and writer. The two accompanying problems are good specimens of ability, the *sui-mate* being specially clever.

By JAMES RAYNER.



Mate in three moves.

By JAMES RAYNER.



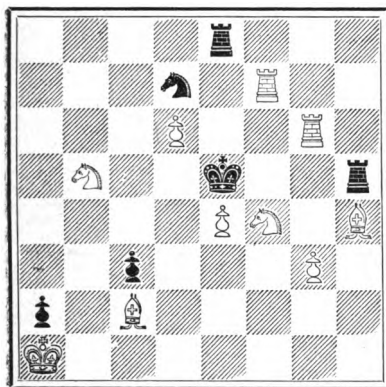
White compels Black to mate in four moves.

It may be remembered the present writer took over the conduct of this department in succession to the late Mr. Rayner, and in preparing the present pages he completes twenty years' editorial association with the Magazine, which probably is a term not exceeded by any problem editor.

Change-Mate.—Mr. Bernard's entertaining article on this subject in the April and May issues of our magazine has proved most interesting. The principle of the changed mate in two-movers has only of recent years been treated specially, though the feature exists in a few old-time problems which in all probability were not constructed to emphasise the device. We are not certain when the characteristic of changing one apparent mate for another to be discovered by the solver was given the appellation "change-mate," but as the subject is being much discussed of late, we believe the following extract from a series of articles we wrote in the *Chess Monthly* will be interesting, as we are inclined to think that this was the first time the point was particularised.

Vide Chess Monthly, May, 1896.—"There is another class of waiting problem which usually is found very interesting when carried out with skill, and, it may be said, represents one of the best of the principle. It is rarely attempted with success except by composers of experience, as many difficulties in construction are to be faced. What is now referred to is a primary position which has every indication that White has to linger without disarranging the mates as 'set,' but on seeing there is no mode by which this can be done, one of the mates has to be given

up in exchange for another to be created. Problems designed upon such a basis are generally by no means so easy to solve as the ordinary run of two-movers,



Mate in two.

since it naturally is a perplexing point which set mate has to be discarded, and how another can be devised in its place. In such a case the solver tastes some of the enjoyment of the composer. He has mentally to construct a position of which he has only limited material. Unless the solver has a fair grasp of the value of the chessmen in combination, he will discover the task is at times a difficult one. The next bi-mover will explain in a somewhat elementary manner what is meant."

This two-mover was an extempore composition merely for the purpose of illustrating the text, in a fairly simple way, and not intended as a model.

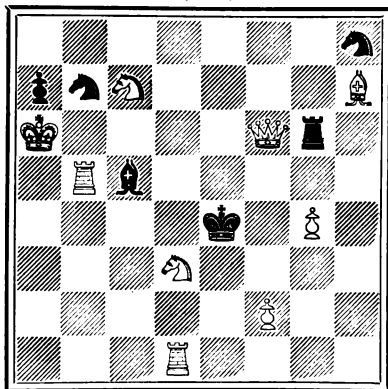
SOLUTIONS.

- By A. C. White (p. 131).—H, 1 B—R 5, &c.
 By G. O. Fairlie (p. 131).—I, 1 B—K 6, &c.
 By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 132).—J, 1 K—Kt 8, &c.
 By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 132).—K, 1 K—R 6, &c.
 By S. Loyd (p. 132).—L, 1 Kt—R 3, &c.
 By B. G. Laws (p. 132).—M, 1 Kt—B 5, &c.
 By H. von Döben (p. 132).—N, 1 P—R 4, &c.
 By P. H. Williams (p. 132).—O, 1 Q—B 7, &c.
 By R. H. Bridgwater (p. 133).—P, 1 Q—Q R 5, &c.
 By H. von Döben (p. 133).—Q, 1 Q—B sq, &c.
 By J. J. de Rietveld (p. 155).—1 Kt—Q 2, K or P×R or P—R 7; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 R×B, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 B×P, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6 or P—B 7; 2 B—Kt sq, &c.
 By H. L. Schuld (p. 155).—1 Q—Kt 6, B—K 6; 2 R—R 3! &c. If 1..., Q×P; 2 Kt—R 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c.
 By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 156).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.
 By A. Ellerman (p. 156).—1 Kt—B 3, &c.
 By G. Guidelli (p. 156).—1 Q—Q 2, &c.
 By A. Bottachio (p. 156).—1 Q—Kt 7, &c.
 By G. V. Butler (p. 157).—1 P—B 4, &c.
 By F. Janet (p. 157).—1 R—K R 8, &c.
 By D. A. Fontana (p. 159).—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.
 By B. G. Laws (p. 159).—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.
 No. 3,059 by N. M. Gibbins.—1 B—R 7, &c.
 No. 3,060, by N. M. Gibbins.—1 R×Q Kt P, B×R; 2 Q—R 2, &c. If 1..., B—Q 3; 2 R—K Kt 2, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 2; 2 P×B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×R or others; 2 P—Kt 7 ch, &c. Duals after 1..., B—K 7 or K 5, B—B 4 and P—Q 4.
 No. 3,061, by S. Green.—1 Q—Kt sq, P—R 6; 2 Kt—B 4, &c. If 1..., P—K 3; 2 P—Q 6, &c. If 1..., P—R 7; 2 Q—B 2, &c. If 1..., others; 2 K—R 2, &c.
 No. 3,062, by B. G. Laws.—1 Kt—K 5, P×Kt; 2 Q—B 8, &c. If 1..., K moves; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R—K sq ch, &c. This is also solved by 1 Q×Q P, P—B 7; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c.
 Note.—In stating last month that Black's Q Kt P should be White, in Mr. Sparke's 2-mover No. 8, page 127, we made an error. The diagram is quite correct.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,063.

By Dr. F. BONNER FEAST,
Birmingham.
BLACK.

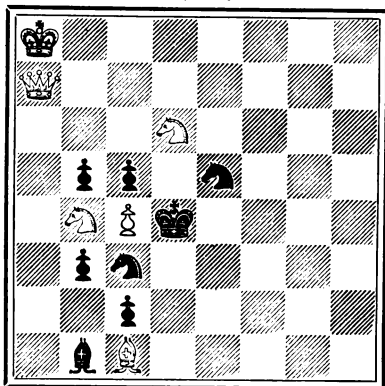


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,064.

By C. E. KEMP.
Salford.
BLACK.

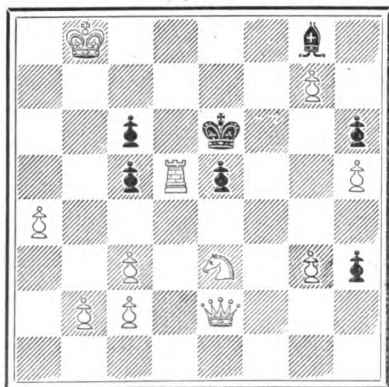


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,065.

By T. and J. WARTON,
Southall.
BLACK.

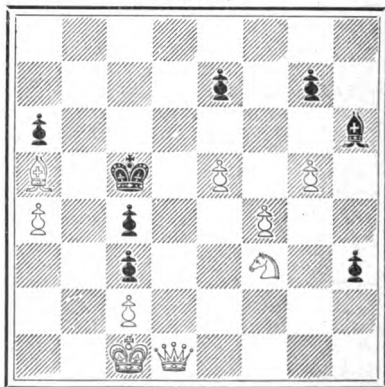


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,066.

By C. HORN,
London.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are included in the S.C.P.F. Solution Competition.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JULY, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the May number.

Position 269, Original, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at Q B 4, ♚ at K sq, ♛ at Q Kt sq, ♜ at Q R 5, ♞ at K R 2, ♟ at Q B 2, K B 3, K B 4. White to play and draw.

Solution:—1 B—B 2 ch, K—R 4! (1... K—R 6; 2 K—B 3, Q—R 6 ch; 3 B—Q 3, K—R 7?; 4 R—K 6 and wins); 2 K—B 5, K—R 3; 3 K—B 6, K—R 2; 4 R—R sq ch, K—Kt sq; 5 R—Kt sq ch, K—B sq; 6 B×P ch, Q×B; 7 R—Kt 8 ch, K×R stalemate. Of course if at moves 3 or 5 Black moves his King otherwise, White can repeat his former check. This is not difficult of solution, as all plausible moves can be examined until the end is reached; but that end is very elegant.

There is one "try," which, though not obviously difficult, has misled so many solvers that it deserves mention. The move in question is 1 B—K 4?, to which the reply is 1... Q—Kt sq ch!; so that 2 B—Q 5, can be followed by 2... Q—Kt 5 ch. Strangely enough, even very strong solvers have only given 1... Q—B 2 ch?; which of course is very bad.

Position 270, Original, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K R 5, ♚ at Q sq, ♛ at Q B 2, ♜ at Q B 4, ♞ at Q 5, ♟ at K R 8, ♟ at K Kt 7. White to play and draw.

Solution:—1 P—B 3, B—K 6; 2 K—R 4, P—Kt 8 (Q); 3 Q×Q, B×Q; 4 K—R 3, B—K 6!; 5 K—Kt 2, Kt—B 7; 6 K—B 3, Kt—Q 8; 7 K—K 2, and a piece must be won.

If 1... B—B 7, then 2 K—Kt 4, with similar play.

White's first move is essential as can easily be seen, for if 1 K—R 4?, there follows:—1... P—Kt 8 (Q); 2 Q×Q, B×Q; 3 K—R 3, B—K 6!; 4 K—Kt 2, Kt—B 7; 5 K—B 3, K—Q 4! and wins. It is to prevent K—Q 5, and not B—Q 5, that White plays 1 P—B 3.

G 1

The gain of one of the pieces when the King is opposed to Bishop and Knight is an old idea ; but its extension as shown in this study we have not seen before.

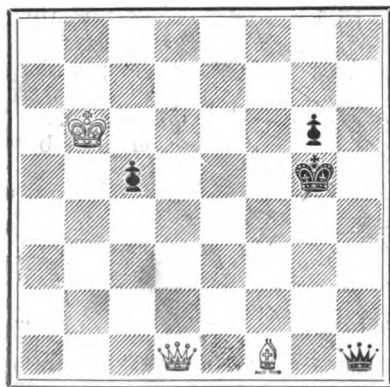
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 269.	No. 270.	Total.
Mr. L. Illingworth	45	4	4	53
Mr. W. T. Pierce	45	4	4	53
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	44	4	4	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	4	51
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. J. Gilchrist	30	4	4	38
Mr. J. M. Doulton	25	4	4	33
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30	—	—	30
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	24	0	4	28
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	20	4	4	28
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27	0	0	27
Mr. A. J. Head	26	1	0	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. R. Garby	19	4	1	24
Mr. H. E. Matthews	18	0	4	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. J. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Mrs. Sollas	5	4	4	13
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	3	4	4	11
Col. Kensington	5	0	4	9
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. H. Bromley	—	4	4	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8	—	—	8

Messrs. Illingworth and Pierce tie, with a score of 53 ; but on a ballot the former is successful.

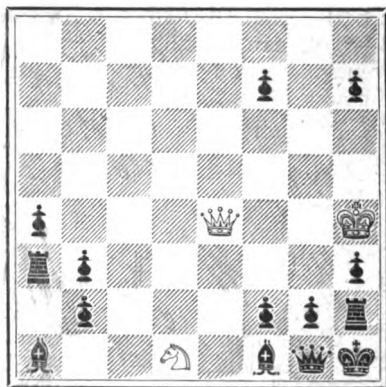
Solutions of the following studies should be posted by July 31st, 1918. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W., 2.

Position 273.
By W. and M. PLATOFF.



White to play and win,

Position 274.
By S. LOYD.



White to play and win.

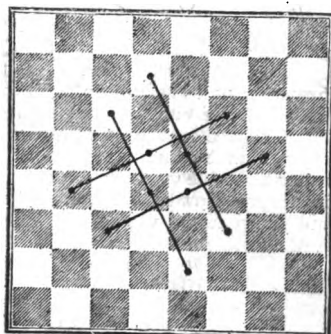
KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM, No. 5.

BY ERNEST BERGHOLT.

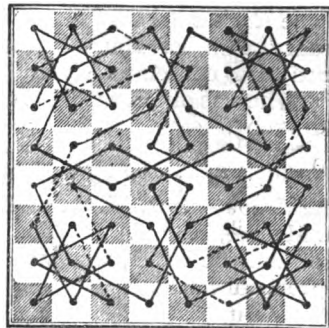
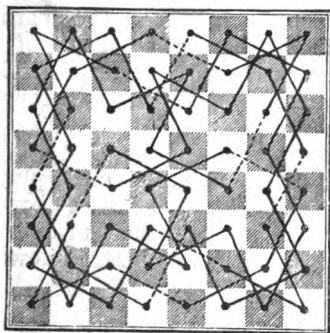
Let us now try an entirely different kind of centre. Upon the diagram annexed I have again drawn eight Knight's moves in quaternary symmetry.

Problem: *To complete the tour as symmetrically as possible.*

As in problem No. 4, the tour must be re-entrant; and diametral symmetry must in no place be violated.



SOLUTIONS, BY THE AUTHOR, OF PROBLEM NO. 4.



I have constructed in all, 14 tours satisfying the conditions of this problem, and exhibiting complete quaternary symmetry. Two of these tours, of different types, I have depicted above. In each case the twelve dotted moves are in oblique symmetry, while every other move is in direct symmetry. Twelve oblique moves (forming three quaternions) are the minimum number that it is necessary to introduce. I need scarcely say that I do not construct such tours as these at random, but on demonstrable mathematical principles, which I have explained in a series of manuscript memoirs. They are in the custody of Mr. H. J. R. Murray. A correct solution of this problem has been received from Mr. G. L. Moore, whose skill has surprised me.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Change-Mate Problems.—Allow me to correct the slip I made in my letter to you last month.

Problem N is of course a complete block, and, remembering the pleasure with which I solved it on its first appearance in your pages, I cannot understand my oversight, for which I apologise.

Bristol. June 15th, 1918.

Yours faithfully,

H. HOSEY DAVIS.

AN APPRECIATION OF B.C.M.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Enclosed you will find Money Order, No. 758933, in payment of my subscription to the *British Chess Magazine*.

I send this with great pleasure. It was most considerate of you to continue forwarding the magazine. I have every number since the beginning, in 1881, and not to receive the numbers promptly would have caused me much regret.

I rejoice in the continued vigour of your magazine, which, in thirty-seven years, I have come to regard as a friend of "auld lang syne." Long may it live under the able management it now enjoys, and may the united efforts of your countrymen and mine and of their noble allies bring again the times of peace and the renewed vigour of the arts and sciences, including our pleasant pastime of Chess.

Yours truly,

Phila., Pa., U.S.A.

JNO. PATTERSON,

 OBITUARY.

The *Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez* announces the death on February 10th, of Manuel Augusto Molina, assistant editor of our Buenos Aires contemporary and hon. treasurer of the local chess club, of which he was one of the most enthusiastic supporters since its foundation in 1905.

We much regret to announce the death of two more chess players at the Front—Capt. H. de C. Duggan, K.S.L.I., and Lance-Corporal J. A. Malone, K.O.Y.L.I. The former was a strong amateur over the board, and the latter, who was a Sheffield man, was better known in the problem world.

The *New Zealand Times*, in a review of the year 1917, reports the death of M. A. G. Fell, former president of the New Zealand Chess Association and also of the Wellington Chess Club, in his 69th year; of Mr. J. M. Lennox, Auckland, vice-president of the Association; of Mr. Sam White, Auckland's champion in 1894; of Mr. N. B. K. Manley, Wellington, who in 1887 made the only attempt to provide the Islands with a Chess Monthly, *The New Zealand Chess Chronicle*; and of Mr. Tame Kirini (Tom Green), of Kaiapoi, a half-caste Maori Chief, who was a keen composer and solver of problems, as well as a great authority on all matters relating to the Maori race. Our readers will doubtless recall the fact that we noticed the passing of Mr. A. G. Fell in our issue for the month of May, 1917.

 TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

* * We have still to hear from a few subscribers with remittance to pay for the current volume. To these friends we must now give notice that owing to Government restrictions of paper we shall be compelled to cross their names off our list unless the subscription (8/-) is sent us without further delay.

THE CHESS WORLD.

We have to acknowledge with sincere thanks, the following additional contributions from friends who appreciate our efforts to keep the *B.C.M.* going without increasing the subscription charge.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. F. H. Weighell (Lincoln) ..	8/- ..	2/- ..	10/-
Mr. W. H. Regan (London) ..	8/- ..	4/- ..	11/-
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse (Liverpool) ..	8/- ..	2/6 ..	10/6
Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester) ..	8/- ..	2/- ..	10/-
Mr. J. F. Wallis (Sydney, N. S. Wales))	8/- ..	4/- ..	12/-
The total amount contributed to date is £30 14. 2d.			

The Manhattan Chess Club has decided to admit the members of the Women's Chess Club of New York to its rooms on the Friday afternoon of each week.

The Mocatta Cup (2nd class) Tournament at the City of London Chess Club has been won by Mr. F. Wilkinson, who won the tie-match against Mr. E. A. Michell by 2—1, with 3 draws.

The Dutch Universities of Delft, Leiden, Amsterdam and Utrecht have a competition for a Silver King trophy. This year Delft has won it with a score of 5 matches out of 6, Leiden being second with 3 wins and a draw.

The Pennsylvania State Championship has been won by Mr. W. A. Ruth, who played 10th board for the United States in the 1909 Cable Match. In the tournament he tied with Mr. Morris Freed; but he won the tie-match 2—0, with 1 draw.

The May number of the *Revue Suisse l' Echecs* reports a double-round tournament as just having ended in Berlin, in which Vidmar took 1st prize with 4½ points. Schlechter (3½) was 2nd; Mieses (3) 3rd; and Rubinstein (1) last.

One of the two sections which have entered for the Murton Cup (handicap) competition at the City of London Chess Club this year has been won by Mr. J. M. Bee, the former Cambridge University player, who is in II. B class at the City Club. For second place there was a tie between the Rev. W. A. C. Craig (II. B.), Capt. McCanlis (III. B), and Mr. W. Winter (I. A), of whom the last-named has retired, leaving the other two to fight it out who is to enter the final section.

A match which had been in progress some time at the Brooklyn Chess Club between Messrs. Roy T. Black (the club champion) and Alfred Schroeder came to an end on May 2nd, the same day as that between Chajes and Janowski. Black won by 5—3, with 2 draws.

La Stratégie gives the two following items of information :— The championship of the Nice Chess Club has been won by M. Breton, with a score of 11½ points out of 14, M. E. Singer being second with 10 points. The chess and draught players of the Principality of Monaco now meet at the Café-Restaurant du Siècle, near the Station, and it is hoped that the foundation of a Manaco Chess Club may result.

We are never surprised at fresh records from America. This surely must be another. In the latest continuous tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, S. H. Cragg and W. N. Jennings played one another 481 times, Cragg scoring 264 points to his opponent's 217. Cragg was able thereby to win the prize for the highest aggregate of wins, 267 out of 497. On percentage, however, A. C. Cass won the tournament, with 90 points in 133 games—average 67.5 per cent.

The principal Winter Tournament of the "Discendo Discimus" Chess Club, of the Hague, was won by Mr. G. S. Fontein, who is obviously in very good form just now. Out of 12 games he won 7 and drew 5. The affair was a double-round one, with 7 entrants. Mr. A. R. Rueb was second, with 8 points, and Messrs. M. Censer and B. J. M. Markx came next, with 6 points each. On April 21st the "Discendo Discimus" Club received a visit from their old opponents of Amsterdam and defeated them by 14—7, Messrs. Fontein and Marchand drawing on the top board.

We have received a very interesting letter (which we wish we could publish *in extenso*) from Corporal F. H. Terrill, R.A.M.C. (61 C.C.S.), of the Birmingham Chess Club. He has passed through some very exciting times, but clearly has not lost his love of Chess. After acknowledging Vol. I. and Vol. II. of our *Chess Annual*, he writes :—

"I have found that an enthusiast for the game can do much. I think at first there were three players [somewhere in France] but we kept making converts till the number was quite respectable. When we were at ——— I ran a tournament, 19 competitors and all keen. . . . Another Station where chess is played is No. 4 C.C.S., B.E.F., and the brigand of the piece is Pte. A. Clutterbuck. We have managed a few matches with other C.C.S.'s and won all. . . . I shall be glad to be back again at the Birmingham C.C.—perhaps in time for next year's games."

The annual meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union was held at the City of London Chess Club on June 22nd, when the statement of accounts presented showed a surplus of £29 14s. 11d. The report stated that the only competition held during the past season was the Correspondence Championship, which resulted in the success of Devonshire, whose team defeated Middlesex in the final round as reported fully at page 169 of our last issue. The report also stated that no meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since previous annual meeting, and there is little likelihood of further chess activity during the continuation of the war. The officers were re-elected.

The Level Tournament (Club Championship) for 1917-18, at the Imperial Chess Club, resulted in an easy victory for Captain R. W. Barnett, M.P., who scored 11 out of a possible 12; Messrs. J. Frankland and J. G. W. Woods tied for second place with scores of 7. Two additional games confirmed this result. Mrs. R. H. Stevenson, who scored 6 was 4th, and Mrs. E. H. Roe, the winner last year, 5th—there were 7 entries.

On the 5th June the 65th annual general meeting of the City of London Chess Club took place. The president, Mr. C. D. Morton, being unable to be present, the chair was taken by Mr. W. T. Marshall. The hon. secretary, Mr. J. Walter Russell, read the committee's report and statement of accounts, which showed the club to be in a satisfactory position both as regards membership and finance, notwithstanding the present very serious times. The following officers were elected for the year 1918-19: President, Mr. C. D. Morton; hon secretary, J. Walter Russell. Among the members of the committee is Sir G. A. Thomas, Bart., the club champion in 1913 and 1915, who recently became, by the death of his father, 7th baronet, and at the present moment is, we believe, "somewhere in Palestine."

Jose Capablanca made his expected return to chess in New York, and gave his first simultaneous exhibition since his retirement at the Manhattan Chess Club on the night of May 5th, taking on 38 opponents, and finishing with a score of 33 wins and 5 draws. At a rapid-transit tournament at the same club he met Janowski, Chajes, Kapchik, Raubitschek, and Meyer, defeating them all and taking 1st prize with a score of 5—0. Kupchik was second with 3½.

Capablanca arrived in New York on May 1st. He told a representative of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* that since his departure from the U.S., 17 months previously, he had only given two exhibitions in Cuba and once at Cienfuegos. Shortly before leaving Cuba he became interested in Señorita Maria Teresa Mora, the 15 year old girl chess phenomenon, and gave her a series of lessons in the art of chess.

At the annual general meeting of the Hampstead Chess Club, held on the 25th May, Mr. J. Fleming, I.S.O. presiding, a membership of 88, including 5 country members, was recorded. During the year 12 new members were elected and there were 13 resignations. 14 of the members were known to be serving with His Majesty's Forces.

The accounts showed a reduction in the deficit on the General Fund by £1 5s. 4d. to £1 14s. 11d. The balance at the bank stood at £29 3s. 5d.

The Club played 10 matches (2 others being abandoned on account of raids), won 7, drew 1 and lost 2; scoring 59½ out of 90 games. The Championship was won by Mr. R. C. Griffith with a clean score, and Mr. F. Lost won the North Tournament. The president, Mr. D. C. Griffith; vice-presidents and officers were re-elected. Messrs. I. M. Brown, A. Burn, A. Guest and W. M. Hardman were re-elected honorary members.

The New Zealand Times of April 2nd has a very interesting contributed article on New Zealand Chess in 1917, from which we wish we had space to extract more information than we have. We note that Mr. P. N. Stewart, formerly of the Bradford Chess Club, who left England about seven years ago, won the championship of the Auckland Chess Club, the runners-up being Mr. J. C. Grierson, now president of the N.Z.C.A., twice New Zealand champion, and ten times champion of the Auckland Club. The Wellington C.C. champion was Mr. R. J. Barnes, who is New Zealand's best known player, having won the championship on five occasions, the first being as early as 1890-91; while the same club's annual "Petherick" tournament fell to Mr. E. S. Taylor, a member of the Ludgate Circus C.C. in the early '90s. At the Canterbury C.C. Mr. H. Kennedy secured the championship; and at the Otago C.C. Mr. R. A. Cleland. With regard to the New Zealand championship, it was decided in 1915 to hold no more contests as long as the war lasts, and the title has been vacant since January 1st, 1916, after having been regularly held since Septemebr, 1879.

There is a certain amount of chess even in the Chatham Islands, remote as they are from the nearest chess-centre in Wellington, New Zealand. The Rev. G. B. Fox, a competitor in New Zealand championships, one fairly strong lady player, Mr. E. M. Guest (a member of "The Good Companion" Club), two Maoris, and about half-a-dozen others comprise the lot. But it is perhaps surprising to find so many. The Rev. C. E. Fox, brother of the above-named, and also a competitor in New Zealand championships, is at work in that former German colony the Solomon Islands. We do not hear of any chess there as yet, but Mr. Fox's duties in the islands are spiritual—and do not include the teaching of chess.

Chess in Scotland.—At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Club on May 28th, Mr. Robert Macnab was elected president, Mr. T. C. Routledge hon secretary and Mr. A. J. Neilson hon treasurer. The report stated that only two matches had been played and these by correspondence against Hampstead and Hull. The financial statement was very satisfactory—£50 has been invested in War Bonds! The various competitions conducted during the year resulted as follows:—West of Scotland Cup, an open contest for any West players, 1st prize and cup for year, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. F. G. Harris. Club championship—Outram Cup and Spens Memorial prize, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. T. C. Rutledge. Minor Championship—Macfarlane Cup and prize, Mr. J. Dickie; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Kemp. Double Knock-out Handicap—1st prize and medal, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. C. Lee. Kiezeritzky Gambit Tourney—1st prize, Mr. W. Gibson; 2nd prize, Mr. J. Dickie.

The match against Hull was brought to a close recently when four unfinished games were submitted to Mr. I. M. Brown for adjudication. Full Score:—

GLASGOW.				HULL.			
Dr. R. C. Macdonald	..	..	0*	G. Barron	..	..	1*
C. Wardhaugh	..	..	0	M. Jackson	..	..	1
J. D. Chambers	..	..	0	J. Parker	..	..	1
J. Borthwick	..	..	0*	J. J. Shields	..	..	1*
J. Russell	..	..	1	E. B. Waller	..	..	0
J. Birch	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Jackson	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. M. Nichol	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	P. Chignell	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. J. Neilson	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	T. G. Hart	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. Macdonald	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Crake	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. Leishman	..	..	1	D. W. Edwards	..	..	0
P. Fyfe	..	..	1	E. J. Adams	..	..	0
Jas. McGrouther	..	..	1	R. Hindsley	..	..	0
J. Muirhead	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. H. Proctor	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. Miller	..	..	1*	W. Wolf	..	..	0*
John Macdonald	..	..	1	A. Marshall	..	..	0
W. T. Logan	..	..	0	R. Burns	..	..	1
W. Kemp	..	..	1	F. J. Rymer	..	..	0
Thos. McGrouther	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	G. Morley	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
W. G. Cowan	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. I. Willoughby	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
W. Wilson	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. M. Colliver	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$

11

9

The Toronto Chess Club (Canada) has had a season of average enthusiasm under the affection of war conditions. The programme has been a light one, due in part to a preference for off-hand chess among the majority of the prominent members. The handicap tournament resulted in a victory for Mr. R. G. Hunter, the president of the Toronto Chess League, by a clean score of 8 points. The Gambit Tournament fell to Mr. Malcolm Sim, the president of the club, his score being 5 wins, a loss and a draw. Mr. Sim won a similar tournament two seasons previously. The club championship competition was abandoned, the only other contest of note being the two matches with Hamilton. The home clubs were the winners at each meeting, the score at Toronto on New Year's Day being 7 wins to 4, while at Hamilton, on March 30th, the score was 7 wins to 5. Mr. Hunter, at the return match, generously donated a shield for competition among the two cities, to be known as the Shenstone Shield, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. S. F. Shenstone, of the Toronto Chess Club, who died suddenly two years ago. At the Good Companion's solving tourney, on February 22nd last, Mr. W. J. Faulkner, the club secretary, solved the twelve problems correctly in the excellent time of 58 minutes. Mr. Sim was second, 1 hr. 19 min.

Seven clubs competed in the Toronto Chess League competition: Beaches, Judaeon, Parliament, Toronto, Varsity, Central Y.M.C.A., and West End Y.M.C.A. The Beaches Club, as last season, headed the table at the close, and became the holders of the Geo. E. Holt shield for a further year. Score: 8 wins, 1 loss, 3 drawn. Parliament Club was a close second. Score: 8 wins, 2 losses, 2 drawn. The Toronto city championship tourney is not yet concluded. Miss F. E. Spragge, winner of the 1916-17 Ladies' Championship successfully defended her title in the tournament recently concluded. Score: 8 wins and 2 losses.

There are fifteen players taking part in the annual Canadian Correspondence Chess Tournament, held under the auspices of the Correspondence Chess League of America. Play is proceeding in three sections. The only Toronto entry is Mr. Sim.

The Canadian membership of the Good Companion's problem club has leaped, with mushroom rapidity, from 3 to 37! This is due to the interest invoked by Mr. John C. Gardner, of Toronto.

The annual tournament for the Canadian North-West Championship attracted ten competitors this year, and ended in victory for one of our subscribers, Mr. Pam Barry, of Winnipeg, who finished third last year, *ex æquo* with R. J. Spencer, in a field of 15 players.

The full record of play in the latest contest is shown by the appended table of individual results :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1 P. Barry.. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
2 H. Gregory ..	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
3 B. J. Leeman ..	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
4 R. J. Spencer ..	0	C	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
5 F. C. Dromgool ..	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	4
6 W. O. Craig ..	0	0	0	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
7 G. H. Brittain ..	0	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
8 P. M. Chiswell ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	2
9 Dean Coombes ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	2
10 G. F. Griffin ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	C	0	0	1	0	0	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The two following games were contested in the tournament :—

GAME No. 4,461.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. BARRY.	BLACK. SPENCER.	20 K—R sq	20 Kt—R 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4	21 P—Q Kt 4	21 Q—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	22 Kt—Q 5	22 R—K sq
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	23 P—B 3	23 B—B 3
4 Kt×P	4 P—Q 3	24 P—B 5	24 B×Kt
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—K Kt 3	25 Q×B	25 P×P
6 P—K Kt 3	6 B—Kt 2	26 Kt P×P	26 Q—B 2
7 B—K 3	7 B—Q 2	27 Q—Q 2	27 Q R—Q sq
8 B—Kt 2	8 Kt—B 3	28 R—B 4	28 K—R sq
9 Q—Q 2	9 Kt—K Kt 5	29 P—B 6	29 R—K Kt sq
10 Kt×Kt	10 P×Kt	30 Q R—K B sq	30 P×P
11 B—Q 4	11 B×B	31 R×P	31 R—Kt 2
12 Q×B	12 Castles	32 Q—Q 4	32 K—Kt sq
13 P—K R 3	13 Kt—K 4	33 R—Q sq	33 R—Kt 3
14 P—Kt 3	14 Q—B sq	34 P—K 5	34 Kt—Kt sq
15 P—B 4	15 P—Q B 4	35 P×P	35 Q—B sq
16 Q—Q 2	16 Kt—B 3	36 R(Q)—K B sq	36 R×R
17 P—K Kt 4	17 P—B 5	37 Q×R	37 Kt—Q 2
18 Castles (KR)	18 Kt—Kt 5	38 Q—Kt 5 ch	38 K—R sq
19 P—R 3	19 Q—B 4 ch	39 R×P	39 R—Kt sq
		40 Q—R 6	40 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,462.

Mad Muzio.

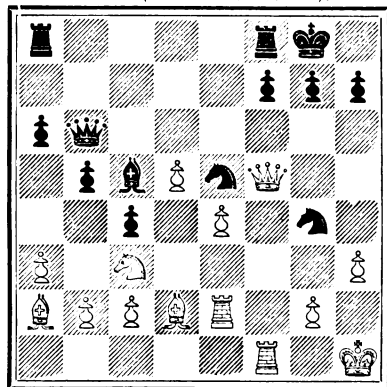
WHITE. GRIFFIN.	BLACK. DEAN COOMBS.	14 Q—K sq	14 K—Q 2
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	15 Q Kt—Q 2	15 R—K sq
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	16 Kt—B 4	16 B—Kt 2
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	17 P—Q Kt 4	17 P—Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	18 Kt—R 5	18 Kt×K P
5 B×P ch	5 K×B	19 B×Kt	19 B×B
6 Kt—K 5 ch	6 K—K sq	20 Kt—Q Kt 3	20 K—B sq
7 Kt×P	7 P—K R 4	21 P—Q R 4	21 Kt—B 3
8 Kt—B 2	8 P—Q 4	22 Q Kt—B 5	22 Kt×Kt
9 P—K 5	9 P—Q 5	23 Kt×Kt	23 K R—Kt sq
10 P—Q 3	10 Q—Kt 4	24 Q—R 4	24 B—B 4
11 Castles	11 Kt—Q B 3	25 R—B 2	25 B×Kt
12 Kt—K 4	12 Q—Kt 3	26 P×B	26 P—Q 6
13 B×P	13 B—K Kt 5	27 R—R 2	27 B—Q 5
		28 P×P	28 Q×P mate.

The meeting closed with a rapid transit tourney, won by Mr. Pam Barry; presentation of prizes, and supper afterwards.

GAME ENDING.

The following ending to an off-hand game occurred recently in London. In the position on the diagram it was Black's turn to play.

BLACK (P. W. SERGEANT).



(WHITE PROFESSOR H.)

B—K 2!; 8 Q×Kt (If 8 Q×B, Q—Kt 8 ch and Black mates in three), Q—Kt 8 ch; 9 K—R 3, R—B 4; 10 Q×K P (an alternative is 10 Q×R, P×Q; 11 B—B 4, when, however, White's pieces remain badly placed for the defence.), R—R 4 ch; 11 K—Kt 4, R—R 5 ch; 12 K—B 3, Q—R 8 ch; 13 R—Kt 2 (otherwise mate follows), R×Q; 14 Kt×R, Q—Q 8 ch, etc.

Black has also in place of 11.., R—R 4, 11.., Q—B 8 ch; 12 R—Kt 2 (if 12 Q—Kt 2, R—R 4 and mate next move), Q—R 8 ch. But, after 13 R—R 2, he seems to have nothing better than a draw by repetition of moves, being unable to play 13.., R—R 4 ch; 14 K—Kt 4, Q×R, because of 15 Q—K 6 ch, etc.

The game continued:—1.., P—Kt 3; 2 Q—B 4 (Q—Kt 5 is better), P—B 4; 3 Q—Kt 5 (if 3 P×Kt, P×K P; 4 Q×Kt, R×R ch and Black wins the Queen. With any other 4th move White equally loses), P×P; 4 R×R ch, R×R; 5 P×Kt, Kt×P; 6 Q×Kt?, R—B 8 ch; 7 K—R 2, B—Q 3 ch; 8 K—R 3, R—R 8 mate.

White's 6th move hastened the end. But if 6 R—K sq, Kt—B 7 ch; 7 K—R 2, R—B 4, etc. And if 6 P—K Kt 3, which seems best, then R—B 8 ch; 7 K—Kt 2,

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. Pam Barry, of Winnipeg, for the score of the following interesting and hitherto unpublished game, which was played at Montreal in 1897 against the late Harry Nelson Pillsbury, who had Mr. Barry as one of his opponents in a blindfold exhibition against 12 antagonists.

GAME No. 4,463.

Kieseritzsky Gambit.

WHITE. H. N. PILLSBURY.		BLACK. P. BARRY.			
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	16	R—B 4
2	P—K B 4	2	P×P	17	Q R—K B sq
3	Kt—K B 3	3	P—K Kt 4	18	Q×Kt
4	P—K R 4	4	P—Kt 5	19	Kt—Kt 3
5	Kt—K 5	5	P—Q 4	20	B—Q 3
6	P—Q 4	6	Kt—K B 3	21	Q×Q B P
7	Kt—Q B 3	7	B—Kt 2	22	Q—K 7
8	B×P	8	P×P	23	R—K sq
9	B—B 4	9	Castles	24	R—K 5
10	Castles	10	Kt—Q B 3	25	Kt×P
11	Kt×Kt	11	P×Kt	26	Q×R
12	B—K 5	12	Kt—R 4	27	K—R 2
13	B×B	13	K×B	28	K×P
14	Kt×P	14	Q×R P	29	K—R 3
15	Q—Q 2	15	P—K R 3	30	K—R 4
				31	K—Kt 4
				16	P—K B 4
				17	Kt×R
				18	Q—Q sq
				19	K—Kt 3
				20	Q—Kt 4
				21	R—B 3
				22	B—K 3
				23	B—Q 4
				24	Q R—K B sq
				25	R×Kt
				26	Q—B 8 ch
				27	P—Kt 6 ch
				28	Q—Kt 4 ch
				29	Q×P ch
				30	Q—R 7 ch
				31	B—B 6 mate.

Played in the British Chess Federation correspondence tournament class I, section B, round I. We are indebted to Mr. Gunston for the Notes on the play.

GAME No. 4,464.

WHITE. W. H. GUNSTON.		BLACK. H. F. CHESHIRE.			
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	7	Castles
2	Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3	8	R—K sq
3	B—Kt 5	3	P—Q R 3	9	Q Kt—Q 2
4	B—R 4	4	P—Q 3	10	Kt—B sq
				11	B—B 2
				12	Kt—Kt 3
				7	Kt—Kt 3
				8	B—K 2
				9	Castles
				10	Q—K sq
				11	K—R sq

.....This defence of the Ruy Lopez was often played by Steinitz, but has now gone out of favour. It gives Black rather a cramped game, especially when followed by K Kt—K 2.

5	P—Q 4	5	B—Q 2
6	P—B 3	6	K Kt—K 2

So far the game is identical, except for some unimportant transpositions, with the game Lasker v. Steinitz in the Hastings Tournament of 1895.

12 Kt—R 5

.....Here Steinitz played B—Kt 5, which Gunsberg condemns in his notes to the game. He says

it ought to be preceded by P×P; but the text-move is probably better than either. Mr. Cheshire thought it would have been better still if he had played it one move sooner.

- 13 Kt×Kt 13 B×Kt
14 Kt—B 5 14 B—B 3
15 P—Q 5

This seems to be necessary here, though I played it with great reluctance.

- 15 Kt—K 2
16 P—K B 4 16 P—K Kt 3
17 Kt—R 6 17 Kt—Kt sq

.....Possibly B—Kt 2 would have been better. The reply would have been 18 P—B 5.

- 18 Kt—Kt 4 18 B×Kt

.....The exchanges on this and the following move only serve to develop White's pieces; though Black certainly obtains a powerful position for his B at K 4.

- 19 Q×B 19 P×P
20 B×P 20 B—K 4
21 B—K 3 21 R—Q sq

.....A weak move, which does not improve Black's position

- 22 B—Q 3

White was afraid of 22 Q—Kt 4; 23 R—Q Kt sq, Q—B 5, followed by P—K B 4. Black's next three moves only assist White's attack, and the game comes to a rather sudden and unexpected termination.

- 22 Kt—K 2
23 R—K B sq 23 K—Kt 2
24 Q—R 4 24 P—K R 4
25 R—B 3 25 R—K R sq
26 Q R—K B sq 26 P—K B 3?
27 R×P! 27 Resigns

.....For, if B×R; 28 Q×B ch, and the Kt is lost. Or, if 27... Kt—B 4; 28 Q R×Kt, and Black cannot retake.

GAME No. 4465.

Played in a King's Bishop's Gambit Tourney, at the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, on 13th May, 1918. Notes by R. C. Griffith.

King's Bisop's Gambit.

WHITE.
Rev. F. E. HAMOND.

BLACK.
E. LAKE.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4 2 P×P
3 B—B 4 3 P—Q 4
4 B×P 4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—B sq 5 P—K Kt 4
6 P—Q 4 6 Kt—K 2
7 Kt—Q B 3

B 3; 9 Kt—Q 2, B—Kt 5; 10 K Kt—B 3, Q—R 4; 11 P—Kt 4, Kt—Kt 3; 12 P—Kt 5, K—Q sq; 13 B—R 3, with advantage to White.

- 7 B—Kt 2
8 Kt—B 3 8 Q—R 4
9 P—K R 4 9 P—K R 3
10 P—Q Kt 4

Q—Q 3 is more usual. The text-move in this position creates a decided weakness, as after Black's next move the P cannot be pushed on to the Kt because of Kt×P.

- 10 Q Kt—B 3
11 Kt—Q Kt 5

Another idea frequently tried in this form of the opening, but although in this case compelling Black to move his King, the loss of time adds to White's difficulties.

As in all Gambits, the order and timing of the moves is all important. The Counter Gambit of 3... P—Q 4: opening up Black's Q B, and getting White's K B into a position where it can be attacked, is probably the best defence. I must confess to a preference for 7 B—B 4, B—Kt 2; 8 P—B 3. A similar position was reached in a game between Teichmann and Maroczy at Vienna, in 1903, when the continuation was 8... Q Kt—

Having played the text-move, however, it would perhaps have been better to follow it with P—B 3.

- 11 K—Q sq
12 B×Kt
13 Kt—B 3

13 Kt—R 3, although a bad place for a Kt, would be less immediately obstructive of White's development.

- 13 B—R 3 ch
14 K—Kt sq
15 Kt—K sq
16 Kt—R 4

A bad move, evidently overlooking Black's excellent reply, but White's game is now very difficult. If he wanted to get his Kt—B 5, P—K 5 followed by Kt—K 4, would have been a better method.

- 16 Q—Q Kt 4
17 P—B 4
18 Kt—B 2

Position after White's 18th move :—

BLACK (LAKE).



WHITE (HAMOND).

18 Q×Kt!

.....Very pretty, and leading to the win of a second Pawn.

- 19 Q×Q
20 Q—B 2
21 K×B
22 Kt—B 5
23 P—Kt 3
24 K×P

- 19 B×P ch
20 B×Q ch
21 P—R 4
22 B—B sq
23 P×P ch
24 P—B 3!

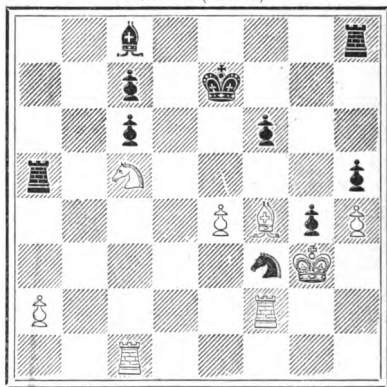
- 25 R—B sq
26 R—B 2
27 B—B 4
28 Q R—K B sq

As White is two Pawns down, he probably wished to avoid exchanges but 28 B×Kt would have given him a more immediate attack in the Centre. The move made, practically forces Black's reply, and opens up the Q B P, but the White Rs are badly placed

- 28 Kt—B 6
29 P×P
30 R—B sq

Position after White's 30th move :—

BLACK (LAKE).



WHITE (HAMOND).

30 R—K sq

.....This turns out all right, but I think 30.., R—R 6; 31 Kt—Kt 3, R—Q sq; 32 B or R×P, R—Q 6 is stronger. The threatened discovered check seems fatal.

- 31 B×P
32 Kt—Kt 3
33 R×P
34 B—Q 6
35 R (B2)—B 2
36 Kt—B 5
37 K—B 4

31 R—R 6
32 K—B 2
33 R×K P
34 R—R sq
35 B—K 3
36 R—K 6
K—B 2 followed by Kt×B is better, but Black might play 38 Kt—Q 5; 39 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 40 K×R, Kt×R ch; 41 K—Q 2, Kt—Q 5; 42 P—Q R 4; B—B 4, etc.

38 R—Q Kt 2

The removal of this R from the second rank on the next move is fatal. Kt×B is probably best, but Black has the better game.

37 R—K 8

38 Kt×P

39 R—Kt 7 ch ? 39 K—Kt 3

40 B—B 8 40 Kt—Kt 7 ch !

41 K—Kt 3 41 P—R 5 ch

42 K×Kt 42 R×P ch and mates next move.

.....A pretty ending to a well played game.

GAME No. 4,466.

Game played in the Hampstead Chess Club Championship, on April 29th, 1918. Notes by W. E. Bonwick.

English Opening.

WHITE. E. MORGAN.	BLACK. W. E. BONWICK.
1 P—Q B 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—K Kt 3	3 P—Q 3
4 B—Kt 2	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—K Kt 3
6 B—Kt 5	6 B—Kt 2
7 Q—Q 2	7 Castles
8 B×K Kt	8 B×B

.....The opening has proceeded on irregular lines.

9 P—K 3

It seemed to me that this move left the Q P weak, and gave me an opportunity for attack.

9 B—B 4

.....Threatening Kt—K 4.

10 P—B 4 10 P—K 4

.....I now considered I had at least an equal game.

11 K Kt—K 2 11 P×P

12 Kt×P 12 R—K sq

13 Castles (QR)

If 13 Castles, R×P.

13 R—Kt sq

.....At first sight this appears to be waste of time, as White would not have captured the Kt P after the Black Kt had moved. But in addition to guarding the Kt P, the text-move would have enabled P—Q Kt 4 to be played in certain eventualities, and also get rid of the danger of one of the White Kts forking the two Black Rooks.

14 P—K R 4

Now White begins his K side attack.

14 B—Kt 2

.....Probably P—K R 4 would have been safer.

15 B—B 3 15 Q—R 4

.....Here again P—K R 4 could have been played, but I preferred to rely on the Q side attack as a means of defence.

16 P—K Kt 4 16 B—Q 2

17 Kt(B4)—Q 5 17 Kt—K 4

18 Q—K 2 18 B—Q B 3

19 P—R 5 19 Kt×B

20 Q×Kt 20 B×Kt (B 3)

21 P×P

If 21 P×B, then Q×P ch.

21 B P×P

.....Here R P×P should have been played. I considered that move and rejected it on account of 22 Kt—B 6 ch, B×Kt; 23 Q×B, and mate could not then be avoided. But there was no need to take the Kt, *e.g.*, 22 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq; 23 R—R 5 ch, K—K 2.

22 Q—R 3 22 P—R 4

.....Now if 22., R P×P had been played, B—Kt 2 would be a good move in reply to Q—R 3.

23 Kt×B 23 B×R

.....Mr. Morgan thinks this gain of the exchange to be a mistake.

More decisive than Kt×R ch,
for if now ..., R×Kt, 27 B—Kt 2
wins.

26 B×P ch

.....An ingenious defence, but
the bad position of Black's Queen
is against him.

27 K×B

27 R×Kt ch

.....If Q—R 5 ch, White plays
K—Kt sq and answers R×Kt
with Kt—K 4, threatening P—
Kt 3.

28 Q×R ch

28 K×Q

29 B—Kt 2 ch

29 K×Kt

30 B×Q

30 Kt—Q 4

31 R—K 8

31 Kt—Kt 3

32 P—Q 7

32 Resigns

The subjoined game, with notes, is taken from Mr. F. J. Barry's column in *The Boston Transcript*, where it forms the 35th of Mr. Barry's series of articles on "Chess Fundamentals." It was played in a match which Pillsbury won in 1892—before he became world-famous. Mr. Barry says :—"The game is not offered so much as a type to follow, because I must condemn the winner's early tactics ; but they lead to such a peculiar and unforeseen result as to furnish a valuable lesson in the tactics of this opening."

GAME No. 4,468.

French Defence.

WHITE. BARRY.	BLACK. PILLSBURY.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P—K 5	

This early adoption of the major formation is strategically premature and must lead to strategic defects. True, there is only the difference of one move, in making it without loss of time, by driving the Black Knight from his K B 3 in the usual variation, but this difference is material in the opening. Black can commence an immediate assault on the flank, and White is thereby on the defensive from the start. White is not only unable to make a strategic Pawn attack, but is forced, as a necessity, to meet Black's attack, to obstruct his K B P by Kt—K B 3. Other forms of the opening avoid such a course and must be recommended for this reason.

4 P—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
5 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3

If P—K B 4 first, then Black plays Q—Kt 3, followed by K Kt—K 2 and K B 4.

6 Kt—R 3

5 Q—Kt 3

Tending to the total annihilation of the defensive wing.

7 P×P	6 P×P
8 B—Q 2	7 B—Kt 5 ch
9 P×B	8 B×Kt
10 Q—R 4 ch	9 Kt×P
11 B—Q 3	10 Kt—B 3
12 Q—K Kt 4	11 B—Q 2

A peculiar compensation has resulted from the loss of the Q P. White has gained time, freedom and attack. His Bishops are powerful factors against the Black King castled on the K side, and the Rooks powerful on the Q side.

13 Castles (KR)	12 P—K Kt 3
	13 P—K R 4

.....This is unwise ; it drives the Q to better position and Black cannot promote any attack on this wing ; yet it is difficult to suggest a move for Black. The situation presents the peculiar anomaly arising from the early loss of the defensive function of the adverse White Pawns. That is to say, while the object is to over-

come the adverse (White) defensive wing eventually, its existence is a temporary defensive barrier against a file attack on the Black King properly posted behind his own attack. As the option of opening up the adverse defensive wing will rest with Black, he will of course be well guarded at the time he selects. This game illustrates the disadvantage of a premature opening of the files. The loss of the Pawn is inconsequential to the consideration of strategical or tactical advantages and

amounts to a "gambit" Pawn, frequently sacrificed early in many openings.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 14 Q—K R 4 | 14 K Kt—K 2 |
| 15 Q—B 6 | 15 Castles (Q R) |
| 16 Q R—Kt sq | 16 Q—B 2 |
| 17 K R—Q B sq | 17 K R—B sq |
| 18 Kt—Q 4 | 18 K—Kt sq |
| 19 Kt—Kt 5 | 19 Kt—Kt sq |
| 20 Q—B 4 | 20 Q×P |
| 21 R×Kt | 21 Resigns. |

.....If Q×Q then B×Q (ch),
e*c.

The following beautiful game was played in the first round of the Toronto Chess Club Gambit Tournament, between Malcolm Sim, president of the club, and J. S. Morrison, the Canadian champion. Notes by the winner, from the *Canadian Courier*.

GAME No. 4,469.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

- | WHITE.
M. SIM. | BLACK.
J. S. MORRISON. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 P—K R 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | 5 P—Q 4 |
-E. Morphy's move. A strong and important defence.
- 6 P×P
- More frequently adopted is 6 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 7 B×P, Kt×P, also in Black's favour.
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 7 Q—K 2 | 6 Q—K 2 |
| | 7 B—Kt 2 |
-The book continuation is 7.., Kt—K B 3; 8 P—Q 4, Kt—R 4, etc.
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 8 P—Q 4 | 8 P—K B 3 |
|---------|-----------|
-It would probably have been better to abandon the advanced Bishop's Pawn, and continue 8.., Kt—K B 3; 9 B×P, Kt×P.
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 9 Kt—Q 3 | 9 P—B 6 |
| 10 P×P | 10 P×P |
| 11 Q×Q ch | 11 Kt×Q |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 12 Kt—B 3 | 12 B—Kt 5 |
|-----------|-----------|
-This move has its attendant drawbacks. The prospects from abandoning the Pawn are not encouraging, however.
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 13 B—B 4 | 13 Kt—Kt 3 |
|----------|------------|
-Of course if 13.., Kt—R 3, then 14 Kt—B 2, threatening the Bishop and also B×Kt. Consequently he abandons the Queen's Bishop's Pawn in the hope of recovery on the King's side.
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 14 B×P | 14 K—Q 2 |
|--------|----------|
-If 14.., Castles, then 15 P—R 5, R—K sq ch; 16 K—B 2, Kt—K 2; 17 P—R 6, B—B sq; 18 R—K Kt sq, P—B 4; 19 Kt—K 5, B×P; 20 Kt×B, P×Kt; 21 R×P ch, with an embarrassing attack.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 15 B—Kt 3 | 15 R—K sq ch |
| 16 K—B 2 | 16 Kt—R 3 |
-This is a mistake, but nothing seems satisfactory.
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 17 Kt—B 5 ch | 17 Kt×Kt |
|--------------|----------|
-If 17.., K—K 2, then 18 Kt×P. If 17.., K—B sq; then 18 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 19 B×P ch.

18 B—Kt 5 ch 18 K—Q sq
 19 B×R 19 P—B 4
 20 P×Kt! 20 B—Q 5 ch
 21 K—B sq 21 K×B
 22 Kt—Kt 5

Played primarily to entice P—B 5, blocking the embarrassing entry of the Black Knight.

22 P—B 5

23 B—B 2

If 23 B×P, then 23... B×B P.

23 B×B

.....If 23... B×Kt P, then
 24 R—Q Kt sq, B—K 4; 15
 R—K sq, threatening both 26
 P—R 5 and 26 Kt—B 7 ch.

24 K×B 24 K—Q 2

25 P—R 5

This initiates a very interesting attack and incidently prevents Black immediately consolidating by P—K R 4.

25 Kt—K 4

.....If 25... Kt—K 2, then
 equally 26 R—R 4.

26 R—R 4

Threatening R—K sq, winning a piece.

26 B—B 4

27 Kt—Q 4 27 R—K Kt sq

.....If 27... R—K B sq, then
 28 R×P, Kt—Kt 5 ch; 29 K×P,
 Kt—R 3; 30 R—K Kt sq and
 wins. If 27... B—K 5, then
 28 R—K sq wins a piece.

28 Kt×P

Far better than accepting the proffered Bishop, after which White would have difficulty in keeping his game together.

28 Kt—Kt 5 ch

29 R×Kt! 29 B×R

30 Kt—K 5 ch 30 K—K 2

.....30... K—B sq as pointed out by Morrison, was comparatively better, but White would still miss. A probable continuation, in that case, would by 31 R—K Kt sq, R—Kt 4; 32 Kt×B, R×Q P; 33 Kt—B 6, R—Q 7 ch; 34 K—B 3, R×P; 35 R—Kt 8 ch, K—B 2; 36 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—Q 2!; 37 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B sq; 38 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 39 R×R P, P—R 3; 40 Kt—Kt 6, threatening mate in two, and wins. If here, 39... K—B sq, then 40 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 41 R—K Kt 7, K—B sq; 42 P—R 6, and wins.

31 R—K Kt sq 31 R—Kt 4

32 P—Q 6 ch! 32 K—B 3

.....If 32... K—K 3, then
 33 P—Q 7, R—Kt sq; 34 Kt×B, etc. If 32... K—K sq, then
 33 P—Q 7 ch, K—K 2; 34 P—Q 8 (Q) ch. Now White captures the Bishop with a check.

33 Kt×B ch 33 K—K 3

34 P—Q 7! 34 R—Q 4

.....If 34... K×P, then 35
 Kt—B 6 ch. If 34... R—K Kt
 sq, then 35 R—K sq ch, obliterating the Rook!!

35 R—K sq ch 35 K—B 2

.....If 35... K—B 4, then 36
 R—K 5 ch.

36 P—B 4!! 36 R—Q 5

.....If 36... R—Q 7 ch, then
 37 R—K 2, R—Q 8; 38 R—K 4,
 to follow with 39 K—K 2. It will
 be noticed that Black cannot
 move his King to permit the
 capture of the advanced Pawn by
 the Rook. A charming finish, that
 could vie with a Rinck end-game.

37 R—K 4 37 R—Q 7 ch

38 K—K sq 38 Resigns.

It certainly looks like a sign of the times when we read that at the Amsterdam Chess Club Dr. Bessie and Mr. W. A. T. Schelfhout (who may be remembered as a competitor in the British Chess Federation meeting at Cheltenham) have been contesting a match for the first five wins, the stake being 1 lb. of the best Souchong tea! Both players are keen tea-ists, the *Tijdschrift v.d. Nederlandschen Schaakbond* explains. The first two games were won by Dr. Bessie. Here is one of them:—

GAME No. 4,470.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE. W. A. T. SCHELFOUT.	BLACK. DR. BEFFIE.	16 Kt—R 4	16 Kt—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	17 Q—R 5?	17 R—Q 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P	.....Td5—the T is produced!	
3 P—Q B 3	3 P—Q 4	18 Kt—B 5	18 B×Kt
4 K P×P	4 Q×P	19 P×B	19 Kt—Q 6
5 P×P	5 Kt—Q B 3	20 Q R—Kt sq	
6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—K Kt 5	Tab 1. It would have been better to hoard this T a little longer and play P—Q Kt 4 at once.	
7 B—K 2	7 Castles	20 Kt—K 4	
8 Kt—B 3	8 Q—K R 4	21 P—Q Kt 4	21 Kt—B 5
9 Castles	9 Kt—B 3	.....If Kt—B 6 ch; 22 K—R sq, R—R 4; 23 B—B 4!	
10 P—K R 3	10 B×Kt	22 Q—R 6	22 Kt×B
11 B×B	11 Q—Kt 3	23 P×Kt	23 R—Q 7
12 B—K 3	12 B—K 2	.....T d2. This T is wonderful value!	
13 B×Kt	13 P×B	24 P—Kt 4	24 Q—K 5
14 Q—R 4	14 Kt—Q 4	25 Resigns.	
15 Q—R 6 ch	15 Kt×Kt, P×Kt;	There is no good draining the cup!	
Why not 16 Q×P?	15 K—Kt sq		

By winning the subjoined game, Alfred Schroeder took the third prize in the New York State Chess Association tournament, his opponent Roy T. Black, taking fourth prize.

GAME No. 4,471.

Four Knights.

WHITE. R. T. BLACK.	BLACK. A. SCHROEDER.	7 Castles	7 Kt×Kt ch
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	8 Q×Kt	8 B—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	.....Castling on the K side would have exposed Black to a strong attack. The text-move is necessary sooner or later. Against it 9 Q—Kt 3 would win a Pawn, but after 9..., P—Q 3; 10 Q×Kt P, R—K Kt sq, White's K side is very exposed.	
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3		
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5		
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—Q 5		
.....As recommended by Schlechter. 6 B—B 4 is the more usual reply to it.			
6 B—R 4	6 P—B 3	9 B—Kt 3	9 P—Q 3
.....Schroeder, in <i>The Brooklyn Eagle</i> , suggests 6..., Castles, offering a speculative Pawn sacrifice; for if then 7 Kt×P, P—Q 3; 8 Kt—B 4 (if 8 Kt—B 3, B—Kt 5), P—Q 4, with a powerful game for Black. However, White would probably continue better with 7 B—K Kt		10 Kt—Q sq	10 B—K 3
		11 Kt—K 3	11 Q—Q 2
		12 P—B 3	
		Too slow. Black proceeds to get a very good game, which soon turns to a winning one.	
		12 Castles Q R	

13 P—Q 4 13 P×P
 14 P×P 14 P—Q 4
 15 P×P 15 Kt×P
 16 Kt—B 4 16 B—K Kt 5
 17 Q—Kt 3 17 P—B 3
 18 P—Q R 4 18 P—K R 4
 19 P—K R 3 19 B—K B 4
 20 P—R 4 20 P—K Kt 4!
 21 P×P 21 P—R 5
 22 Q—B 3 22 P—R 6
 23 P—Kt 3 23 P—R 7 ch
 24 K—R sq 24 Q—K 3!
 25 Q—Q sq

If 25 Kt—Q 2, Schroeder points out, B—K Kt 5; 26 Q—Q 3, B—K 7; 27 Q—K 4, Q×Q ch; 28 Kt×Q, B—B 6 mate.

26 B—Q 2 25 P×P
 26 P—Kt 5
 26..., B—K 5 ch; 26 P—B 3, P—Kt 5 also wins. In reply to the text-move, if 27 Kt—K 5, then B—K 5 ch; 28 P—B 3, P×P; 29 Kt×K B P, Q R—B sq, &c.
 27 B—B 2 27 B—K 5 ch
 28 B×B 28 Q×B ch

29 P—B 3 29 Q×Q P
 30 Q—K 2

His only resource was 30 B—R 5, Q×Kt; 31 B×R, though that would not have saved the game. Now a piece must fall.

30 B—B 4
 31 Q—K 6 ch 31 R—Q 2
 32 B—R 6 32 Q×Kt
 33 B—Kt 7 33 K R—Q sq
 34 B—B 6

If 34 K×P, R—R sq ch; 35 B×R, Q—Q B 7 ch; 36 K—R sq, Q—R 2 ch, and Black mates in two (Schroeder).

35 P×P 34 R—B sq
 36 Q×Q 35 Kt—K 6
 37 P—Kt 5 36 Kt×Q
 38 R—B 3 37 Kt—K 6
 39 Q R—K B sq 38 Kt—Kt 5
 40 R—B 4 39 Q R—K B 2
 41 P—K Kt 4 40 Kt×B
 42 Resigns 41 Kt—K 5

For if 42 R×R, then Kt—Kt 6 ch; 43 K—Kt 2, R×R, &c.

The following are two of the games in the first-class tournament, 1917, of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, to which reference was made in our May issue, p. 140:—

GAME No. 4,472.

Sicilian Defence.

Notes from the winner's in the *Revista del C.A. de A.*

WHITE.	BLACK.
ROLANDO ILLA.	C. M. PORTELA.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—K B 3

.....If P—K Kt 3, Maroczy's strong continuation, 5 P—Q B 4 gives White an appreciable advantage.

5 Kt—Q B 3 5 B—Kt 5
 6 Kt—Kt 5

6 B—Q 3 is generally played here. The text-move is condemned by most of the masters and critics. Dr. Tarrasch, for example, says that these prancings of the Kts are out of place in all openings.

6 Kt—B 3

.....If Kt×P; 6 Q—Kt 4, and then if Kt×Kt, 7 Q×Kt P, &c.

7 Kt—Q 6 ch

7 B—K B 4, as played by Schlechter v. Blackburne, Monte

Carlo, 1901, undoubtedly gives White a strong attack, but we believe that Black, with care, has a sufficient defence.

7 K—K 2

.....Tarrasch calls this a counter-attacking move which gives Black the advantage. White's following move, according to some of the theorists, develops Black's game.

8 Kt×B

8 R×Kt

9 B—Q 3

This may have appeared in analysis before, but we believe that it has not actually been played. The old continuation was 9 B—Q 2, B×Kt! 10 B×B, Kt×P (Meitner v. Schlechter, *Schachzeitung*, 1899).

9 P—Q 4

.....Seemingly best. If Q—R 4, 10 Castles, with an attack.

10 P×P
11 Castles

10 Kt×P
11 Kt×Kt

12 P×Kt

12 B—Q 3

13 Q—Kt 4

13 K—B sq

.....The position is difficult. Possibly Black has something better.

14 P—K B 4

14 P—K R 4

15 Q—B 3

15 Q—R 5

16 R—Kt sq

16 P—Q Kt 3

17 B—R 6

17 R—B 2

18 B—Kt 5

18 Kt—K 2

19 R—Q sq

19 B—B 4 ch

.....If Kt—B 4, 20 R×B, &c.

20 B—K 3

20 B×B ch

21 Q×B

21 Kt—Kt 3?

.....Kt—B 4 was necessary.

22 P—B 5

22 Kt—B 5

23 R—Q 4

23 P—Kt 4

24 P×P *e.p.*

24 Kt—Q 4

25 R×Kt

25 P×R

26 Q—K 5

26 R—Kt sq

27 P—Kt 7 ch and mates next move.

GAME No. 4,473.

Ruy Lopez.

Notes from the winner's in the *Revista del C.A. de A.*

WHITE.

BLACK.

C. M. PORTELA.

A. ELLERMAN.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—Kt 5

3 P—Q R 3

4 B—R 4

4 Kt—B 3

5 Castles

5 Kt×P

6 P—Q 4

6 P—Q Kt 4

7 B—Kt 3

7 P—Q 4

8 P×P

8 B—K 3

9 P—B 3

9 B—K 2

10 Q Kt—Q 2

10 Castles

11 R—K sq

11 Kt—B 4

12 B—B 2

12 R—K sq

.....Unusual; B—Kt 5 is generally preferred.

13 Kt—Kt 3

13 Kt—Q 2

14 Q Kt—Q 4

14 Kt×Kt

15 Kt×Kt

15 B—Q B 4

.....If P—Q B 4, White gets a strong attack, *e.g.*, 16 Kt×B, P×Kt; 17 Q—R 5, Kt—B sq; 18 R—K 3, P—Kt 3 (if B—Kt 4, 19 B×P ch, Kt×B; 20 R—R 3, Kt—B sq; 21 Q—R 8 ch, K—B 2; 22 R—B 3 ch, &c.); 19 R—Kt 3, K—R sq; 20 R×P! &c.

16 Kt—B 5

16 P—K B 4 gives White a good game. The text-move is risky.

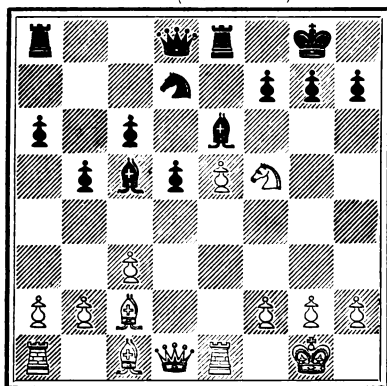
16 P—Q B 3

.....Kt—B sq was better. But if 16., B×Kt; 17 B×B, Kt×P; 18 B×P ch, K×B; 19 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 20 R×Kt, &c.

Position after Black's 16th move :—

P—Q B 3.

BLACK (ELLERMAN).



WHITE (PORTELA).

17 Kt×P

An interesting sacrifice, on which White decides because the capture of the Knight leads to a sustained attack very difficult to meet under a time-limit. Probably White's best was 17 Q—B 3.

17 K×Kt

.....Black should have played Q—R 5. But he did not see that if then 18 P—K Kt 3, B×P ch!

18 Q—R 5 18 P—B 4

.....After accepting the sacrifice this is Black's best defence.

White threatened mate in 4, with 19 Q×P ch, &c.

19 P×P *e.p.* ch 19 Kt×P

20 Q—R 6 ch 20 K—B 2

21 B—Kt 5 21 B—K B sq

.....The only move. 21... B×P ch seems good, but loses quickly by 22 K—R sq, B×R; 23 B×P! R—K B sq (if B—B 7, 24 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—K 2; 25 B×Kt ch); 24 R×B, threatening R—K B sq, to which there is no defence. Again, if 23... B—Kt 5; 24 B—Kt 6 ch, K—Kt sq (if K—K 3; 25 R×B ch, &c.); 25 B×R, Q×B; 26 B×Kt, Q—Q 2; 27 Q—R 8 ch, K—B 2; 28 Q—Kt 7 ch and wins.

22 Q—R 4 22 B—Kt 2

23 R—K 3 23 P—R 3

24 B×Kt 24 B×B

25 R—B 3 25 R—K Kt sq

26 Q×P 26 R—Kt 2

27 R—K sq 27 Q—K 2

.....If B—Kt 5; 28 R—B 4, Q—Q 3; 29 R×Q B! &c. And if B—B sq? 28 Q—R 5 ch, K—B sq; 29 R×B ch, and 30 Q—R 8 ch, winning.

28 B—B 5! 28 R—R sq

29 B×B ch 29 Q×B

30 Q×R ch! 30 K×Q

31 R×Q 31 Resigns

The game which follows was awarded the first Brilliancy Prize in the Trebitsch Memorial Tournament at Vienna, last December, the second being divided between Aztalos and Tartakover for games against Schlechter. We take these details and the score of the game from the *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*.

GAME No. 4,474.

Queen's Pawn.

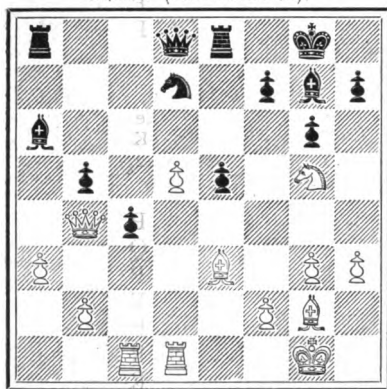
WHITE. VIDMAR.	BLACK. TARTAKOVER.	7 Castles	7 Q Kt—Q 2
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	8 P—K 4	8 Q—B 2
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q 3	9 P—K R 3	9 P—Q R 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—K Kt 3	10 B—K 3	10 P—Q Kt 4
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—Kt 2	11 P×P	11 R P×P
5 P—K Kt 3	5 Castles	12 P—R 3	12 P—K 4
6 B—Kt 2	6 P—B 3	13 R—B sq	13 Q—Kt sq
		14 Q—Kt 3	14 B—Q R 3

15 K R—Q sq 15 P—B 4
 16 P×B P 16 P×P
 17 Kt—Q 5' 17 P—B 5
 18 Q—Kt 4 18 Kt×Kt
 19 P×Kt 19 Q—Q sq
 20 Kt—Kt 5 20 R—K sq

Position after Black's 20th move :—

R—K sq

BLACK (TARTAKOVER).



WHITE (VIDMAR).

.....Now follows a pretty move; but we should hardly call the game "brilliant" on its account.

21 Kt—K 6! 21 Q—B sq

22 Kt×B 22 K×Kt
 23 P—Q 6 23 R—Q Kt sq
 24 B—R 7 24 R—Kt 2
 25 B—K 3 25 R—Q Kt sq
 26 Q—Q 2 26 B—Kt 2
 27 B—R 6 ch 27 K—Kt sq
 28 B×B 28 Q×B
 29 B—Kt 5 29 P—B 3
 30 B—K 3 30 K R—Q B sq
 31 K—R 2 31 K—B 2
 32 R—B sq 32 K—K 3
 33 P—B 4 33 Q—K 5
 34 Q R—Q sq 34 R—B 3
 35 K R—K sq 35 Q R—Q B sq
 36 B—R 7 36 P—B 6
 37 Kt P×P 37 Q—B 5
 38 P×P 38 P×P
 39 R—K B sq 39 R—Q R sq
 40 P—K R 4 40 P—Kt 5

.....If R×B, 41 Q—K B 2 wins at once.

41 Q—K Kt 2 41 Kt—B 3
 42 P—Q 7 42 R—Q sq
 43 Q—B 3 43 K—K 2
 44 B P×P 44 P—K 5
 45 Q—B 4 45 Kt×P
 46 B—B 5 ch 46 R×B
 47 P×R 47 Q—K 3
 48 Q—Kt 5 ch 48 Resigns.

The subjoined game was played last February in a tournament of the Scheveningen Chess Club. It shows our old subscriber, Rudolf Loman, in a more aggressive mood than usual in the opening; but his opponent was not caught napping. The game is theoretically interesting.

GAME No. 4475.

Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.
R. J. LOMAN.

BLACK.
G. S. FONTEIN.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 P—K B 4 2 P×P
 3 B—B 4 3 Kt—K B 3

.....By many masters considered the best defence, though the modern theorists incline to 3... P—Q 4, as giving Black a freer game.

4 Kt—K B 3 4 B—Kt 5
 5 Kt—B 3

Black having played B—Kt 5 before Kt—Q B 3, White might have continued 5 P—K 5, which is answered, however, by P—Q 4.

6 Castles 5 Kt—B 3
 7 P—K 5 6 Castles
 7 Kt—Kt 5

.....Now P—Q 4 would not be good. It was tried, with a slight transposition, against Loman by Bleykmans, at Haarlem, 1901, the continuation being 8 B—Kt 3, Kt—K R 4; 9 Kt×P, B—K 3; 10 Kt×B, Kt×Kt; 11 P—Q 4, B×B; 12 R P×B, P—K Kt 3; 13 B—Q 2, Kt—Q B 3; 14 B—K sq, Q—Q 4; 15 B—B 2, P—B 3?; 16 P—B 4, Q—Q 2; 17 P—K 6, with great advantage to White.

In this same position Steinitz played 7..., Kt—K sq against Charousek at Nuremberg, 1896, and after 8 Kt—Q 5, B—R 4; 9 P—Q 4 P—Q 3; 10 B×P, B—K Kt 5, Charousek rather unwisely, it would seem, continued 11 P×P, bringing Black's K Kt back into the game again.

7..., Kt—K R 4 is another alternative. See *Modern Chess Openings*, p. 57, n. (c).

8⁷ P—Q 4 8 P—Q 3
9 Kt—Q 5

Teichmann v. Mieses and Schlechter v. Maroczy, Vienna, 1903, both continued 9 P—K R 3, Kt—K 6; 10 B×Kt, P×B; 11 Kt—Q 5, B—K 3. Teichmann then went on with 12 Q—K 2, Maroczy with Kt×K P. Loman's variation, though it saves the move P—K R 3, loses time with 11 B—Kt 3, which was necessary in order to threaten 12 Kt×KBP.

9 B—K 3
10 P×P 10 B×P
11 B—Kt 3 11 B×Kt
12 B×B 12 Kt—K 6
13 Q B×Kt 13 P×B
14 B×Kt

Otherwise Black might play 14..., B×P ch, etc.

14 P×B

.....Black has now the better game, and though White ultimately gets back his Gambit Pawn, he is left with a lost ending.

15 Q—Q 3 15 Q—K 2
16 Q R—K sq 16 K R—K sq

17 R—K 2 17 Q—K 5
18 Q×Q 18 R×Q
19 P—B 3 19 Q R—K sq
20 P—Q Kt 4 20 P—K B 4
21 P—Kt 3

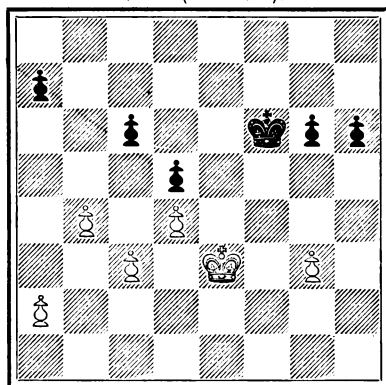
21 Kt—Kt 5 would be answered by R—B 5!

21 P—K R 3
22 Kt—R 4 22 P—B 5
23 Kt—B 5 23 P×P
24 P×P 24 P—Kt 3!
25 Kt×B

If 25 Kt×P ch, says Fontein in his notes to the game in the *Tijdschrift*, then K—Kt 2; 26 R—R 2, Q R—K 2, and White's position is bad.

25 B×Kt
26 R—B 6 26 Q R—K 3
27 R×R 27 R×R
28 K—Kt 2 28 K—B 2
29 K—B 3 29 P—Q 4
30 R×P 30 R×R ch
31 K×R 31 K—B 3

Position after Black's 31st move :—
BLACK (FONTEIN).



WHITE (LOMAN).

32 P—R 4

It does not appear possible to save the game. If 32 P—Kt 4, says Fontein, P—K R 4; 33 K—B 4, P—Kt 4 ch; 34 K—B 3, P×P ch; 35 K×P, K—Kt 3; 36 P—R 3, K—B 3; 37 P—R 4.

K—Kt 3; 38 P—R 5, P—R 3;
39 P—B 4, P×P; 40 P—Q 5,
P—B 6, etc.

once, playing on the same lines
as in the actual game.

33 K—B 4
If 33 P—B 4, P×P; 34 P—
Q 5, Black can simply continue
P×P, and has time to bring his
King over to the Q side.

34 K—K 3
35 K—B 3
36 K—K 3
37 P—B 4
38 P—Q 5
39 P—Kt 5
40 P×P ch
33 P—Kt 4 ch
34 K—B 4
35 P—Kt 5 ch
36 K—Kt 4
37 P×P
38 P×P
39 P—R 5

Of course if 40 P—R 5, Black
can proceed with P—Q 5 ch at

40 K×P
41 P—R 5
41 P—Q 5 ch
42 K—K 4

If 42 K×P, P—Kt 6; 43 K—
K 3, P—B 6, etc. But 42 K—
K 2, P—Q 6 ch; 43 K—Q 2, P—
Kt 6; 44 P—Kt 6, P×P; 45
P×P, P—Kt 7; 46 P—Kt 7,
P—Kt 8 (Q); 47 P—Kt 8 (Q)
would have prolonged the game.

42 P—Q 6
43 P×P
44 P×P
45 Resigns.
43 P—Kt 6
44 P×P
45 Resigns.

After 45 P—Kt 7, P—Q 8 (Q);
46 P—Kt 8 (Q), Black wins the
Queen in two moves.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

The following pretty sonnet has been contributed by Captain
T. K. Wigan, of the 1st 6th Devon Regiment, now serving in the Mesopo-
tamian Expeditionary Force.

SONNET TO A CHESS PROBLEM.

Child of my fertile brain—At least it seemed
Fertile, till I endeavoured to translate
To terms of Piece and Pawn, and eight by eight,
The bright ideas with which I thought it teemed;
But then I found the road that I had deemed
Led straight to well-hid key and model mate
Had been beset by a malignant fate,
With obstacles of which I had not dreamed—
Child of my brain then, born with great travail,
And like the mouse the labouring mountain bore,
To thy birth-pangs most disproportionate,
Go boldly forth; the expectant world assail;
Let solvers, baffled, o'er thy mysteries pore,
Or to thy weakness prove compassionate.—T. K. WIGAN.

We should like to mention for the benefit of those readers who
were interested in Mr. C. D. Locock's contribution (and incidentally to
others who have not yet been attracted) to the last four month's issues
of our 1917 volume entitled "A New Field for Problemists," that the
inventor of this novelty in chess has published the four instalments

in pamphlet form, which can be obtained from the author at 39, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W. 15, price sixpence. There are many who revel in bizarre variations of chess, such as sui-mates, help-mates, conditional and reflex chess, and they should find in this ingenious innovation an almost virgin soil for prospecting with limitless possibilities. Mr. Locock has called his collection "Seventy-two Black Checkers," to convey the meaning, namely that every move Black makes is a check.

Mr. G. W. Chandler, the late chess editor of the *Hampshire Post*, and now with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, contributes a useful and instructive article to the *Natal Mercury*, dealing with captures in key-moves. There is no question that strained opinions are fostered regarding this feature in problem composition, and it is well that it should be pointed out that, as in the case of minor blemishes, the composer is entitled to the exercise of some discretion, and can claim within reason poetic license. The rigid insistence that a key must not be a capture, is a little paradoxical when those of an artless aggressive nature are countenanced. To carry this into practice would often mean the sacrifice of subtlety for over-scrupulousness. Of course the seizing of an important defensive piece, or for the matter of that, a Pawn of considerable consequence, is to be deprecated, but it is harsh to inexorably condemn a position merely for a slight infraction of æsthetic canons. Mr. Chandler concludes with this paragraph: "We feel certain that many composers would be satisfied with an inferior key rather than introduce a comparatively harmless capture. This surely shows a misconception of the principles governing the selection of a key, and a more logical attitude towards this matter could hardly fail to benefit the art of composition."

A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, Mr. D. G. McIntyre (Pretoria), in contributing the subjoined clever two-mover has suggested a competition on the terms of "the most in a move defence," his problem being an example of his meaning. He offers prizes of £1, 10/-, and chess books as prizes. As the competition is confined to composers in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, etc., the chess editor is doubtful of success, and we feel sure would gladly welcome a more open contest: probably the hint given by Mr. McIntyre may induce other composers to see how they can develop the idea.

By Donald G. McIntyre.—White: K at K B 5; Q at K R 3; Rs at K B 7 and Q 5; Bs at K 5 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at Q sq; Q at Q R 6; R at Q 2; B at Q Kt 5; Kt at Q Kt 6; Ps at Q 5 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Casopis Ceskych Sachistu Problem Tourney.—Result: 1st prize J. Moravec, 2nd K. Traxler, 3rd J. Vasta, 4th K. Traxler, 5th V. Cisar. Hon. men. J. Opdenoordt. Here are the two first:—

By J. Moravec.—White: K at Q 7; Q at Q Kt 3; Rs at K 2 and Q B 2; B at K B 6; Kts at K R 2 and Q B 3; P at Q 3. Black:

K at K B 5 ; B at Q B 4 ; Kt at Q R 7 ; Ps at K Kt 5, 6, K B 4, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

By K. Traxler.—White : K at Q sq ; Q at Q B 7 ; R at Q B 2 ; B at Q B 3 ; Kt at K Kt 5 ; Ps at K 2, Q 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Rs at K B sq and Q R 3 ; B at K B 2 ; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 5, K 6, Q Kt 2, 3 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

Many will like the dainty fifth prize position, so we quote it :—

By V. Cisar.—White : K at Q B 7 ; Q at K Kt 3 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q B 4 ; Kt at K 3 ; P at Q R 3. Black : K at Q 5 ; Kt at Q Kt 2 ; Ps at K R 4 and K B 3. Mate in three.

It is a pity Mr. H. W. Barry, in the May-June *American Chess Bulletin* has denied J. Salminger, of Munchen, credit for his masterpiece 4-er which secured second prize in the Munchen Neuesten Nachrichten Tourney of 1898, and attributed the work to Ph. V. Klett. It must have been due to a lapse of memory, as the position is well known to experts. When old problems are revived for the delectation of students and admirers it behoves one to exercise care in at least the matter of authorship. This is the problem in question, and as it is decidedly difficult, we will tempt solvers to give it some attention by disclosing the key, viz., 1 R×K Kt P. The chief defence is 1... P—B 4.

By J. Salminger.—White : K at K B 5 ; Q at K R 2 ; R at Q B 2 ; B at Q Kt sq ; Kt at Q B 3 ; Ps at K 6, Q 4, Q Kt 5 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q B 5 ; B at K B sq ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 7, K 2, Q 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 6 and 7. Mate in four.

The following are two of the prize problems in the *L'Italia Scacchista* Tourney, the result of which we gave at page 123. We give them, not for their special merits, but because they are successful problems, and our solvers occasionally enjoy three-movers which are not profound.

First Prize, by A. G. Corrias.—White : K at K 3 ; R at K R sq ; B at K sq ; Kts at Q B 2 and Q R 7 ; Ps at Q B 5 and 6. Black : K at Q R 4 ; P at Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

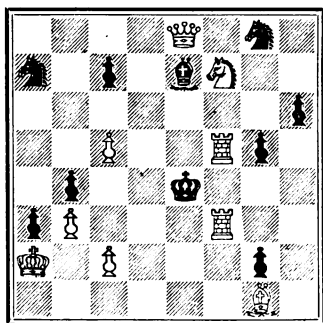
Second Prize, by A. Mari.—White : K at K sq ; R at Q 3 ; B at K 5 ; Kts at K 4 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at K B 3, Q 6 and Q Kt 2. Black : K at Q R 8 ; B at Q R 7 ; Ps at K B 5, K 3, 7, Q 2 and Q R 5. Mate in three.

The Gazette Times, of Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., have announced an International Problem Tourney dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. D. J. Densmore. As the deceased composer (who was a son-in-law of the late Mr. Sam Loyd) was addicted to the composition of what may be termed unorthodox illustrations of the art, it is intended to divide each section into two classes, one for entries based on recognised or, perhaps to be more accurate, modern tenets, and the other composed in any convenient manner to bring out any special feature, and consequently being indifferent, the refinements of construction ; this latter style of work is eminently suited to the tastes of some of our American allies. Two, three and four-move direct mate problems are

available to be marked "A" for those on conventional lines, and "B" for problems "featuring idea at cost of other elements." Composers are not limited to the number of problems and need not adopt mottoes. Prizes.—Four-movers: rare chess books to the value of \$20, given by Mr. X. Hawkins. Three-movers: 1st prize (B) \$5, given by D. H. Wald Bettmann; with three other 1st prizes of \$5, and four 2nd prizes of \$2.50. Total value of about \$60. Mr. Alain C. White will be the judge. The tourney is to close 1st October and open 1st May next. Address: Mr. Howard L. Dolde, Chess Editor, *The Gazette Times*, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A. There will also be a solving competition.

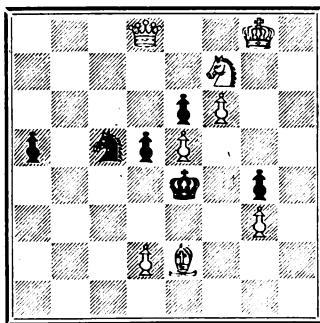
Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—Saturday, the 8th June, was "Fraternity Saturday," the thirteenth monthly meeting being held at Brighton on that day under the presidency of Mr. H. E. Dudney. The principal feature was the inauguration of a suggestion made by the hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, namely a two-move solving handicap, in which members wherever resident could take part. Twelve original problems, the composition of members and associates, were enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened on Fraternity Saturday, and the competitors were on their honour not to consume more than ninety minutes in the task of solving, the results to be returned to the hon. secretary by post. With this attraction, the usual over-the-board solution contest was omitted, the time being taken up by fifteen-minute lectures on problem topics, reminding one of the bright ten-minute papers which Mr. J. Keeble some few years contributed to the *Norwich Mercury*. The award (made by the solvers) of the problems in the Fraternity's First Quarterly Report was announced. In the three-move section, Mr. H. Hosey Davis took first prize, the other chief positions were by Mr. B. G. Laws, Mr. W. Marshall-Rodda and Mr. P. H. Williams. Two-movers.—First, Mr. H. D'O. Bernard, the next in merit being those by Mr. H. E. Matthews, Rev. N. Bonavia Hunt and Mr. G. V. Butler. Below are the two leading positions:—

By H. D'O. BERNARD (London).



Mate in two.

By H. HOSEY DAVIS (Bristol).



Mate in three.

The award in the Solving Competition in the same connection was made by Mr. W. Geary. There were twelve entries. The three prizes

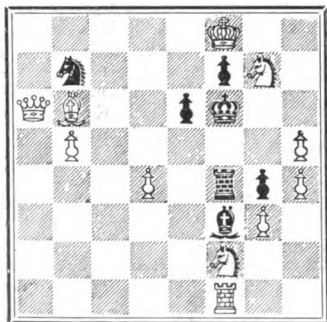
were won by Mr. H. E. Matthews (137 points), Col. A. Campbell (136) and Mr. Stanley Smith (135). Mr. Markwick's score was one lower, which shows how close was the contest.

On Saturday, the 15th June, Mr. Butler met Messrs. Bernard, Laws, Smith, and Williams as temporary London Committee of the Fraternity, in order that a fixity of purpose should be followed in the incipient stages of the establishment of a national chess problem organization. At present the founders regard the Fraternity as being in a chrysalis state, and that methods for development should be adopted as the time is considered ripe.

On the last mentioned occasion the result of the Fraternity Saturday Contests was made known. In the Solution Handicap there were 36 entries. The leading scorers were Mr. T. R. Dawson (226), Mr. B. G. Laws (228, minus 10, as one of his problems was among the 12 to be solved), Mr. J. Keeble (216), Mr. M. Fox (212), Mr. P. H. Williams (217 minus 10 for his own problem), Mr. H. E. Matthews (194) all starting "scratch." It is obvious a composer contributing a problem would not seriously enter a solving competition if he had to be penalised in points, indeed it has become recognized that an author scores for his own position automatically, but of course not for duals or cooks unless specifically set out. In solving against time it must be admitted a composer-competitor would have an advantage, but the ninety minutes allowed was more than ample to complete the task and leave a decent margin of time to spare. Moreover, the following appeared in the rules circulated:—"A solver must, to get his points, write down the key, etc., to his own problem (should he have one among the twelve), as marks will only be allowed when the solutions are on solution sheet." The matter is of little moment on this occasion, but in view of this definite proviso, we think in principle the deduction is arbitrary—in fact it transgresses the spirit of the quoted condition.

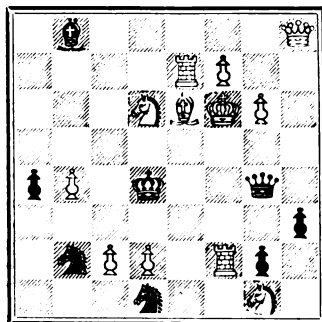
In the solvers' voting for the best problems the following were the principal selections in order given:—Mr. P. H. Williams, Mr. C. E. Kemp, Mr. A. M. Sparke, Mr. H. H. Davis.

By P. H. WILLIAMS (London).



Mate in two.

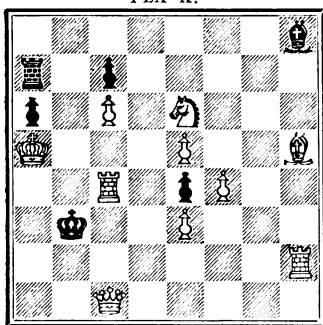
By C. E. KEMP (Salford).



Mate in two.

	39	40	41	42	43		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	H.B.D.	H.W.	J.A.E.	A.W.D.	C.G.W.	Totals for May.	F.B.P.	C.E.K.	T. & J. W.	C.H.	P.H.W.	H.H.D.	C.B.W.	H.D.O. B.	R.G.I.
Bernard, H. D'O.	12	6	8	12	18	463	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Cooper, A. R.	12	6	8	12	18	459	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Davis, H. H.	12	6	8	12	18	469	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Fison, B.	12	6	8	12	18	465	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Gibbins, N. M.	12	6	4	12	16	439	12	12	8	8	8	14	12	14	8
Gillam, G.	12	6	4	12	18	437	10	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Harwood, C.	12	6	4	12	0	300	8	12	10	8	8	12	12	12	8
Markwick, F. W.	12	6	4	12	16	441	10	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Smith, Stanley	12	6	4	12	15	455	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8
Wallis, E.	12	6	4	12	12	413	12	12	10	8	8	14	12	14	8

SOLUTIONS.



WHITE.

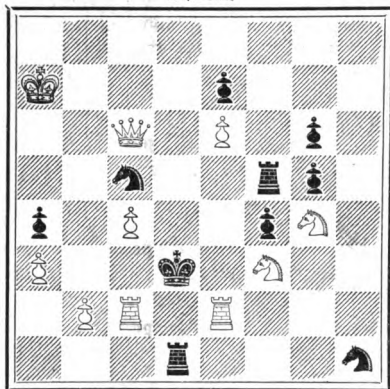
White compels Black to mate
in four moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,067.

By H. D'O. BERNARD,
London.

BLACK.



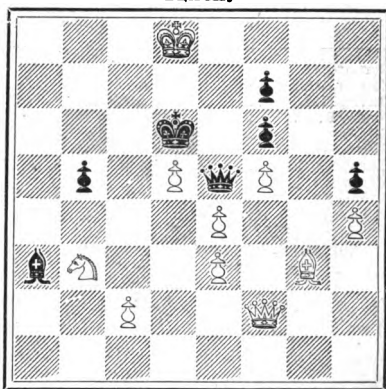
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,068.

By Dr. J. SCHUMER,
London.

BLACK.



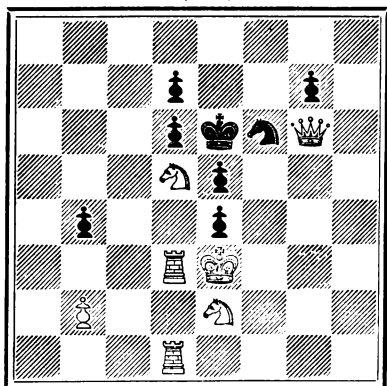
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,069:

By HANDLEY RHODES,
London.

BLACK.



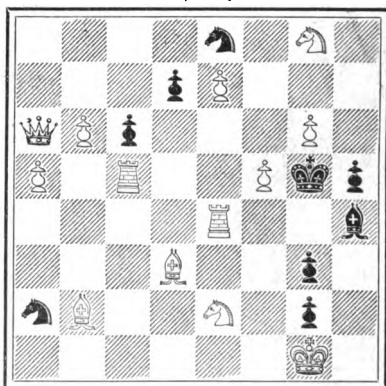
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,070.

By F. E. PURCHAS,
Brighton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The above four problems are included in the S.C.P.F. Solution Competition.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

AUGUST, 1918.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following account of the origin of the Yorkshire Chess Association—not the present Yorkshire County Chess Association, be it noted—and its development into the British Chess Association is based upon the “memoir” by George W. Medley, the well-known secretary of the London Chess Club, and first Hon. Sec. of the British Chess Association. This memoir is to be found in *The Chess Congress of 1862*, edited by J. J. Löwenthal. It is here supplemented from such other sources as we have been able to consult.

It was sometime in 1840, Medley states, that Messrs. E. Shepherd and W. L. Robinson, of Wakefield, conceived the idea of writing the members of all the Yorkshire chess clubs to meet for a day's play to together. Messrs. R. H. Brown, Robert Cadman, and John Rhodes, of Leeds, took up the scheme warmly; and on January 18th, 1841, the Yorkshire Chess Association held its first meeting at Leeds, presided over by Mr. J. Milnes Gaskell, M.P., and attended by players from all over the county. It is recorded that, as the Manchester-Leeds railway was not yet in existence, some had to post about forty-five miles through the snow to be present! The proceedings consisted in a series of games, winding up with a dinner and speeches. It was resolved that such meetings should be periodical, the next to be at Wakefield on November 8th of the same year.

The Rev. E. C. Tyson presided at this second meeting, which was attended by over fifty guests. Thirty-six of these took part in the play, lasting from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and then all sat down to dinner and, of course, speeches.

The third meeting was at the Northgate Hotel, Halifax, on November 2nd, 1842, Mr. W. Briggs presiding; the fourth at the George Hotel, Huddersfield, on November 8th, 1843, the Earl of Mexborough presiding. On both occasions play proceeded from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., followed by dinner. At Huddersfield, a Nottingham visitor, Mr. Samuel Newham, invited the Yorkshiremen to a similar gathering in his town next month. The invitation was accepted; but the affair was postponed until July 23rd in the following year. In consequence no meeting was held in Yorkshire in 1844, the fifth meeting of the association

taking place in the Assembly Rooms, Leeds, on May 14th, 1845, the Earl of Mexborough presiding. This was the largest gathering to date. The visitors included Howard Staunton and George Walker from London and Bryan, the American player, who had come over from Paris. Staunton, victorious in 1843 over St. Amant and now at the zenith of his fame, gave odds to all whom he met. His health was proposed at the dinner by Mr. W. K. Robinson, who said that two centuries before Spain had been the favoured land of chess; in the next century Italy was first to the front, and next France. During this period chess had been practised in England, but the sceptre was wielded by a foreigner. Now, however, they had the satisfaction of knowing that the champion was an Englishman.

The sixth meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at Wakefield on May 13th, 1846, presided over by George Walker. St. Amant was the principal guest, playing two level games with George Walker and attempting, unsuccessfully, to give Pawn and two moves to Mr. John Rhodes. The *entente cordiale* was the great topic of the speech by the Rev. R. Garvey, of Wakefield, vice-president, who proposed St. Amant's health.

The Public Rooms, Hull, were the scene of the seventh meeting on May 12th, 1847, Mr. Charles Frost, F.R.S., presiding. The most noted guests were Harrwitz, Horwitz, Kieseritzky, St. Amant, and Staunton, and the gathering of members and visitors was larger than ever before. Harrwitz gave the first blindfold exhibition at any meeting of the Association, engaging in two games simultaneously—"then thought a stupendous feat." He lost one to the young S. S. Boden, of Hull. Horwitz also "gave large odds with his customary brilliancy." At the dinner, to which 120 sat down, including Staunton, St. Amant delivered a message from King Louis Philippe, replying to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Garvey at the preceding meeting, and conveying his pleasure at the most kindly and brotherly feeling between England and France.

This meeting was informally prolonged to a second day, Harrwitz, Horwitz, St. Amant, and Staunton taking part in games, and the president entertaining the visitors to dinner at his house in the evening.

The eighth meeting took place at the New Assembly Rooms, Hull, on May 17th, 1848. The revolutionary year had its effect upon the attendance, and very little record remains of the play. Mr. G. Stansfield, of Burnley, took the chair at the dinner in the absence of Mr. H. Edwards, M.P.

There were no meetings in 1849-50-51, the ninth being held in the Public Rooms, Hull, on October 20th, 1852, Mr. Charles Frost again presiding. Staunton, Horwitz, Löwenthal, Walker, and Boden were among those present. Staunton lost two games at odds of Pawn and two moves to Boden, Walker, and two others in consultation; and Löwenthal won a short match against Horwitz by 4-1. The usual dinner followed. On the next day it was resolved to extend the Association so as to include the chess clubs of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Durham, and Newcastle, under the title of "The Northern and Midland Counties Chess

Association," and to hold an opening meeting at Manchester on May 6th and 7th, 1853.

The Yorkshire Chess Association thus came to an end. But in 1856 "the Yorkshire players," says Medley, "apparently in fond remembrance of their ancient meetings were led to reconstitute them under the title of the West Yorkshire Chess Association." In the *B.C.M. Chess Annual*, 1915, pp. 191-2, it is related how this body carried on good work in Yorkshire for forty years; how the Yorkshire County Club was founded in 1886 to deal with matters embracing the whole of the county area; and co-operated with the British Chess Association to promote the Bradford International Tournament of 1888; and how in 1896 the West Yorkshire Chess Association and the Yorkshire County Club amalgamated under the name of the Yorkshire County Chess Association.

II.

The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association met at the Royal Exchange, Manchester, on May 6th, 1853, Mr. C. A. Duval, the Manchester Chess Club president, being the Association's president for the year. The numerous visitors included Staunton, Löwenthal, Harrwitz, Horwitz, Elijah Williams, Sir John Blunden, the Irish chess-playing baronet, etc., while the local amateurs were very strongly represented. The first day was given up to play, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., and so was part of the second; blindfold, simultaneous, consultation, and odds games all forming part of the entertainment. On the second day there was also a special meeting to consider the propriety of remodelling the laws of chess—the first step of the kind ever taken, since the scheme so warmly advocated by Staunton in 1851, and intended to form part of the proceedings at the great London Tournament of that year, failed partly through the absence of some of the leading masters and partly through the jealousy between the London and St. George's Clubs. At Manchester a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting Staunton to put himself in communication with Jænisch and von der Lasa, "to induce them to co-operate with him in drawing up a code of chess laws for general adoption, to be reported on at the next meeting of the Association." The concluding dinner was not so pleasant as usual, owing to "a general and somewhat acrimonious discussion respecting the famous challenges and counter-challenges which were passing at the time between Messrs. Harrwitz and Staunton."

The new Association's second meeting was held in the Exhibition Rooms, Liverpool, on June 23rd and 24th, 1854, Mr. G. C. Schwabe presiding. Staunton, Löwenthal, and Arnous de Rivière were among the visitors. Apart from the play (which included an eight-hours' Evans Gambit won by Staunton, de Rivière, and another against Löwenthal and two others), the most important part of the programme was Staunton's report on the joint efforts of Jænisch, von der Lasa, and himself to draw up a code of chess laws. He hoped that this would appear the same year in a single volume—though, as a matter of fact, it was not until 1860 that it saw the light in the *Praxis*. In his speech

at the dinner on June 24th, Staunton, agreeing with the president's suggestion that the Association ought not to be limited to the North and Midlands, said that it might, without impropriety, be called "The British Association for the Promotion of Chess" and hold its meetings, like another British Association, at every chief town in the kingdom in turn. He also thought it desirable not to confine the meetings to the commercial districts, where time was so important, but to hold them occasionally at such places as Leamington, Worcester, Oxford, Cambridge, etc., and extend them over a week. As so often, Staunton saw ahead of his time. His last hint, however, was at once adopted in part; for Leamington was chosen as the meeting-place next year.

This third meeting of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association lasted four days, June 26th-29th, 1855, the president being Lord Lyttleton. The main features were the consultation games, of which the English players, Staunton, Captain Kennedy, and Marmaduke Wyvill, M.P., lost one and drew two against the foreigners Löwenthal, Falkbeer, and de Rivière; and various matches between provincial clubs for prizes. At the dinner the suggestion to extend the Association to the whole of Britain was again brought up. On the 29th a business meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed to consider the proposed alterations in the laws before the next meeting.

Birmingham was fixed upon as the place for the fourth congress; but, a postponement being found necessary, and an Exhibition being projected in Manchester in 1857, it was decided to hold the congress there in that year. The Manchester Chess Club appointed a committee, with Mr. J. S. Kipping as hon. sec., and a programme on a still more ambitious scale was planned. The leading feature was to be "an attempt to establish a complete code of laws; a series of matches between clubs; matches between eminent British and foreign players; one-game tournaments between various metropolitan and provincial players; and a problem tournament." It was also decided to adopt in future the title of "The Chess Association."

Accordingly the fourth meeting of the Association since it had ceased to be connected with Yorkshire only—though for some reason the local committee's report calls it the *sixth* meeting—began at Woven-den's Hotel, Manchester, on August 5th, 1857, and lasted four days. On this occasion, for the first time, regular knock-out tournaments were held. In the principal one Anderssen, Boden, R. B. Brien the Oxonian, Harrwitz, Horwitz, Löwenthal, E. Pindar, and John Soul competed, Anderssen winning and Boden running up. A minor tournament, with sixteen entrants, was won by the Rev. John Owen. Consultation, exhibition, and blindfold games were the other main attractions of the congress. In the problem tourney the first prize was awarded to Mr. Frank Healey for his problems under the motto "*Ludimus effigiem belli.*" At a business meeting on August 8th, Sir John Blunden, president, in the chair, it was agreed to institute permanent club and individual subscriptions and a permanent paid secretary.

The fifth meeting, held at Queen's College, Birmingham, August 24th-27th, 1858, was the celebrated one at which Morphy appeared and gave his eight-board blindfold exhibition, sustaining his only defeat

sans voir out of 32 games in Europe. As is well known, it was Mr. J. S. Kipping, the Manchester secretary, who beat him. Morphy, however, won 6 and drew 1 out of the remaining 7 games. To the disappointment of everyone, Morphy, though he had entered for the knock-out tournament, did not compete, and Löwenthal won it, after beating Staunton 2-0 in the second round.

There was no meeting of the Chess Association in 1859. The sixth, at Cambridge, August 28th and four following days, 1860, was a fiasco, as related in these pages by Mr. Goulding Brown last year. This was the more a pity because that most brilliant player, I. Kolisch, was present to play. He had no difficulty in winning a tournament in which his only considerable opponents were C. H. Stanley, the strongest American player previous to Morphy's advent, and A. Zytogorski.

Löwenthal, on a visit to Bristol shortly after the Cambridge affair, suggested to the members of the local chess club the desirability of holding a meeting there. The idea was gladly taken up, and Löwenthal was appointed managing director. The seventh congress, held at the Athenæum, Bristol, September 10th-14th, 1861, was a distinct success. In the grand tournament (still on the knock-out principle), Boden, Horwitz, Kolisch, Louis Paulsen, Stanley, the Rev. W. Wayte and two others competed, Paulsen winning. In addition, the young German master, who had only returned to Europe in 1860 after a six years' sojourn in the United States, played eleven games blindfold, and there was a telegraphic match between Bristol and London, the latter playing at the Divan, in the Strand. It was decided at this meeting to hold the next in London, and a provisional committee was appointed to make arrangements.

The committee, consisting of Löwenthal, Medley, T. I. Hampton, and A. Mongredien, set to work in December, 1861, announced a Grand International Congress, and invited co-operation from all parts of the country. They instituted a guarantee fund of £500, and then announced a problem tourney open to the world. In the prospectus of this competitors were directed to address letters to the *British Chess Association*. The next step was to enlarge the committee and to issue a regular programme. On this appeared, under the heading of "British Chess Association," the names of Lord Lyttelton, president (he had been elected at the Birmingham meeting in 1858), Lord Cremorne (afterwards Earl of Dartrey), Sir John Blunden, and Captain H. A. Kennedy, vice-presidents; and an imposing list of members of the Managing, Standing and Co-operative Committees. Among all the bearers of these names, alas! only one is still with us, as far as we know—"J. Watkinson, Esq., Huddersfield," who was on the Co-operative Committee. Readers of *The British Chess Magazine* need no explanation of his identity and will all join in the hope that Mr. John Watkinson may long continue to watch the fortunes of the magazine which he founded.

The growth of the idea of two Wakefield chess-players until it blossomed into the British Chess Association has now been traced. Perhaps at some future date we shall be able to continue the history of the British Chess Association to the end.

P.W.S.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

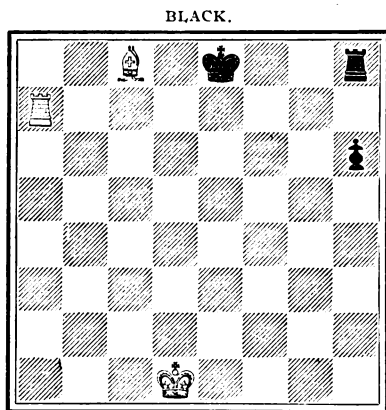
The following studies were given in the June number:—

Position 271, Original, by K.A.L. Kubbel.—♔ at Q Kt 3, ♖ at K Kt 3, ♕ at K Kt 2, ♗ at Q B 2, ♘ at Q 3, ♙ at Q Kt sq, ♚ at Q 3, ♜ at Q B 2, Q 7, K4. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 R—Kt 8 ch, K—R 2; 2 Kt—K 3, R×P ch; 3 K—B 2, R×Kt; 4 K×P, R—Q Kt 6; 5 R—R 8 ch, K—Kt 3; 6 R—Kt 8 ch, and wins the Rook. The check must be given the first move, for if 1 Kt—K 3?, there follows, 1... R—Q 6 ch; 2 K—B 2, P—Q 8 (Q) ch; 3 Kt×Q, R×R; and draws. An easy but pretty composition; the trapping of the Rook being neatly managed.

Position 272, Original, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K R sq, ♖ at K R 3, ♕ at K Kt 8, ♘ at K B 6, ♙ at K sq, ♚ at K B sq, ♜ at K 2, K B 4, K R 7. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 R—R 7, P×P!; 2 R—K 7 ch, K—Q sq; 3 R—Q R 7 (threatening R—R 8 ch), K—K sq!; 4 Kt—R 6, K—Q sq; 5 Kt—B 7 ch, K—K sq; 6 Kt—R 8, P—B 5 (there is nothing better); 7 R—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 8 Kt—Kt 6 ch. At the fourth move, if 4... P—B 5; then 5 Kt—B 5, P—B 6; 6 Kt—Kt 7 ch, K—Q sq; 7 Kt—K 6 ch, and wins.



2 B—Kt 6 ch, K—Q sq; 3 B—B 7, &c. We believe Mr. Kubbel with regard to this study, pointed out that it might be claimed that Black could escape by Castling, and suggested that the position should be reversed from right to left.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 271.	No. 272.	Total.
Mr. W. T. Pierce	53	4	4	61
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander ..	52	—	—	52
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46

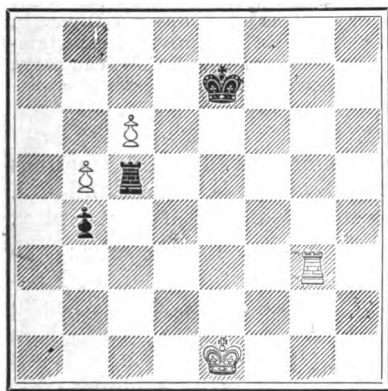
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 271.	No. 272.	Total.
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47 ..	— ..	— ..	47
Mr. J. Gilchrist	38 ..	4 ..	2 ..	44
Mr. J. M. Doulton	33 ..	4 ..	— ..	37
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	28 ..	4 ..	4 ..	36
Mr. A. J. Head	27 ..	0 ..	4 ..	31
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31 ..	— ..	— ..	31
Mr. E. Sammons	30 ..	0 ..	— ..	30
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	28 ..	0 ..	2 ..	30
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27 ..	— ..	— ..	27
Mr. R. Garby	24 ..	0 ..	2 ..	26
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25 ..	— ..	— ..	25
Mr. H. E. Matthews	22 ..	0 ..	1 ..	23
Mrs. Sollas	13 ..	4 ..	4 ..	21
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	8 ..	4 ..	4 ..	16
Mr. H. Bromberg	8 ..	4 ..	4 ..	16
Mr. J. Morrison	15 ..	— ..	— ..	15
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	11 ..	0 ..	2 ..	13
Col. Kensington	9 ..	4 ..	0 ..	13
Mr. L. Illingworth	Cancelled ..	4 ..	4 ..	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8 ..	— ..	— ..	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8 ..	— ..	— ..	8

Mr. Pierce has no difficulty in heading the list this month.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by August 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W., 2.

Position 275.

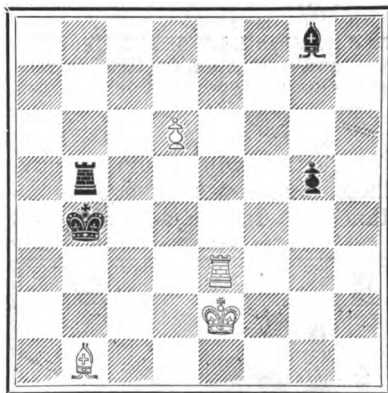
By W. and M. PLATOFF.



White to play and win.

Position 276.

By W. and M. PLATOFF.



White to play and win.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

On p. 170 of *B.C.M.* for June. In his Vienna game, Canon Vernon asks "After 30... Q—K 7 ch; 31 R—B 2, Q—K 2, what can White do?" It appears to me that 32 Q—B 6 wins in all variations.

Yours faithfully,

Woodlea, Burnham, Bucks.

J. G. W. WOODS.

CHANGE-MATE PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,—I notice an article in *B.C.M.* for April, by Mr. Bernard. On page 100 he speaks of 1 Kt—K 7 being the author's intention in F, and 1 Q—Kt 8 being a cook. On page 76 of March *A.C.B.*, No. 1,214 (the same problem) is mentioned, with Q—Kt 8 given as author's intention and Kt—K 7 as cook, which seems more plausible.

Yours faithfully,

Los Angeles, California, June 2nd, 1918.

STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

A correspondent writes :—"It is curious that a pretty game like the following should have to go a-begging for an originator. Perhaps one of your readers can identify it."

GAME No. 4,476.

Giucco Piano.

WHITE.		BLACK.		9 Kt×B P		9 Kt×K P	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		10 K—K 2		10 Q—R 5	
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		11 R—B sq		11 Kt—B 7	
3 B—B 4		3 B—B 4		12 Kt×P dis. ch		12 K—R sq	
4 P—B 3		4 Kt—B 3		13 P—Q 4		13 B×P	
5 P—Q Kt 4		5 B—Kt 3		14 Kt—Q 2		14 B×P	
6 Q—Kt 3		6 Castles		15 Q×B		15 Kt—Q 5 ch	
7 Kt—Kt 5		6 B×P ch		16 K—K sq		16 Kt—Q 6 dbl ch	
8 K—B sq		8 B—Kt 3		17 K—Q sq		17 Q—K 8 ch	
				18 R×Q		18 Kt—B 7 mates	

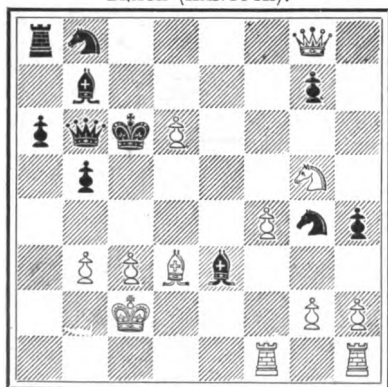
[We offer to the first two correspondents who report the names of the players of the foregoing game a copy each of our *Chess Annual* for 1915 or 1916, at their choice.—ED. *B.C.M.*]

*** One of our subscribers, of many years standing, desires to possess a set of the chess-men which were in use in the chess-room at Simpson's Divan, in the days when Bird, Steinitz, Zukertort and other celebrities provided entertainment and instruction for their patrons. If any reader of the *B.C.M.* can assist us in our quest we shall be grateful for their help.

GAME ENDING.

The following ending occurred in a game played at the Hastings Chess Club not long ago, between Mr. Sydney Meymott and Col. Hancock. In the adjoining position, it was Black's turn to play.

BLACK (HANCOCK).



WHITE (MAYMOTT).

The continuation was :—

1.., Kt—Q 2; 2 Q—K 6, Kt—B 7; 3 R—Q sq, Kt—B 4; 4 Q—Q 5 ch, K×Q; 5 B—K 4 mate. If 4.., K—Q 2, 5 B—B 5 ch and mate next move.

Mr. Meymott points out that 2.., K Kt—B 3 would have prolonged the game, but suggests that the continuation might then have been 3 B—K 4 ch, Kt×B; 4 Q×Kt ch, K×P; 5 R—Q sq, K—B 2; 6 R×Kt ch, K×R; 7 R—Q sq ch, with a forced mate in four moves.

THE CHESS WORLD.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, three further subscriptions to the sustentation fund inaugurated by our friends, bringing the total sum subscribed to £31 10s. 8d. "Well-wisher," Bradford, contributes a donation of 12/-, Mr. Edwin Warton, of Pembroke, kindly sends us 2/6, and Mr. G. S. Hill, Redland, Bristol, 2/-.

The Cercle Philidor, Paris, has returned to its former home at the Café Soyer, 2, rue Beaurepaire.

The tournament for the individual championship of Devonshire has been won by Mr. G. H. Packer (Plymouth), who defeated Dr. R. Dunstan (Torquay) in the final round.

The *Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* reports that there is to be a two-round tournament at the Café Kerkau, Berlin, in September, between Dr. E. Lasker, Dr. Tarrasch, A. Rubinstein and C. Schlechter. The prizes are 1,200, 1,000, 800, and 700 marks—but it must be remembered that the value of the mark has declined somewhat of recent years.

L'Eco degli Scacchi reports that the annual Crespi memorial tournament of the Milan Chess Club has this year been won by Signor Roberto Sani. In Rome, a tournament between Signori Roselli del Turco, Bernheimer, Campaneri, Clementi, Montessori, and Sacconi, has been won by the last-named, Count Antonio Sacconi, who has suddenly sprung into notice as one of Italy's leading amateurs.

Chess players were glad to see that Mr. Terestshenko, a former minister in Mr. Kerensky's Cabinet in Petrograd and a very fine amateur player, succeeded in escaping from Russia and reached Bergen about the beginning of July. Like most of his fellow ministers, Mr. Terestshenko was arrested by the Bolsheviks and thrown into prison in the fortress of Peter and Paul. He was released in February last, and remained in hiding until he got a favourable opportunity of slipping from Russia *via* the now famous Murman coast.

Following up his success against Janowski, Chajes has now challenged Marshall to a match. Marshall has replied, agreeing to a match of eight games up, beginning on October 2nd. He makes two conditions: (1) that his own title of U.S. champion shall only be at stake if the purse is \$2,000; and that the sessions of play shall be six hours each, allowing the completion of forty-five moves, if the game should last so long. It is to be hoped that this match will duly come off, for it promises to be interesting.

The Sheffield championship for the season 1917-18 was decided on July 15th, Mr. G. W. Moses defeating Mr. F. Ogden in the final round after a six hours' game. The two other competitors in the final had to retire, Mr. J. E. Gledhill on military grounds and Mr. A. T. Ripley through ill-health. Mr. Moses having now won the trophy (presented by Mr. T. W. Ward) three times, it becomes his property. The winners of this trophy since its institution are given by *The Sheffield Weekly News* as follows:—1912-13, E. Dale; 1913-14, G. W. Moses; 1914-15, W. Batley; 1915-16, E. Dale; 1916-17, G. W. Moses; 1917-18, G. W. Moses.

Owing to pressure on our space last month we were unable to refer to two items of interest which were dealt with at the annual meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union. In sending us his report, the hon. secretary, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, intimated that given time and energy he intends to try to raise further contributions to British Federation permanent invested fund during the coming autumn, by means of the lightning tourneys which proved so successful last season under the capable organisation of Mr. Stevenson and his enthusiastic and willing co-operators. At S.C.C.U. meeting, Mr. L. P. Rees announced that the British Chess Federation had received a legacy from the estate of the late Max J. Meyer, to be used for problem tourneys, and promoting interest in problems generally. The officials of the S.C.C.U. decided to write to the secretaries of the counties in the Union to ask their advice as to the best means of providing a problem section to their Association.

Writing in *The Chess Player's Chronicle* for 1850, Staunton said :—

"To have the power of playing chess very skilfully, the organs of *number* and *order* must be proportionately expanded. Music springs from the same source, and accordingly chess-players and musicians will ever be found intimately mingled. Philidor was a composer of music; and at the present time we find both of these wits cultivated by the same persons to a considerable extent. The organs laid down by Combe, the phrenologist, as *number* and *order* were larger developed in the head of Philidor."

The same suggestion has often been made since Staunton's days. But Staunton did not find everyone agree with him, even in the pages of his own magazine. "C.P." (*i.e.*, Charles Prentice), writing from Cheltenham, denied that number or order was essential to musicians, and said that "the accidental coincidence of a chess and musical faculty in the character of Philidor is not to be regarded as a proof that they are usually, or even generally, found in combination."

A new London chess centre has been established, being the chess circle of the British Imperial Club, 19, Inverness Terrace, W., 2, which is north of Hyde Park. The club itself is described as a "high-class bridge, sporting and social club," and the secretary of the chess section is Mr. J. de Meray, who is very hopeful about its future. We wish it every success.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Imperial Chess Club was held on June 27th, when the committee were re-elected, with the addition of Capt. R. W. Barnett, M.P. Captain Barnett was also the recipient, as winner of the 1917-8 level tournament, of the silver challenge cup presented by Mrs. A. Rawson. The last continuous tournament closed on July 20th. Result: 1st, Mr. C. D. Locock; 2nd, Mr. A. Erskine; 3rd, Mr. Barrett. The club closed on July 31st, and re-opens on September 2nd; in the meantime members are invited to be guests of the St. George's Chess Club, 20, Hanover Square.

On Saturday, July 6, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, the popular hon. secretary of the Southern Counties Chess Union, took a team of Special Constables ("E" Division) for a match at the Imperial Chess Club, with the following result after two games at each board:—

IMPERIAL CHESS CLUB.				METROPOLITAN CONSTABULARY, "E" DIVISION.			
Mrs. Stevenson	..	..	..	0	1	S/C King Church	.. .. 1 0
Mr. Frankland	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	S/C Stevenson	.. .. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Mr. Woods	..	..	..	1	0	Sergt. Randall	.. .. 0 1
Miss Banting	..	..	..	0	1	S/C Margetts	.. .. 1 0
Miss Dakin	..	..	..	1	1	S/C Norton	.. .. 0 0
Mr. Barrett	..	..	..	0	1	Chief Inspector Judge	.. .. 1 0
Rev. Osborn Allen	..	..	..	1	1	Inspector Gibbons	.. .. 0 0
Mr. Baillie	..	..	..	1	1	S/C Coleman	.. .. 0 0
				10 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

As this is the first constabulary team which has taken the field and many have not played in a match before, the result must be regarded as very creditable.

In the course of an interesting article on "The Parallel Progress of Chess and Civilisation," in *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, M. A. Geoffroy-Dausay, discussing the British chess predominance in the period immediately preceding the tournament of 1851, says:

But before leaving England, I must point out that chess in Great Britain and her Colonies has not declined since that epoch. It flourishes more than ever, as is shown both by the number of amateurs and associations and by the literature, the chess columns, etc. What has happened is simply what may be said also with regard to commerce and industry—other nations have progressed more quickly.

When we consider the marvellous tournament feats of Blackburne and Burn, the more than creditable showing of Mason and Bird, and Atkins's one brilliant appearance at Hanover in 1902, we cannot but think that M. Geoffroy-Dausay leaves England at least half a century too soon. The subject of the place taken by this country in master-tournaments has been discussed in these pages before; but we do not remember that anyone has suggested that the reason why there are not many English masters competing for the high prizes is that we cannot produce talent equal to that of other nations. After all, even a brilliant chess-player must think twice before he devotes his life to chess!

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We accede with pleasure to Mr. C. F. Davie's request to republish the following game, which is one of his collection of "brilliants." It was played at the Philadelphia Athenæum, in 1847, between Mr. Charles Vezin (born Osnabrück, 1781, died Philadelphia, 1853) and Mr. Philip Physick Randolph (1824-1869). Vezin, who went to America in 1812, was the father of chess in Philadelphia and in 1845 was considered nearly as strong as Morphy's future opponent, C. H. Stanley, who was looked on as the chess champion of the States from 1846 to the time when he met Morphy. Randolph was one of Vezin's most brilliant pupils.

GAME No. 4,477.

Oliver Gambit.

WHITE.
C. VEZIN.

- 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4
3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K R 4
5 Kt—K 5

BLACK.
P. P. RANDOLPH.

- 1 P—K 4
2 P×P
3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—Kt 5
5 P—K R 4

.....The classical defence to the Kieseritzky, long since abandoned.

- 6 B—B 4
7 P—Q 4
8 Kt×B P

- 6 Kt—K R 3
7 P—Q 3

Constituting the Oliver Gambit, the invention of the New England champion for many years, B. L. Oliver (1788-1843).

- 9 B×Kt ch
10 B×P
11 Castles
12 Kt—B 3

- 8 Kt×Kt

- 9 K×B
10 B—R 3
11 K—Kt 2
12 B—K 3?

.....Black should have played P—B 3. White now gets his chance and plays admirably.

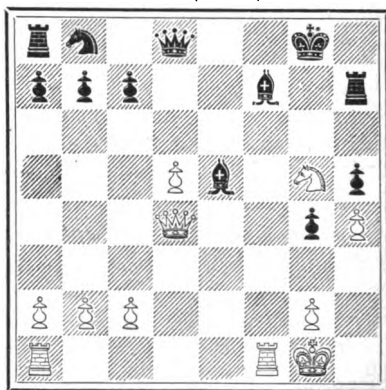
- 13 P—Q 5
14 Q—Q 4 ch
15 P—K 5
16 B×P
17 Kt—K 4
18 Kt—Kt 5

- 13 B—B 2
14 K—Kt sq
15 P×P
16 R—R 2
17 B—Kt 2
18 B×B

Position after Black's 18th move :—

B×B

BLACK (VEZIN).



WHITE (RANDOLPH).

- 19 Q—K 4
20 R×B
21 Kt×R
22 Q—R 7 ch
23 Q—Kt 8 ch
24 Q—K 6 ch
25 R—B sq ch
26 Mate in three.

- 19 R—Kt 2
20 R×R
21 K×Kt
22 K—K sq
23 K—K 2
24 K—B sq
25 K—Kt 2

Vezin sent the game to *The Spirit of the Times*, remarking that his opponent's play recalled the days of Philidor.

The Chajes-Janowski Match.—The match Chajes-Janowski ended at the Manhattan Chess Club, on May 2nd, in a victory for Chajes by 7-5, with 10 draws. After his excellent showing in the Rice Memorial Tournament of 1916, where he finished third, only half a point below Janowski, and was the only player to score a point against Capablanca, this latest performance of Chajes cannot be called a surprise. In the book of the tournament, published from the office of this magazine, he was recognised as a very fine player. Details of his career are given in the introduction to that book.

The games which we have seen of the recent match are to some extent disappointing; but this is due to the play of Janowski, not of his opponent. We give the score of the fifteenth game, which is the most interesting we have come across in the series.

GAME No. 4,478.

Queen's Pawn (Tchigorin's Defence).

WHITE. JANOWSKI.	BLACK. CHAJES.		
1 P—Q 4	1 Kt—K B 3	32 R—R 2	32 B—R sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q 3	33 Q—R 3	33 R—K 2
3 P—Q Kt 3	3 P—K Kt 3	34 B—Q 3	34 R—K Kt 2
4 B—Kt 2	4 B—Kt 2	35 K—Kt 2	35 R (B sq)—B 2
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 Castles	36 K—Kt 3	36 R—Kt 2
6 P—K 4	6 P—Q 4	37 R—B 3	37 R—Kt 6
7 P—K 5	7 Kt—R 4	38 B×P	38 R×R ch
8 P—B 4	8 P—Q B 3	39 K×R	39 P×B
9 P—Kt 3	9 Kt—R 3	40 Q×B ch	40 K—B 2
10 B—K 2	10 B—R 3	41 R—Q Kt 2	41 Q—R 3
11 Kt—R 4	11 Kt—Kt 2	42 K—Kt 4	42 R—K Kt sq
12 P—B 4	12 Kt—K B 4	43 Q—R sq	43 Kt—Kt 2
13 Kt×Kt	13 B×Kt	44 Q—Q Kt sq	44 Kt—B 4
14 P—K Kt 4	14 B—B sq	45 R—Kt 7 ch	45 Kt—K 2
15 P—Kt 5	15 B—Kt 2	46 B—K sq	46 R—K sq
16 P—K R 4	16 B—B 4	47 B—B 2	47 Q×P
17 P—R 3	17 R—B sq	48 R—Kt 3	48 Q—R 3
18 P—B 5	18 Kt—B 2	49 R—Kt 7	49 Q—K 7 ch
19 Kt—B sq	19 P—Kt 3	50 K—Kt 3	50 P—R 4
20 Kt—Kt 3	20 Q—Q 2	51 R—R 7	51 K—B sq
21 P—Kt 4	21 Q R—Q sq	52 R×Kt	52 K×R
22 Q—Q 2	22 P×P	53 Q×P	53 R—K B sq
23 Kt P×P	23 R—Kt sq	54 Q—R 7 ch	54 R—B 2
24 B—Q B 3	24 P—B 3	55 Q—Kt sq	55 Q—Kt 4
25 Castles (KR)	25 P×Kt P	56 Q—Q B sq	56 Q—Q 6 ch
26 R P×P	26 R—B 2	57 B—K 3	57 R—R 2
27 R—B 2	27 Q R—K B sq	58 Q—Q 2	58 Q—K 5
28 Kt×B	28 Q×Kt	59 B—Kt sq	59 Q—R 8
29 Q R—K B sq	29 Q—B sq	60 K—B 2	60 Q—R 5 ch
30 B—Q R 5	30 Kt—K sq	61 K—B sq	61 Q—R 6 ch
31 Q—K 3	31 P—K 3	62 K—B 2	62 R—R 5
		63 P—Kt 6	63 R—Kt 5
		64 Resigns.	

We mentioned in the February *B.C.M.*, p. 50, the foundation of the Galen Correspondence Chess League, open to members of the pharmaceutical profession. We give below a game from one of the tournaments organised by the new League, which we take, with the notes, from the chess column of *The Sheffield Weekly News*. The players' names are not given; but the winner is a Sheffield chemist, while his opponent lives at Shildon, Durham. We may add that the Sheffield player has entered two of the contests so far arranged and has reached the final round of both.

GAME No. 4,479.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.
SHEFFIELD.

1 P—Q 4
2 B—B 4

BLACK.
SHILDON.

1 P—Q 4

An old attack which requires careful attention. Janowski is fond of it. Its disadvantage is said to be that it leaves White's Q Kt P a mark for attack by Q—Kt 3.

3 B×Kt
2 P—Q B 4

Better than P×P, but nor so much played nowadays as 3 P—K 3.

4 P×P
5 Kt—Q B 3
6 P—K 4
7 B—Kt 5 ch
8 P×P
3 R×B
4 Q—R 4 ch
5 P—K 3
6 B×P
7 K—K 2
8 B—R 6!

.....Best. The player of White calls our attention to a variation in Gunsberg's *Chess Openings*, as follows:—8., Q—Kt 3; 9 Q—Q 2, P—Q R 3; 10 B—Q 3, B×P ch; 11 Q×B, Q×Kt P; 12 R—Q sq, Q×Kt ch. The game is dismissed as even, but, instead of 12 R—Q sq, White should have played 12 Q—B 5 ch, followed by R—Kt sq, winning the Queen.

9 P—Q 6 ch

In order to remain on level terms White must give up the Pawn.

10 Kt—K 2
9 B×P!
10 Kt—B 3

11 Q—Q 2
12 P—Q Kt 3
13 B—Q 3
14 Castles (KR)
15 Q R—Q sq
11 Q—Kt 3!
12 R—Q sq
13 B—Q 2
14 K—B sq
15 Kt—Kt 5

.....This attack looks dangerous at first sight, but, being correctly met, speedily collapses, and leaves White with a winning advantage. 15., B—B 3 would be better.

16 P—K R 3
16 Kt—R 7

.....16., B—R 7 ch would not pay Black, as he would have to give up two pieces for Rook and Pawn; but it would be comparatively better than the text-move, which puts the Knight on a square from which he has no retreat.

17 K R—K sq
17 K—Kt sq

.....Unsatisfactory, but there is nothing much better, although 17., B—B 3 might be tried.

18 B×P ch
19 Q×B
20 P×Kt
21 Q—B 4
22 Kt—K 4
23 K—R 2
24 P×B
25 R—K Kt sq
26 R—Q 7
27 R×P ch
28 Q×P ch
29 Q—Kt 7 mate.
18 K×B
19 Kt—B 6 ch
20 B—B 3
21 K—Kt sq
22 P—B 3
23 B×Kt
24 R—K B sq
25 P—Kt 4
26 Q R—B sq
27 P×R
28 K—R sq

Brilliancy Prize game in the forty-sixth correspondence tournament of the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs*.

GAME No. 4,480.

Centre Counter.

WHITE. A. MICHEL (Wimmis).	BLACK. DR. STAEHELIN (Bale).	13 Castles !	13 Kt×P
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	14 B—R 3	14 Kt—B 3
2 P×P	2 Q×P	15 P—Q 5	15 Kt×Q R
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4	16 R×Kt	16 K—B 2
4 P—Q 4	4 Kt—K B 3	17 B—B 4 ch	17 K—Kt 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—B 4	18 Q—Kt 3	18 Kt—K sq
6 Kt—K 5	6 P—B 3	19 P×P	19 P×P
7 P—K Kt 4 !	7 B—Kt 3	20 Q—K 3 ch	20 K—Kt 2
8 P—K R 4	8 P—K R 4 ?	21 R—Q 7 ch	21 Kt—B 2
9 Kt×B	9 P×Kt	22 R×Kt ch	22 Q×R
10 Q—Q 3	10 Kt×P	23 B×Q	23 K×B
11 Q×P ch	11 K—Q sq	24 Q—Q 4	24 Resigns.
12 B—K Kt 5	12 Kt—Q 2	..... White's 7th move in this game is said to be a novelty, and an improvement on the usual 7 B—Q 3.	

The following game was played in the second round of this year's Victorian Championship. Score and notes from *The Australasian*.

GAME No. 4,481.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. N. SPIELVOGEL.	BLACK. G. GUNDERSEN.	10 Q×B P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 R—B sq
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	11 Q—K 5 ch
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3	12 Q—K 2
4 P—B 4	4 B—B 4	12 Q×Q ch
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—Q 3	13 K×Q
6 Kt—K Kt 5		13 Kt—Q 5 ch
The usual continuation is 6 P—Q 3, and if 6..., B—K Kt 5 ; 7 P—K R 3, B×Kt ; 8 Q×B, Kt—Q 5 ; 9 Q—Kt 3, and a most interesting game generally ensues.		14 K—Q 3
	6 Castles	14 P—Q Kt 4
7 P—B 5	7 P—Q 4 !	..... Hoping for 15 B—Kt 3, B—B 4 ch ; 16 K—B 3, Kt—K 7 mate.
8 Q Kt×P		15 B×P
P×P should have been played ; Black then replies Kt—K 2, regaining his Pawn.		15 Kt×B
	8 Kt×Kt	16 K—B 4
9 P×Kt	9 Q×Kt	16 Kt—Q 3 ch .
10 P—K Kt 3		17 K×B
		17 R—Kt sq
		18 P—Q 3
		If 18 P—Q R 4, Kt—K 5 ch ; 19 K—B 4, B—R 3 mate ; whilst if 18 P—B 4, Kt—K 5 ch ; 19 K—B 6, R—Kt 3 ch ; 20 K×P, B—Kt 5, followed by R—B sq mate.
		18 R—Kt 4 ch
		19 K—B 6
		19 R—Kt 3 ch
		20 K—B 5
		If 20 K×P, B—Kt 5, followed by R—B sq mate.
		20 B—R 3
		And mate next move.

Played by correspondence between the Capital City Club, Washington, and the Cabrillo Club, San Diego. The notes are taken from *The Times* chess column.

GAME No. 4.482.

Four Knights.

WHITE. BLACK.
CAPITAL CITY CLUB. CABRILLO CLUB.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 Kt×P | 5 Kt×Kt |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 B—Kt 5 |
| 7 P×Kt | 7 Kt×P |
| 8 Q—Q 4 | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 9 P×Kt | 9 B—K 2 |
| 10 P—K 6! | 10 B—B 3 |
| 11 P×B P ch | 11 K×P |
| 12 Q—Q 5 ch | 12 K—B sq |
| 13 Castles | 13 Q—K 2 |
| 14 P—Q R 4 | 14 Q—B 2 |
| 15 B—R 3 ch | 15 P—Q 3 |
| 16 Q—K 4 | 16 P—K Kt 3 |
| 17 Q R—K sq | 17 K—Kt 2 |
| 18 P—K B 4 | |

This was one of the moves that eventually decided the game. As soon as P—B 5 could be safely played the game was practically

over. 18.., P—Q B 3 suggests itself as a reply, and if 19 B—B 4, P—Q 4. Black's reply here was very hazardous.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| | 18 B×P |
| 19 B—B 4 | 19 Q—B 3 |
| 20 Q—K 7 ch | 20 K—R 3 |
| 21 P—B 5 | 21 P×P |
| 22 B—B sq ch | 22 K—Kt 3 |
| 23 B—B 7 ch | 23 K—Kt 2 |

.....Very pretty, as if 23.., Q×B, 24 Q—Kt 5 mate.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 24 Q×B P | 24 R—B sq |
|----------|-----------|

.....If 24.., Q×B, 25 Q×B ch, and Black had no valid reply.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 25 B—B 4 ch | 25 K—Kt 3 |
| 26 R—K 7 | 26 B—Q 5 ch |
| 27 K—R sq | 27 B—Q Kt 3 |
| 28 R—Kt 7 ch | 28 Resigns. |

.....If 28.., Q×R; 29 Q×P ch, R—B 3; 30 Q—Kt 3 ch, etc.

The following game was played in the quadrangular tournament in Berlin, last April.

GAME No. 4.483.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
M. VIDMAR. A. RUBINSTEIN.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 P—Q Kt 3 |

....Though akin to the "Pittsburgh variation" (into which it can transpose if Black in his next move plays Q Kt—Q 2), the line adopted by Rubinstein here is not so dangerous for Black as that

variation. Still, it is always safer to castle before P—Q Kt 3 in the defence to the Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 B—Kt 2 |
| 7 P×P | 7 P×P |
| 8 B—Q 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Castles | 9 P—B 4 |
| 10 R—B sq | 10 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 11 Q—K 2 | 11 P—B 5 |

.....This move has been played in similar positions, e.g., in a well-known game, Blackburne

v. Zukertort, Frankfort, 1887.
But it seems doubtful policy, the
Pawns on B 5 and Q 4 remaining
open to attack.

12 B—B 5	12 R—K sq
13 Kt—K 5	13 Kt—B sq
14 B—R 4	14 Kt—K 5
15 B×Kt	15 B×B
16 B—Kt sq	16 B—K 2

.....B—K B 3 was the right
move.

17 Q—B 3	17 P—B 3
18 K Kt×P	18 R—B sq
19 Kt—Q 2	19 B—Q 3
20 P—Q R 3	20 B—Kt sq
21 B—R 2	21 K—R sq
22 P—K Kt 3	

If 22 B×P, R×Kt; 23 B×B,
Q—B 2! 22 Kt×P does not seem
particularly dangerous. But
White sees that the Pawn must
fall—unless Black adopts the
desperate course which he actually
does.

23 R×R	22 R×Kt
24 K R—B sq	23 Kt—K 3
25 Q—Kt 2	24 Kt—Kt 4
26 P—K R 4	25 Q—Q 2
27 Q—B 3	26 Kt—B 2
28 B—Kt sq	27 Kt—R 3
29 P—K 4	28 Q—K 3
30 B—R 2	29 B—Q 3
31 B×Q	30 P×P
32 P—Q 5	31 P×Q

Black might now give up a
hopeless struggle.

33 Kt×P	32 P—B 4
34 Kt—Kt 5	33 P—Kt 3
35 P—R 5	34 R—K 2
36 R—B 6!	35 K—Kt 2
37 R×B	36 B×R
38 P—Q 6	37 B—K 4
39 R—B 7 ch	38 R—K sq
	39 Resigns.

The two following games were contested by correspondence in
India. We are indebted to Mr. Roughton for the scores and notes, and
he informs us that Mr. Khadilkar learnt his chess in India.

GAME No. 4,484.

Ruy Lopez (Classical Defence).

WHITE.	BLACK.
V. K. KHADILKAR	N. J. ROUGHTON
(Sangli).	(Nagpur).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 P—B 4
5 P—Q 4	5 P×Q P
6 P—K 5	6 P×P
7 Kt×P	7 K Kt—K 2
8 Q—K 2	

Not given in Griffith and White.
It seems to me to be strong.

9 B—Q B 4	8 B—Kt 5
10 B—Kt 3	9 P—Q Kt 4
11 Kt—Kt 5	10 Kt—R 4
12 P×Kt	11 Kt×B
13 Castles!	12 Kt—Q 4
14 P×B	13 B×Kt
	14 Castles

15 Q×Kt P	15 Kt—Kt 3
16 P—K B 4	16 P—K R 3
17 B—K 3!	17 P—Q B 3
18 B×Kt	18 P×Q
19 B×Q	19 R×B
20 Kt—B 3	20 B—Kt 2
21 Kt—Q 4	21 P—Kt 5

.....If B—K 5, 22 Kt×P,
B—Q 6; 23 Kt—B 7, Q R—B sq;
24 R×P, with advantage to
White.

22 P×P	22 B—K 5
23 K R—B sq	23 P—R 3
24 K—B 2	24 P—Kt 4
25 P—Kt 3	25 K—B 2
26 K—K 3	26 K R—Q Ktsq
27 P×P	27 P×P
28 P—Kt 4	28 R×P
29 P×P	29 B—B 3
30 Kt×B	30 R×P ch

31 K—Q 4	31 P×Kt	35 R—K Kt sq	35 R—Kt 5 ch
32 R×P	32 P—R 4	36 K—B 3	36 R—R 5
33 R—B 7 ch	33 K—Kt sq	37 R×P ch	37 K—R sq
34 P—K 6	34 P—R 5	38 P—K 7	38 Resigns.

GAME No. 4,485.

Salvio Gambit.

WHITE. V. K. KHADILKAR (Sangli).	BLACK. N. J. ROUGHTON (Nagpur).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Q—R 5 ch
6 K—B sq	6 Kt—R 3
7 P—Q 4	7 P—B 6
8 B—B 4	8 P×P ch
9 K×P	9 P—Q 3
10 Kt—Q 3	10 Q—R 6 ch?
11 K—B 2	11 B—Kt 2
12 P—B 3	12 Kt—B 3
13 B—K Kt 3	13 Q—R 4
14 P—K R 4	14 Kt—K 2

.....The only move. White threatens P—Q 5 and Kt—B 4.

15 Kt—B 4	15 Q—Q R 4
15 Q—R 4 ch, B—Q 2; 16 Q—Kt 4 (If 16 Kt—B 4, Q—K B 4 ch), Kt—Kt 3; 17 Q×Kt P, Castles; with an attack which wins, through with difficulty, for Black.	
16 P—Kt 4	16 Q—Kt 3
17 Kt—R 5	17 B—K 4

.....Again the only move.

18 R—B sq	18 P—K B 4
Better is 18 Q—Q 2, B×B ch; 19 K×B, P—Q 4. If 18 B—Q 2, 19 Q×Kt, B×P ch; 20 P×B, Q×P ch; 21 K—Kt 2, Q×R; 22 Q—Q 2, and the Black Q is lost.	
19 Kt—Q 2	19 B—Q 2
20 P—R 4	20 P—R 4
21 P×R P	21 B×B ch

22 K×B	22 Q—Kt 7
.....Q×P may be better.	
23 R—B sq	23 P×P
24 Kt—Kt 7 ch	24 K—Q sq
25 Kt×P	25 P—Q 4

.....If 25 Kt—B 4 ch, 26 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt ch; 27 R×Kt, B×R, and the Black Queen is lost.

26 R—B 2	Or R—Q Kt sq, B×R P; 27 Q×B, Kt—B 4 ch; 28 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt ch; 29 R×Kt, Q×R; 30 R×P ch, K—B sq; 31 Q—Q 7 ch, K—Kt sq, and the game is probably drawn. If 32 P—R 6, R×P; 33 B×R, Q×Kt.
----------	--

26 B×P

.....A useful resource.

27 R×Q	27 B×Q
28 R×B	28 P×Kt
29 R×P	29 Kt—B 4 ch
30 Kt×Kt	30 Kt×Kt ch
31 K—B 4	31 R—K B sq
32 R—Kt 4	32 P—R 4
33 B—Q 5	

Not good. White cannot probably save the game.

34 K—K 5	33 Kt—Q 3 dis.ch
35 Resigns.	34 K—K 2

If 35 B×P, R×P ch; 36 P—Q 5, P—B 4! and wins. Or 35 B—K 6, R×P ch; 36 P—Q 5, P—B 4; 37 R (Kt 4)—Kt sq, P—K 6; 38 R (Kt)—B sq (if R—Q R sq, P—K 7 wins), R—R 5; 39 P—B 4, R×P; 40 R×R, Kt×R ch and wins. Considering the unusual opening, White did very well indeed.

The winner of the following game, Mr. H. Helms, is the editor and publisher of *The American Chess Bulletin* and a frequent Cable Match performer, while his opponent, Brunner, is a promising young Brooklynier. The game was played on the top board in a match between the Brooklyn Institute and the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A., Mr. Helms appearing for the former. Of the notes, those marked (F.) are from *The Field*, of which the chess editor acknowledges the benefit of the remarks made by the winner.

GAME No. 4,486.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BRUNNER.	BLACK. HELMES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B×Kt	4 Q P×B
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 Q×P	6 Q×Q
7 Kt×Q	7 Kt—B 3
8 P—K B 3	8 B—Q 2
9 B—K 3	9 Castles
10 Kt—Q 2	10 P—B 4
11 Kt—Kt 3	

.....Opinions differ as to the best move at this point, P—Q B 4 being perhaps the most frequently played. Mr. Helms likes the text-move; but as he plays P—Q B 4 a little later, it might have been a mere matter of transposition.

Inferior to Kt—K 2, which is the regular answer to the earlier advance of the Pawn. White's Knight is only in the way at Kt 3.

	11 P—Q Kt 3
12 Castles (QR)	12 B—Kt 4
13 B—Kt 5	13 P—R 3

....Willing to have his Pawns doubled if he remains with two Bishops against two Knights. The "Exchange variation" of the Lopez frequently leads to this opposition of forces.

14 B×Kt	14 P×B
15 P—Q B 4	

A weakening move, for which Black hoped when he made his 12th move.

16 Kt—Kt sq	15 B—R 5
17 R×R	16 R×R ch
18 P—Kt 3	17 B—Q 3
19 Kt—B 3	18 P—K R 4!
	19 B×Kt

.....Black exchanges his Bishop for the Knight rather than lose time in retreating. B—B 3 or B—Q 2 instead would have given White time to strengthen his position by 20 P—B 4, followed, if 20., P—R 5, by 21 Kt—Q 5 (F.).

20 P×B	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—Q 5	21 P×P
22 P×P	22 B×P
23 Kt×K B P	

These exchanges are all in favour of Black, and in such a position "Knight against Bishop" is a positive disadvantage.

24 Kt—Q 5	23 R—R 7
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If 24 R—Q 7, Black would have had the choice of two ways of winning, e.g., 24 R—Q 7, R—K B 7; 25 R×K B P, R×B P, and White could not defend his Pawn at Kt 3, for if 26 K—B 2, then 26., R—B 7 ch; 27 K—B sq, B—B 5 ch; 28 K—Kt sq, B—K 4; 29 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 30 Kt—R 7, R×P ch, and wins; or 24 R—Q 7, B—B 5 ch; 25 K—Kt sq, B—K 4; 26 R×K B P, R×P ch; 27 K—B sq, B×Kt; 28 R×B P, R×P; 29 K—B 2, R—Kt 5; 30 K—B 3, P—R 4; 31 P—K 5, P—R 5; 32 P—K 6, P—R 6; 33 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 34 P—K 7, P—R 7; 35 R—

Q R 8, K×R; 36 P Queens ch,
K—R 2, and wins. If White
played 33 P—K 7, then 33... K—
Q 2; 34 R—K 6, K—K sq; 35
R—K 2, R—Kt 8; 36 P—B 4,
R—K B 8, and wins. (F.)

25 Kt—B 3	24 B—K 4
26 R—Q 3	25 B—Q 5!
27 Kt—Q sq	26 P—R 4
28 R—Q 2	27 K—Q 2
29 R—Q 3	28 R—R 6
30 K—B 2	29 K—K 3
31 Kt—B 3	30 P—Q B 3
32 R—Q 2	31 R—R 7 ch
33 K×R	32 R×R ch
34 Kt—Q sq	33 K—K 4
35 K—K 2	34 P—Kt 4
	35 P—R 5

See Diagram.

.....A very strong move,
which apparently leaves White
without resource.

36 P×R P

The Field here points out a very
interesting variation :—36 B P×
P, B P×P; 37 P×P. P×P; 38
Kt—K 3, B×P; 39 Kt—B 4 ch,
K—B 3 (the only move to win);
40 K—Q 2 (40 Kt×B, of course,
loses at once), K—Kt 4; 41 K—
B 2, B—Q 5, and Black should
win.

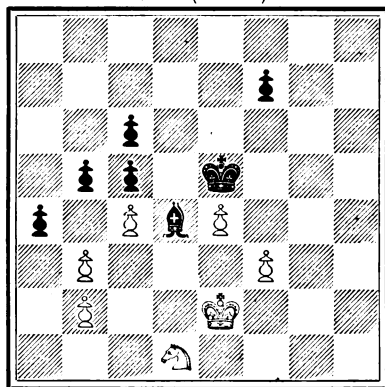
37 K—Q 2	36 P×R P
38 K—K 2	37 K—B 5
39 Kt—K 3	38 K—Kt 6
40 Kt—B 5 ch	39 B×P
41 K—Q 2	40 K—B 5
42 Kt—Q 6	41 K×P
43 K—B 2	42 P—B 3
44 K—Kt sq	43 B—Q 5
45 Resigns.	44 K—B 5

An extremely well-played game
by Mr. Helms, and a very instruc-
tive ending. (F.)

Position after Black's 35th move :—

P—R 5.

BLACK (HELMS).



WHITE (BRUNNEMER).

The following game was played in June, 1918, in the Summer Handicap Tournament of the Hampstead Chess Club. The opening, in spite of errors due perhaps to the go-as-you-please character of the tournament, is of great interest, and helps to throw light upon a very difficult but attractive variation. Notes by J. H. White.

GAME No. 4.487.

King's Gambit Declined (transposed from Vienna Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. E. BONWICK.	R. C. GRIFFITH.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 B—B 4
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—K Kt 5
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—Q B 3

.....Black's moves are accu-
rately timed. As White's K B is
"located," this move, reserving

the option of developing the
Queen with effect if White should
go astray, is stronger than 5..
Kt—K B 3.

6 Kt—Q R 4

Premature. 6 P—Q 3 and if
in answer, B×Kt; 7 Q×B, Kt—
Q 5; 8 Q—Q sq is the correct
play. Not 8 Q—Kt 3, because of
the continuation Kt×P ch; 9
K—Q sq, Kt×R; 10 Q×P, Q—

B 3; 11 B×P ch, Q×B; 12 Q×R, Q—R 5 ch; 13 K—Q 2, Q—Kt 5.

6 B×Kt
7 Kt—Q 5
7 Q×B
8 Q—Kt 3

An error of judgment which should lose if Black can find his way through the labyrinth. It is extremely difficult to decide when the sacrifice of the Q R in positions similar to this is justified. In the present instance 8 Q—Q sq was preferable, but even then Black would have got rather the better game by P×P, to which the best reply would be 9 Castles! Black would then gain nothing by a discovered check, but with 9..., P—Q Kt 4; 10 Kt×B, P×B, should be able to retain his Pawn with safety.

8 P×P

.....Here Black misses his way. The right course was 8..., Kt×P ch; 9 K—Q sq, Kt×R; 10 Kt×B, P×Kt; if now 11 Q×P, Q—B 3; and if 12 B×P ch, K—K 2. But the subtle 11 P×P is much more dangerous, and the slightest slip on Black's part would be fatal. The only defence is 11..., Q—Q 2, when White has two aggressive continuations: 12 Q×P, to which Castles is the reply and 12 R—B sq, answered by P—K B 3. There is also 11 B×P ch, K×B; 12 P×P, P—K Kt 3 to be considered.

9 Q×B P

The alternative 9 Q×Kt P would have led to equality: *e.g.*, 9 Q×Kt P, Q—B 3; 10 B×P ch, K—K 2; 11 Q×Q ch, Kt×Q; 12 B—Kt 3, Kt×K P; 13 Kt×B, Kt×Kt; 14 K—Q sq.

9 Q—B 3

.....After the exchange of Kt for B, which Black cannot prevent, the two Bishops would combine better with the Queen than the two Knights. Black does well, therefore, to force the exchange of Queens, especially as there is the possibility of a further exchange of Knight for Bishop which might turn the position in his favour.

10 Q×Q
11 Kt×B
12 Castles
10 Kt×Q
11 P×Kt

Smartly played! Of course 12 K—Q sq would be safe enough, but the text-move tempts Black, though without success, to make an unsound capture.

12 Castles (KR)

.....If 12..., Kt×B P; 13 P—K 5, Kt×R; 14 P×Kt, Castles (Q R); 15 P×P, K R—Kt sq; 16 R×P, Kt—B 7; 17 P—Q 3, threatening B—R 6, with R—B 8 to follow.

13 P—Q 3

This, however, is unsound, though White has a neat idea in view which his opponent overlooks. After 13 P—B 3, Kt—B 3; 14 P—Q 3, Kt—K 4; 15 B—K Kt 5, Kt (B 3)—Q 2; 16 Q R—Q sq, there would have been little to choose between the positions.

13 Kt×B P
14 R—Kt sq
14 Kt—Q 5

.....Kt—Q 2 at once would have kept the Pawn and left White without compensation.

15 B—K Kt 5

Now White regains the Pawn with a good game, or wins the Exchange for his Pawn, after which he should have at least a draw.

15 Kt—Q 2
16 B—K 7
17 B—Q 5
18 B×R
19 B—Kt 3
20 R—B 2
21 R—Q sq
16 P—Q Kt 4
17 P—B 3
18 R×B
19 P—Q R 4
20 Kt—K 4

21 R—Q 2 looks better. If, then, R—Q sq; 22 R—Q B sq, Kt×B; 23 P×Kt, R×P (23..., Kt×P; 24 R×P!); 24 R×R, Kt×R; 25 R—Q sq, P—B 5, 26 P×P, P×P; 27 P—Q Kt 3.

21 R—Q sq
22 B—B 2
23 R×Kt
22 Kt×B
23 P—B 5

.....23..., R×P would have given Black winning chances. The game was eventually drawn.

Played in the British Chess Federation correspondence tournament, Class I, section B, round I.

GAME No. 4,488.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
H. F. CHESHIRE. Rev.		C. F. BOLLAND..			
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	16	B × Kt
2	Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3	17	P—K 6
3	B—Kt 5	3	P—Q R 3	18	Q—R 4
4	B—R 4	4	Kt—B 3	19	Kt—K 4
5	P—Q 4	5	P × P	20	B × P
6	P—K 5	6	Kt—K 5	21	Kt × B
7	Castles	7	B—K 2	22	Q R—Q sq
8	Kt × P	8	Castles	23	Q—R 5
9	Q—K 2	9	Kt—B 4	24	Q—Kt 4
10	B × Kt	10	Q P × B	25	P—K 7
11	B—K 3	11	B—K 3	26	R × R
12	Kt—Q B 3	12	Q—B sq	27	Q—B 4 ch
13	P—B 4	13	B—Kt 5	28	Kt × Kt P
14	Q—B 2	14	Kt—K 3		
15	P—B 5	15	Kt × Kt		

.....For if Kt × B, then 29 Q × B P, threatening 30 R—Q 8. A well-played game on Mr. Cheshire's part.

The following game was played in the first round of the fifth U.S. National Correspondence Chess Association tournament between Messrs. A. H. Beckman (Pitman, N.J.) and W. H. Woodbury (Roanoke, Va.). The notes are specially contributed to this magazine by Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski.

GAME No. 4,489.

Centre Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
A. H. BECKMAN.		W. N. WOODBURY.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	P—Q 4	2	P × P
3	Kt—K B 3		

At one time this was a favourite opening of Marshall's, although he has since taken up with the Danish Gambit, for simultaneous play. The actual reply is the usual one, converting the game into a Scotch. P—Q 3 would make it a Philidor, and Kt—K B 3 a Petroff. 3..., B—B 4 would also be quite safe. Then there is B—Kt 5 ch, trying to hold the Pawn, which may be the best,

even though it does subject Black to a strong attack; and, finally, P—Q B 4. The *Handbuch* says if 3..., P—Q B 4, the best is 4 P—B 3! (the sign of admiration is theirs). Also that if 4 B—Q B 4 Kieseritzky played 4..., P—Q Kt 4. Now if 4 P—B 3, Black may play 4 P—Q 4, as noted by Morphy (see *American Chess Bulletin*, November, 1917, page 226). He speaks of P—Q 4 as "a move strangely enough overlooked by the leading authorities." This note was made nearly sixty years ago, yet the move seems to have been overlooked up to the present time. Edward Lasker in his

Chess Strategy giving 4 P—B 3 as sufficient to show the badness of 3.., P—Q B 4. After 4 P—B 3, P—Q 4!; 5 K P×P, Q×P; 6 P×P, we would arrive at a position the same as that recommended for the defence to the Danish in *Modern Chess Openings*, page 19, col. 18, should White play (as he has the option of doing) 6 Kt—K B 3 instead of 6 Kt—Q B 3. Now in regard to 4 B Q B 4, P—Q Kt 4, I have not seen Kieseritzky's analysis, but would like to be advised how he did, or the *Handbuch* would, continue, should White play 5 B—Q 5, Kt—Q B 3; 6 Kt—K 5.

3 Kt—Q B 3
4 Kt×P 4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3 5 B—Kt 5
6 B—Q B 4

An interesting innovation.

6 Kt×P
7 Castles 7 B×Kt

.....Probably best, although 7.., Kt×Kt; 8 Q—K sq ch, Kt—K 5; 9 Q×Kt ch, Q—K 2 deserves attention.

8 P×B 8 P—Q 4
9 B—R 3 9 P×B
10 R—K sq 10 Kt×Kt
11 P×Kt 11 Q—Q 4

.....In one of his match games with Steinitz, in an analogous position arising from a Giuoco Piano, Lasker played here B—K 3; R×Kt, Q—Q 4, followed by Castles (Q R). This would seem to be the best play.

12 P—K B 3 12 B—B 4
13 P×Kt 13 B×P
14 Q—Kt 4

White having prevented Black's Castling on the King's side, now does so on the Queen's. He has a very strong game at this point.

14 P—K B 4
15 Q—R 4 15 Q×P ch

.....Dangerous, giving White another open file in the centre while Black remains uncastled. 15.., Q—K 3 was better.

16 K—R sq 16 P—B 4
17 Q R—Q sq 17 Q—K 4
18 B×P

Well played and showing that Black's 15th and 16th moves were weak.

18 Q×B
19 Q—R 5 ch 19 K—B sq
20 R×B 20 Q—B sq
21 R(K4)—Q 4 21 P—K Kt 3
22 Q—R 6 ch 22 K—Kt sq
23 R—Q 7 23 Q—B sq
24 Q—R 4 24 Resigns.

.....Black cannot stop the disaster now threatened by the White Queen's checking. Q—K sq or Q—B 4 would allow Q—B 6, and if 24.., R—B sq; 25 Q—Q 4, R—B 4; 26 Q—K 3, R—B 3; 27 Q—K 5.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Mr. Murray Marble wishes chivalrously to "devote a few lines expressing sincere apologies and regrets to Mr. P. H. Williams" for being partially responsible for the two-mover quoted and commented upon by Mr. Bernard in his article in May (*vide* page 132. "O") not being "placed" in a Good Companion Chess Problem Club competition. Mr. Marble's explanation is a real compliment to the author. He admits he fell into the trap of 1 R—Q sq, and believing this to

be the composer's intention, did not naturally consider it good, but the judge, Dr. O. Wurzberg, must have been likewise deceived. Mr. Marble has suggested to the G.C.P.C. secretary that this position should be permitted to compete in a later tourney and thus minimise the injustice.

The *Falkirk Herald* of last month contained very interesting articles on the fancy names which are given to clear-cut problem themes, indirectly pointing out the difficulty experienced by novices who meet with such expressions as the Bristol, Indian, Durbar, Turton and many others which convey no meaning to the untutored. Most of these are explained in Mr. S. S. Blackburne's excellent work, "Terms and Themes of Chess Problems," published in 1907 by George Routledge & Sons, Limited. We agree that as many of these names do not speak for themselves, the new problem recruit is apt to be puzzled, yet it is not an easy matter to enlighten one excepting through a text-book. The nomenclature being applied to problem themes is increasing, and our American friends are coining designations dictated rather by freakishness than a self-explanatory object. When the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity is placed on a wider and firmer basis, probably this subject may be taken in hand. The issue of a small pamphlet containing definitions would be of assistance, especially as Mr. Blackburne's precursor ("Problem Terms and Characteristics") to his more pretentious volume of 1907 is now out of print.

The *Herald*, after describing about half-a-dozen of these sportive or picturesque terms, makes the following claim in respect of the invention or discovery of themes:—"Let it here be stated that not a single one of these splendid themes is due to German or Austrian composers, who are mainly industrious exploiters and extenders of other people's ideas. Most problem ideas have either originated in fertile American or British brains, especially when they are of fundamental value!"

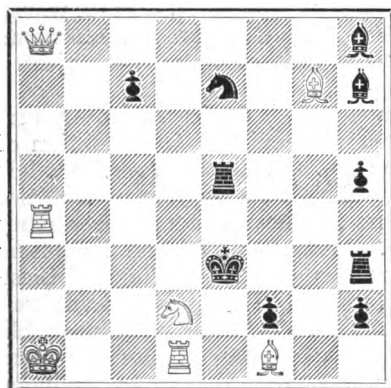
Tourney of the Swedish Chess Society.—Result: 1st prize, by H. v. Düben—White: K at Q R sq; R at K 6; B at K B 7; Kts at K 2 and Q Kt 6; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, 5 and K B 4. Black: K at K B 4; Kts at Q B sq and Q R 2; Ps at K Kt 2, 6, K 5, Q 3, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

2nd prize, by E. Bergkvist—White: K at Q R 6; Q at K B sq; R at Q Kt 3; B at K 6; P at K 5. Black: K at Q sq; Rs at K R 6 and 7; Kt at K B 7; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 2, K 2, Q 6, Q B 3 and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

3rd prize by C. E. Westberg.

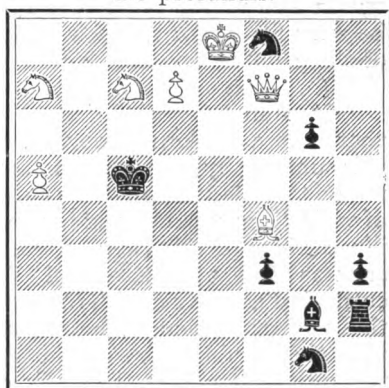
Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.—The following is the tentative award in the tourney of this excellent magazine. The composers' names have yet to be announced. The problems are of considerable merit, that bearing the motto "Incognito" is, we found, above the average for difficulty in three-movers.

1st Prize 2-er,
"Zenith."



Mate in two.

1st Prize 3-er,
"De profundis."



Mate in three.

2nd prize 2-er, "Elfriede.—White : K at K R 6 ; Q at K Kt 5 ; Rs at Q sq and Q R 5 ; Bs at Q 5 and Q R 7 ; Kts at K sq and Q 6 ; Ps at K B 3, K 4 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q Kt 3 ; Rs at Q Kt sq and 7 ; Bs at Q 7 and Q B sq ; Kt at K Kt 7 ; Ps at K 2 and Q B 6. Mate in two.

3rd prize 2-er, "Duo fas et gloria discunt."—White : K at Q B 7 ; Q at K B sq ; R at Q R 5 ; Kts at K R 5 and K 5 ; P at Q 4. Black : K at K 3 ; Q at K R 3 ; R at Q B 6 ; Bs at K R 8 and K B sq ; Kts at K Kt 4 and K B 2 ; Ps at K R 2, 6, K Kt 3, K 2 and Q B 5. Mate in two.

2nd and 3rd prize (*ex-æquo*), "Incognito."—White : K at Q Kt 7 ; Q at K B 2 ; Rs at Q 8 and Q R 3 ; Bs at K B 6 and K 8 ; Kts at K R 4 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 3, Q 2, Q Kt 5 and Q R 6. Black : K at K 3 ; Rs at K 7 and Q R 4 ; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 3, 4, K 5, Q B 4, 6, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

2nd and 3rd prize (*ex-æquo*), "Vredesverlangen."—White : K at Q 7 ; Q at K Kt 3 ; B at Q 4 ; Kt at Q B 5 ; Ps at Q Kt 2 and 3. Black : K at Q 4 ; Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt sq ; Kt at K 2 ; Ps at K R 7, K 4 and Q 6. Mate in three.

The following has been circulated by the British Chess Federation, which has been entrusted with a legacy under the will of the late Mr. Max J. Meyer, of Bournemouth, to be used for periodic Problem Composing and Solving Tourneys, on broad and elastic lines suggested by Mr. Meyer. Before preparing any detailed scheme to utilise this generous gift, the committee of the Federation desires to obtain the views of British problemists on the subject, and the secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey, would be glad to receive early suggestions as to (1) The best character and scope of such tourneys ; (2) The best method of judging the problems ; (3) The publication of the problems ; (4) The method of running Solving Tourneys in connection therewith ; and on any kindred matters.

Should the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity carry out its hopes of being converted into a National Association of Problemists, which will in all probability be decided on the 10th instant, it seems it would be very fitting for the new body, comprising the seasoned exponents of the country, to offer their suggestions and advice on the subject.

It cannot be said of the "change-mate" device in two-movers that it is a modern discovery, as instances exist of the adoption of this subtlety by a few composers years ago. It has, however, been left to the twentieth century exponents to exploit the varying possibilities of which it is capable, and in the future one may expect to meet many illustrations of this class of strategy. Examples by home composers such as Messrs. Bernard and Williams, as also the writings of these enthusiasts, together with those of Messrs. White and Janet, have given the subject a kind of impulsive activity. It seems very probable that the manipulative conceit of the change-mate will receive more theoretical attention than any other idea adaptable to two-movers, and we were not surprised to receive from Mr. Frank Janet some running comments upon Mr. Bernard's recent article in our April and May issues. He seems to adhere to his dictum that the key must not reduce variety, whereas Mr. Bernard is indifferent to the elimination of mates which have no interest, and in this we are inclined to agree, regarding such a key as purifying the composition or its solution. When Mr. Janet remarks: "in the better types, the set position presents such a beautifully clean and appetising front that the solver is loth to disturb it at any point," the inference is that he would not despise an inferior change, presumably relying upon key-brilliance as justification or set-off. Mr. Bernard's reply to this is that "it is important that the mates after the key are beautiful, for to exchange beautiful mates for those which are ugly and impure should be strongly deprecated. This is far more important than the number."

Mr. Janet adorns his letter with the following adventitious paragraph: "What, pray, is the American School? Surely not the followers of Loyd, because the merest glance at the style of work done by most of the prominent composers for the past two generations will convince anyone that Loyd had practically no followers of any note on this side of the water, either as to his ideals or as to his methods. If anything we have swung diametrically away from him. Of course Loyd is Loyd, and what offences he committed against good taste and against polish are easily melted in the fire of his genius; but the lesser lights here feel that similar offences on their part would be considered pure gaucherie and not humour, and they wisely desist. In fact America has become the most serious and conscientious of lands in this respect. It is the home of sober classification, of exhaustive scientific analysis, of meticulous attention to such elements of construction as economy and neatness."

The interrogation as to what is the American School is rather "childlike and bland," coming from such a source, and the measure of time—two generations—is a strained retrospect, seeing that sixty years ago the problem art was not popularly developed in the States.

Perhaps Mr. Janet never read what Dr. Planck wrote in 1886—nearly one generation back—in *The Chess Problem Text Book*: “The German excels in depth and beauty, the Englishman in constructive school, and the American in wit and sharpness of idea. . . . The American throws away artistic beauty and constructive elegance to obtain pithy ideas and humorous situations.” He can hardly, however, have missed Loyd’s ingenuous description in his *Chess Strategy* which is worth citing: “And lastly . . . we find a series of positions suggestive of everything that is funny and absurd. The Pawns are huddled together in one corner like a herd of buffaloes, leaving the rest of the board as clear as a prairie. There is nothing Indian about the problem, yet we feel the author deserves to be scalped for placing every piece so as to give a wrong impression of the purpose for which it was intended.” He winds up with: “they are as deceitful as wooden nutmegs or Yankee clocks.” It cannot be refuted that there is quite a number of American composers who pay respect to the style prevalent in this Eastern hemisphere, but some of these occasionally break away with some spontaneous freak so dear to their heart’s inborn delight.

Aversion to problems is not shared by all players. Mr. John F. Barry, one of the prominent players of America, confesses in an article he contributed to the *Good Companion C.P.C.* Folder of March last, that he is much interested in them—as a solver. We are surprised, however, that the Editors of the “Folder,” a monthly chiefly devoted to the poetry of chess, permitted what one is expected to take from such a quarter as authoritative, an assertion to appear without some checking or supervision. Mr. J. F. Barry eulogizes the charms of the change-mate in two-movers, and shows by two out of three of his selections to illustrate the peculiar characteristic, that his perception of the subject is awry—confusing it in one case with an added mate, and in the other with a provided mate.

The two positions are as follows:—

By S. Loyd (1868).—White: K at Q Kt sq; Q at K B 5; Rs at Q B 2 and Q R 5; Bs at Q sq and Q Kt 8; Kt at Q 5; Ps at K Kt 2, Q B 5 and Q R 6. Black: K at Q B 3; Q at K R 5; Kts at K R 2 and K B sq; P at Q Kt 7. Mate in two.

After the key, which is made to prevent Black *effectively* playing 1., Q—K 5, it will be seen that the three mates set in the position are in force. There is an added mate, which is very different to a changed one.

By T. Taverner (1890).—White: K at Q Kt 2; Q at Q R 6; Rs at K B 7 and Q 8; Bs at K R 2 and Q B 8; Kts at K B sq and Q 5; Ps at Q 2, Q B 3 and Q R 5. Black: K at K 5, Q at K Kt 7; B at K R 8; Kts at K R 4 and Q R 8; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6, K 4, Q 5 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

Here at the start White can mate on Black making any move but 1., Kt—Kt 6. It therefore behoves the solver to find a move which will defeat that defence, and when it is made, all the other arrangements of the problem remain virtually intact, indeed the key is a purifying one since the removal of the moving piece clears away

two prospective duals. This is neither an added mate nor a change mate problem.

The third illustration is a very appropriate and clever one :—

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—White : K at K Kt 8 ; Q at Q B 8 ; Rs at K Kt 5 and Q Kt sq ; Bs at K 4 and Q R sq ; Kts at Q 3 and Q B 2. Black : K at Q B 5 ; Q at Q R 2 ; B at Q Kt 4 ; Kts at Q B 3 and Q R 7 ; P at K B 2. Mate in two.

Mr. Bernard has pointed out the curious resemblance of the strategy of this problem to the position we quoted at page 191 of our June number. The reference to this fact is not intended in the least as a reflection, and even were the earlier rendering taken as a basis, the author would have been quite warranted, inasmuch as he has embellished his work with individual touch of considerable skill.

There is a further instance of Mr. Barry's lack of observation or information. He quotes Mr. Frank Janet in particular as having been the composer of "excellent compositions of the changed-mate type." He may be surprised to learn that Mr. Janet quite a short time back wrote to an English correspondent that he had yet to attempt the construction of such a problem, and he anticipated some difficulty was in front of him when he decided on making his first essay in that direction ! Really a little knowledge, if not dangerous in such matters, may be very misleading and upsetting.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The July meeting was held at Brighton, on the 13th. The usual Fraternity Solving Contest took place, but the principal matter which occupied attention was the convening of the London meeting, for August 10th. This was duly decided upon, and will be held at the St. George's Restaurant, 37, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., at 3 o'clock. It will then be proposed to form "The British Chess Problem Fraternity," and this being agreed to, the drawing up of a formal application to the British Chess Federation for affiliation as one of its constituent units will be considered, which we believe will be most favourably received by the Federation ; it is hoped the B.C.F. will be represented at the meeting. Several subsidiary interesting points will be discussed and necessary committees appointed. It is hoped all who can, will avail themselves of the opportunity of being present to support the movement, which promises to supply an useful desideratum. It has been arranged with the proprietor of the Restaurant that admission is to be obtained by a shilling tea ticket, obtainable on the ground floor of the premises or from Mr. H. W. Butler, 30, North Road, Brighton.

The following is the result of the Fraternity Saturday Solving Contest above referred to. Composer's section : 1st, B. G. Laws (186 points) ; 2nd, T. R. Dawson (183) ; 3rd, P. H. Williams (179). Section A : 1st, G. Heathcote (181) ; 2nd, J. Keeble (179) ; 3rd, W. Reilly. Section B : W. Marshall-Rodda (118). Section C : S. J. Heaton (120).

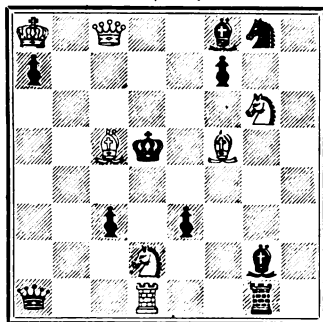
The solvers' voting gave chief places to the problems by A. W. Daniel, P. H. Williams and M. Fox (*ex æquo*), B. G. Laws and H. H. Davis.

	53	54	55	Totals for June	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
	R.W. B.	F.E.B.	B.F.		H.D'O. B.	J.S.	H.R.	F.E.B.	H.W.	H.D'O. B.	P.H. W.
Bernard, H. D'O. ..	12	10	16	599	7	8	8	8	12	7	10
Cooper, A. R. ..	12	10	16	595	7	8	8	10	12	7	10
Davis, H. H. ..	12	10	16	605	7	8	8	10	12	7	10
Fison, B. ...	12	10	16	601	7	8	8	8	12	5	10
Gibbins, N. M. ..	10	10	16	571	—	—	—	—	12	5	—
Gillam, G. ..	12	10	16	569	7	8	8	10	12	5	10
Harwood, C. ..	—	—	—	370	7	—	—	6	—	—	10
Markwick, F. W. ..	12	10	16	575	7	8	8	8	12	7	10
Smith, Stanley ..	12	10	16	591	7	8	0	8	12	6	10
Wallis, E. ..	12	10	16	549	7	8	8	10	12	5	10

There are likely to be three more problems to be solved this competition ; the final scores will appear next month, though probably the result will be announced at the London meeting on " Fraternity " Saturday, the 10th inst.

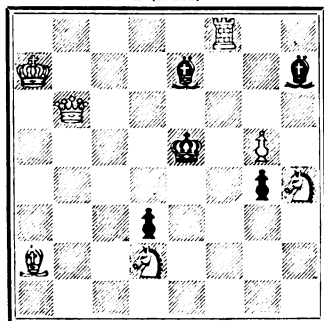
S.C.P.F. PROBLEMS IN JULY SOLVING COMPETITION.

By A. W. DANIEL, London.
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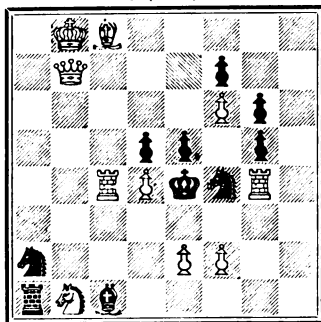
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Mate in two.

By T. R. DAWSON, Huddersfield.
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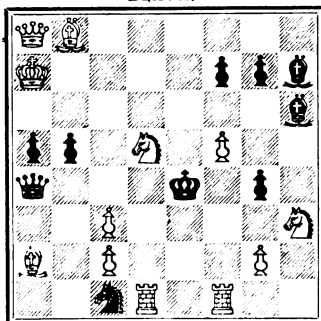
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Mate in two.

By H. HOSEY DAVIS, Bristol.
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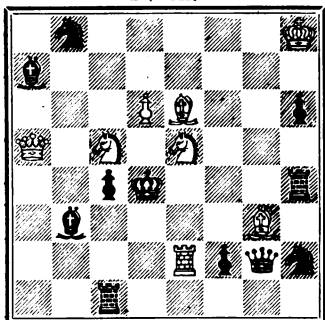
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By A. R. COOPER, Portsmouth.
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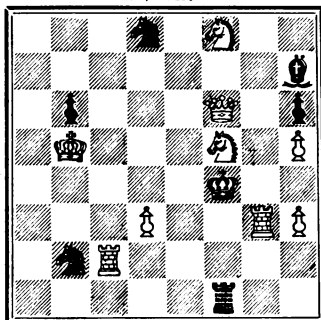
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Mate in two.

By B. G. LAWS, London.
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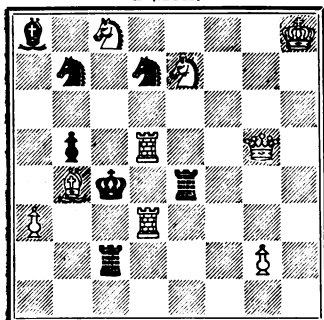
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Mate in two.

By P. H. WILLIAMS, London.
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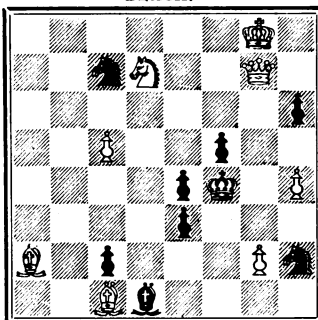
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By H. D'O. BERNARD, London.
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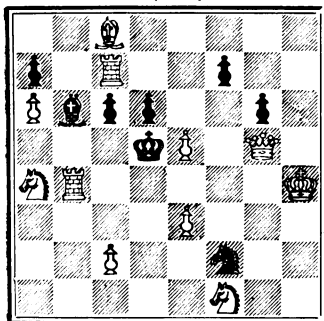
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By F. W. MARKWICK, Leyton.
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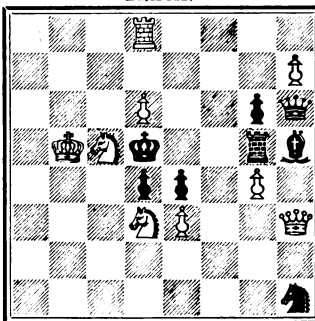
WHITE.
Mate in two.

By M. FOX, London.
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WHITE.
Mate in two.

By Lt.-Col. A. CAMPBELL.
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WHITE.
Mate in two.

In reference to our problem No. 3,060, by Lieut. N. M. Gibbins, which has a marked idea of Black Bishop and Pawn interfering with each others powers (as seen after $1 R \times P, B \times R; 2 Q-R 2$), Mr. Murray Marble has sent for our information the following three-mover taken from the *Pittsburg Gazette Times* of April, 1916. This form of defence, Mr. Frank Janet has styled "Pickabish," a name selection which is not illustrative. It will be observed Mr. Marble has succeeded in doubling the conceit, and this accomplishment will, in the eyes of many, condone the terrible keymove.

By M. Marble.—White: K at Q R sq; Rs at K R 5 and K B 8; B at Q 3; Kt at K R 7; Ps at Q B 7 and Q R 7. Black: K at K Kt 2; R at Q Kt 3; Bs at K R sq and 6; Ps at K 2, Q B 3, Q Kt 4 and Q R 7. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By D. G. McIntyre (p. 219).— $1 K-Kt 6$, &c.

By J. Moravec (p. 219).— $1 R-K 3 P \times Kt; 2 R-B 2$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, B-Q 5$ or $K 2, 2 Kt-K 2$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, K \times R, 2 Q-K 6$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, Kt \times Kt, 2 Q \times Kt$, &c. If $1 \dots, Kt-B 8; 2 K \times P$, &c. If $1 \dots$, others, $2 Q-K 6$, &c.

By K. Traxler (p. 220).— $1 B-R sq, P-Kt 3; 2 R-B 3$, &c. If $1 \dots, R-K sq$, or $B-Kt sq, 2 R-Kt 2$, &c. If $1 \dots, B$ —else, $2 Q-B 4$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, K-R$ else, $2 Q \times B$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, P-B 6, 2 R-Q 2$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, Q R$ moves, $2 Q \times P$ (b6), &c.

By V. Cisar (p. 220).— $1 Q-B 3, P-B 4$, or $K-B 6, 2 Q-K 2$, &c. If $1 \dots, K-K 4, 2 Kt-B 2$ or $B 5$, &c. If $1 \dots, Kt$ moves, $2 Kt-B 5$ dbl. ch, &c. If $1 \dots, P-R 5, 2 B-Kt 3$, &c.

By J. Salminger (p. 220).— $1 R \times K Kt P, P-B 4; 2 R-Kt 7! P \times P$ [If $2 \dots, K \times P, 3 Q-Q 2$ ch, &c. If $2 \dots$, others; $3 Q-K 2$ ch, &c.]; $3 Q \times Q P$, &c. If $1 \dots, K \times P, 2 R-Kt 4$ ch, $K \times Kt; 3 Q-K 2$, &c. If $1 \dots, K \times Kt, 2 R-Q 2$, any; $3 Q-K 2$, &c. If $1 \dots, P \times R, 2 Q-R$ or $Kt 3, K \times P; 3 Kt-R$ or $K 4$, &c. If $1 \dots, B-Kt 2, 2 R-Kt 4, B \times P; 3 Q-Q 2$, &c.

By A. G. Corries (p. 220).— $1 K-K 2, K-R 5; 2 R-R 3$, &c. If $1 \dots, K-R 3, 2 B-Kt 3$, &c.

By A. Mari (p. 220).— $1 R-Kt 3, P$ or $B \times R$ or $B-Kt 8; 2 Kt-Q 2$, &c. If $1 \dots, K-Kt 8, 2 Kt-B 3$ ch, &c.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 221).— $1 P-B 4$, &c.

By H. H. Davis (p. 221).— $1 Q-Kt 6, K-Q 5; 2 Q-Kt 2$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, K-B 4, 2 Q \times K P$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, P-Q 5, 2 Q \times Kt$, &c. If $1 \dots, P-R 5, 2 Q-Kt sq$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, Kt$ moves, $2 Q-K 3$ ch, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 222).— $1 Q-R sq$, &c.

By C. E. Kemp (p. 222).— $1 R-B 7$, &c.

By J. Rayner (p. 223).— $1 B-B 7, B \times P; 2 Kt-Q 4$ ch, $B \times Kt; 3 Q-R 3$ ch, $K \times Q; 4 R-B 3$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, R-Kt 2, 2 R-Kt 4$ ch, $R \times R; 3 Q-B 2$ ch, $K-R 6; 4 Q-R 4$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots$, others, $2 Q-Kt 2$ ch, $K \times R; 3 Kt-B 5$ dis. ch, $K \times Kt; 4 Q-Kt 5$ ch, &c.

No. 3,067, by H. D'O. Bernard.— $1 Q-Kt 5$, &c.

No. 3,068, by Dr. J. Schumer.— $1 Q-K sq, P-Kt 5; 2 Q-Q R sq!$ &c. If $1 \dots, B-B 4, 2 Q-R 5$, &c. There is a feature in this three-mover which we believe has been missed by some of the solvers, and that is after the defence of $1 \dots, P-Kt 5$ we have a "change-mate" two-mover. As far as we can remember, this is the first time this device has been introduced in three-move composition.

No. 3,069, by Handley Rhodes.— $1 R-K sq, R \times R; 2 K Kt-B 4$ ch, &c. If $1 \dots, P-Kt 6, 2 R-B 3$, &c.

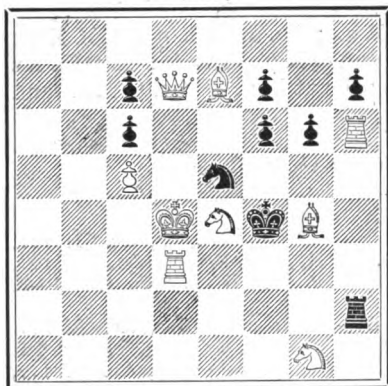
No. 3,070, by F. E. Purchas.— $1 Q-B 8, P-Q 4; K R-Q B 4!$ &c. If $1 \dots, P-Q 3, Q-Kt 8, B 7$ or $B-Q 4$, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 0,000.

By GEORGE GILLAM,
Southwick.

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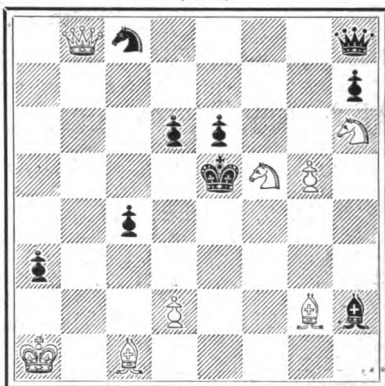
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 0,000.

By BURNLEY M. MARSHALL,
Shreveport, La., U.S.A.

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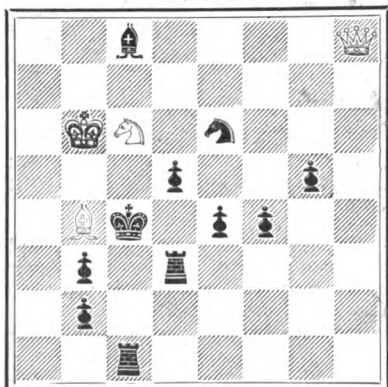
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 0,000.

By THOMAS WARTON,
Southall.

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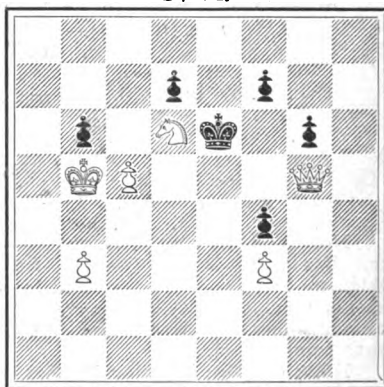
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 0,000.

By J. A. J. DREWITT,
Oxford.

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WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

PONZIANI OPENING.

By STASCH MLOTKOWSKI.

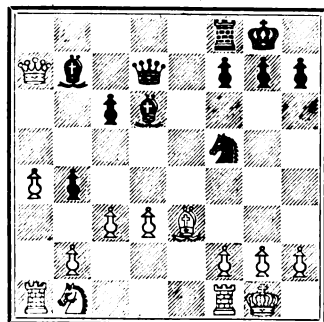
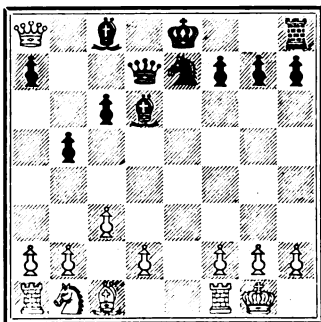
Having just come across Steinitz' *Modern Chess Instructor*, part 2, I find he gives considerable attention to the position dealt with in my Random No. 13. I subjoin (retaining his numbers) the columns and notes in question, with note from fragment of game, Janssens v. Brien.

IO

II

Game 2
Janssens v. Brien.

- 1 P—K 4
P—K 4
- 2 Kt—K B 3 Position after Black's 11th move
Kt—Q B 3 P—B 3.
- 3 P—B 3
P—Q 4
- 4 Q—R 4
P×P
- 5 Kt×P
Q—Q 4
- 6 Kt×Kt
P×Kt
- 7 B—B 4
Q—Q 2
- 8 Castles
B—Q 3 (26)
- 9 B—Kt 5? (27)
P×B!
- 10 Q×K P ch
Kt—K 2
- 11 Q×R
P—Q B 3 (28)



J I

Game 2

Janssens v. Brien.

IO	II	
12 P—Q R 4 P—Kt 5 (29)	P—Q Kt 3 Castles	P—Q 3 Castles
13 P—Q 3 Castles	B—R 3 B—Kt 2	B—K 3 B—Kt 2
14 B—K 3 B—Kt 2	Q×P P—Q B 4 (32)	Q×P P—Q B 4
15 Q×P Kt—B 4 (<i>Diagram</i>)	P—Q B 4 Q—B 3	Q—R 3 (13)
16 P—Kt 4 R—R sq	P—B 3 R—R sq	
17 Q—Kt 6 R—R 3 (31)	P×P B×R P ch	
18	K—B 2 (33) B—Kt 6 ch	

Col. 10 (26) This seems safe, so far as the sacrifice of material involved is concerned.

(27) The attacking line of play by P—B 3, indicated in Col. 9 is also the strongest here.

(28) Up to this point we follow the opening moves of a game between Janssens and Brien. See illustrative games.

(29) Less troublesome than 12..., Castles; 13 P×P, B—R 3; 14 P×P, Kt×P; 15 Q×R ch, K×Q; 16 R×B.

(30) Or 16 Q—R 5, R—R sq; 17 B—R 7, Q B—B sq; 18 P—Kt 4, Kt—R 5; 19 P—B 3, R×B+.

(31) Though White gets two Rooks for the Queen, Black will soon be able to form a powerful attack against the adverse, broken-up King's side, his game being also superior in other respects, mainly on account of the two Bishops.

Col. 11 (32) If 15 B×P, Q—B 3 threatening mate, followed by B×B wins.

(33) If 18 K×B, Q—R 3 ch and wins; also if 18 K—R sq, Q—R 3 followed by B—Kt 6 dis. ch.

Game 2. 13. The point at issue that induced us to attempt in Col. 10, which the present position resembles in all material respects, a demonstration different from the one exemplified in this game, which has generally been accepted as best play for Black after the loss of the exchange. For White can get out with a good game, to say the least of it, by 15 B×P, R—R sq; 16 Q×B!, Q×Q; 17 B×B, with Rook, Bishop and three Pawns for the Queen.

If the foregoing were in all respects correct, the move 9..., K Kt—K 2, as it permits White to retreat the Bishop, would not be so strong as 9..., P×B. However, I think I can show this is not the case and that Black best plays 9..., K Kt—K 2. I proceed to a detailed examination of Steinitz' analysis:—

Col. 10, Note 29. I consider that it is White that has the advantage after 13 Q×R ch, K×Q; 14 P×B as given in Random.

Col. 10. I mention in passing, although not strictly relevant perhaps, that 13 P×P (suggested in Random as an alternative to

P—Q 3) is not good, Black having a strong continuation in 13... Castles; 14 P—Kt 5, B—Kt 2; 15 Q×P, P—B 4; 16 Q—R 5 B×Kt P.

Col. 10, Black's 15th. I consider this move bad and that the position given on diagram is lost for Black.

Col. 10, White's 16th. Here B—B 5 or Q—Kt 6 should be played. White then escapes with the Queen by taking the Kt P if Black persists in chasing it with Rook. Also after 16 Q—R 5, R—R sq; 17 B—R 7, Q B—B sq; 18 P—Kt 4, Black best plays Kt—R 3, as in answer to Kt—R 5 White may play Q—K R 5.

Col. 11, Black's 13th. B—R 3 wins easily.

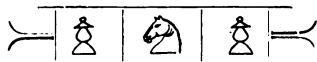
Col. 11, note 32. 15 B×P, Q—B 3; 16 Q×B brings about a variation somewhat similar to the one which Steinitz says gives White a good game in the Janssens v. Brien *partie*.

Janssens v. Brien, note 13. I agree that 14... Kt—B 4 is best. I see nothing better than 15 Q—R 5, R—R sq; 16 B—R 7, Q B—B sq; 17 P—Q B 4, R×B; 18 Q—Q 2, with rather the inferior game. It follows, therefore, that 12 P—Q R 4 is decidedly White's best move.

The *Handbuch* appears to have completely ignored this second part of Steinitz' *Modern Chess Instructor*, both in the Ponziani and the Giuoco Piano. One example, as it is of great theoretical importance, is submitted.

After 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 P—B 3, P—B 4; 4 P—Q 4, B P×P; 5 Kt×P, Kt—B 3; 6 B—K Kt 5, Steinitz gives 6... Q—K 2! This move may also be played in answer to 6 B—Q Kt 5 and is also favoured by Steinitz in answer to 6 B—Q B 4. Although the *Handbuch* gives this move Q—K 2 in the Vienna Opening after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 P—B 4, P—Q 4; 4 B P×P, Kt×P; 5 Kt—B 3, both in reply to 5... B—K Kt 5 and 5... B—Q Kt 5, they take no notice of it in the Ponziani. Steinitz considers 3 P—B 3, P—B 4; 4 P×P gives White the advantage, but I would suggest 4... Q—B 3 as answer to this, giving Black equality at least. Ergo, the defence 3... P—B 4, recommended by Ponziani himself, is perfectly sound!

Mr. Mlotkowski will be pleased to hear from any reader of the *B.C.M.* who can show a continuation against 3... P—B 4 favourable to White. He is of opinion that the defence 3... P—B 4 is sound, having suggested after 4 P×P; 4... Q—B 3 to Mr. G. F. Davie, of Victoria, B.C., about a year ago, and also to Mr. J. H. White, joint-author of *Modern Chess Openings*. The line suggested seems to us of great theoretical importance, as 3... P—Q 4; 4 Q—R 4, P—B 3 is not considered a reliable defence, and 3... Kt—B 3 gives Black a game with very limited possibilities.



SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the July number. We now repeat them and give their solutions.

Position 273, by W. and M. Platoff.—♔ at Q Kt 6, ♕ at Q sq, ♖ at K B sq, ♗ at K Kt 4, ♘ at K R 8, ♙ at Q B 4, K Kt 3. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 Q—B sq ch, K—B 3; 2 Q—R sq ch, K—K 2 (or A); 3 Q—K 5 ch, K—B sq; 4 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 5 Q×P ch, K—R sq; 6 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 7 B—B 4 ch, K—R 2; 8 Q—B 7 ch, K—R 3; 9 B—Q 3, K—Kt 4; 10 Q—B 5 ch, K—R 5; 11 Q—R 7 ch, and wins the Queen. A., 2., K—Kt 4; 3 Q—K 5 ch, K—Kt 5; 4 B—K 2 ch, K—R 6; 5 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 7; 6 B—B 3 ch, and again wins the Queen. The minor variations are not difficult to work out. The chief difficulty of the solution is to find the quiet move, 9 B—Q 3; but there appear to be similar lines of play which also force a win.

Position 274, by Sam Loyd.—♔ at K R 4, ♕ at K 4, ♖ at Q 8, ♗ at K R 8, ♘ at K Kt 8, ♙ at Q R 6, K R 7, ♙ at Q R 8, K B 8, ♙ at Q R 4, Q Kt 6, Q Kt 7, K B 2, K B 7, K Kt 7, K R 2, K R 6. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 Q—Kt 8! Now if Black move his Bishop he is mated on the move, so he can only move the Rook or the Pawns. White by means of his King can stop the Rook from moving and so force a Pawn to move. The manœuvre is repeated until the Pawn moves are exhausted, and so at last the Bishop is forced to move. Throughout the play the White King must avoid the White squares (excepting Q R 8), for to allow the Bishop to move *with a check* would be fatal. The play proceeds:—1., R—R 7; 2 K—Kt 6, R—R 6; 3 K—B 4, R—R 7; 4 K—K 5, R—R 6; 5 K—Q 6, R—R 7; 6 K—B 7, R—R 6; 7 K—Kt 8, R—R 7; 8 K—R 8!, R—R 6; 9 K—R 7, R—R 7; 10 K—Kt 6, R—R 6; 11 K—R 5, R—R 7; 12 K—Kt 4, P—R 3; 13 K—R 5, R—R 6; 14 K—Kt 6, R—R 7; 15 K—R 7, R—R 6; 16 K—R 8, R—R 7; 17 K—Kt 7, R—R 6; 18 K—R 7, R—R 7; 19 K—Kt 6, R—R 6; 20 K—R 5, R—R 7; 21 K—Kt 4, P—R 4; after another visit to Q R 8 we get eventually the moves 30 K—Kt 4, P—R 5; then 39 K—Kt 4, P—B 3; then 48 K—Kt 4, P—B 4; then 57 K—Kt 4, P—B 5; then 66 K—Kt 4, P—B 6; and finally 75 K—Kt 4, R—R 6 (or P—R 6; 76 K—R 5); 76 K×R, B moves; 77 Kt×P mate. An amusing position which will never be seen in actual play! The solution above is the simplest but not the shortest. White can apparently mate in 53 moves by "changing the move," the first time on K Kt 8, and later, sometimes attacking the Pawns when on Black squares.

A correspondent who suggests that this would be drawn under the fifty move rule, is reminded that a capture or a Pawn move breaks the sequence.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

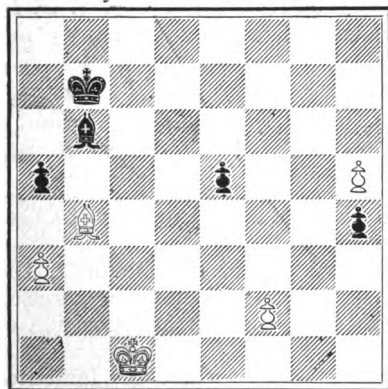
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 273.	No. 274.	Total.
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	52	4	4	60
Mr. J. Gilchrist	44	4	4	52
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. J. M. Doulton	37	4	4	45
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	36	4	4	44
Mr. E. Sammons	30	4	4	38
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	30	4	3	37
Mr. A. J. Head	31	—	4	35
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27	—	—	27
Mr. H. E. Matthews	23	—	3	26
Mr. R. Garby	26	—	—	26
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	16	4	4	24
Mr. H. Bromberg	16	4	4	24
Col. Kensington	13	4	4	21
Mrs. Sollas	21	—	—	21
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	13	4	3	20
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. L. Illingworth	8	4	4	16
Mr. J. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Mr. W. T. Pierce	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	—	4	4	8
Mr. G. W. Moses	—	4	4	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8	—	—	8

Mr. Alexander has soon reached the top of the list, although his previous solutions arrived too late for inclusion. We welcome two new solvers and are specially glad to hear of Mr. Cheshire again. In reply to his question we may say that the rules of the Cumulative Competition are really on the surface. A prize—usually a book—is given each month to the solver who leads the list.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by September 30th, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W., 2.

Position 277.

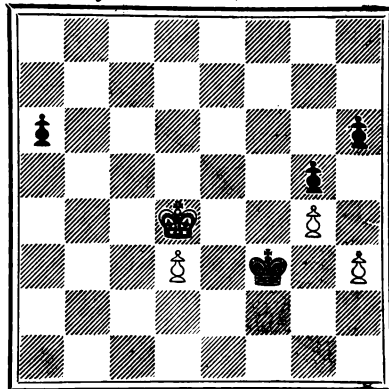
By A. MOUTERDE.



White to play and win.

Position 278.

By A. S. SSELESNIEW.



White to play and win.

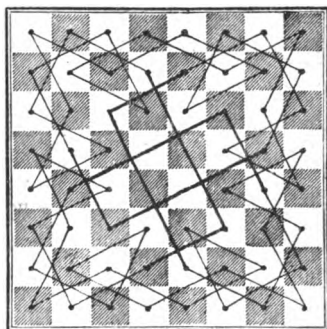
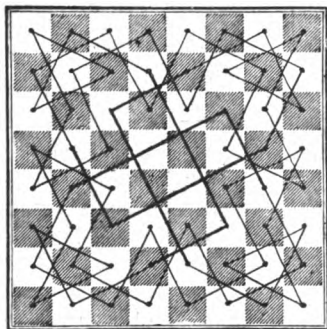
SOLUTION OF KNIGHT'S TOUR PROBLEM No. 5

(Propounded in July issue, p. 195).

By ERNEST BERGHOLT.

One method of solving this problem in perfect quaternary symmetry is to begin by adding to the eight moves which are our starting-point four more moves forming the figure of a Greek Cross. The remaining forty-eight cells can then be traversed in complete *direct* symmetry; and this can be accomplished in four different ways, two of which are given below. The effect upon the eye of thus combining the *three necessary oblique quaternions* of moves into one salient central figure is extremely striking, the designs being far more elegant than anything attained by any previous investigator. We may give to these tours the title of—

THE RED CROSS KNIGHT.



Another way of treating the proposed problem would be to continue the *oblique* symmetry to as great an extent as possible, introducing *direct* symmetry only when obliged to do so. A completely quaternary solution on these lines has been sent to me by Mr. G. L. Moore. No attempt at the problem has been received from any other reader.

CHESS AND THE JEWS.

We take the following paragraphs from M. A. Geoffroy-Dausay's interesting and suggestive article on "The Parallel Progress of Chess and Civilisation," in *L'Eco degli Scacchi* :—

"Since chess entered upon its third period of splendour, the period in which we actually are, the Israelitish element has exercised a predominance out of all proportion to the number and position of the Jews.

"The branches of activity are well known in which the Israelites have excelled for so long, and, as it were, by the force of atavism—

banking, business, industry. In chess their supremacy began to manifest itself scarcely two generations ago. It has not ceased to grow stronger and stronger since then.*

"If this fact has a meaning from the point of view of culture, it must be this, that the Nineteenth Century is the century of the emancipation of the Jews.

"When we apply our observations to Russian affairs, we see the latter suddenly made clear in a blinding flash of light. The expansion, the formidable development of Russian chess is more or less confined to the short space of time between 1904-1918; the period in which the Judæo-Russian masters affirmed themselves victoriously, the period of the tournament triumphs of Rubinstein—the same Rubinstein who used to conduct in his native town of Lodz a chess column in a little Yiddish paper, printed in Hebrew characters.

"The dates mentioned are those of the two Russian revolutions, the first of which, as we know, was averted, while the second succeeded completely. If it brought to the Allies the cruellest surprise and deception, on the other hand it procured for the Russian Jews their absolute emancipation, if not power. Yiddish has henceforward become an officially recognised language, and the German philologists, who up to now have neglected and despised this idiom, are devoting themselves to it with fervour.

"So the evolution of chess proceeds equally with the formidable Messianic movement which has been manifesting itself for some decades in the Jewish people, and is now crowned by the hope of seeing the ancient kingdom of Israel re-established in the land once flowing with milk and honey. I can foresee, in the not very distant future, the great World's Championship tournament being held in Jerusalem.

"I trust that a Gentile will be pardoned for thus pointing out the meaning of the development of chess among the Jews. The question whether this development is favourable to our game or not is quite immaterial. The phenomenon exists, plain and indisputable. Philo-Semitism, Anti-Semitism, Indifferentism have no existence in face of the reality of things. It is a curious and significant fact that chess, which in its early form, at the dawn of the Middle Ages, was brought to its height by the genius of the Semitic race,† has in its modern form been actually carried to perfection again by the genius of the same race."

*M. Geoffroy-Dausay alludes in a footnote to the more than half-century reign of Steinitz and Lasker, and continues: "It is all very well for Lasker to play at Pangermanism; he cannot deceive us. In the chess world he is not Germany's champion, since he lived long in America after winning his title, and has constantly fought under the American colours. He is the champion of Israel." Does not M. Geoffroy-Dausay forget that Lasker first made his name in England? Yet London and the Northern counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, were the fields in which Lasker got the opportunity which he never had in the land of his birth, and he has every reason to look back with gratitude to England in the early 'nineties.

†*I.e.*, by the Arabs in the Twelfth to the Fourth Centuries.

OBITUARY.

The *Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez* records with great regret the death last April of Señor Luis Cazaban, one of the first members of the club and for nine years its treasurer.

Sheffield chess has suffered a severe loss by the death, at the end of July, of Mr. F. H. Sugden, though a lingering illness prevented him from playing a public part during the past year. Born forty years ago at Tyldersley, near Manchester, Mr. Sugden settled in Sheffield about the age of twenty-six, and later became first secretary of the Sheffield Chess Club, and then director and secretary of the Gambit Café Company. He was one of Sheffield's leading amateurs and a county player as well, besides being occasionally seen in tournaments further afield.

The death is announced at St. Denis-en-Val, on June 10th, of M. Albert Clerc, who was born at Besançon in 1830, and was decidedly the *doyen* of French players of the first class. His best achievement was in the Paris master tournament of 1878, when, though not high up in the final placing, he tied with Mason (both making $8\frac{1}{2}$ points in 22 games) and scored individual victories against Mackenzie, Bird and Rosenthal among others. He was a contemporary of many of the strongest amateurs in Nineteenth Century France, and in particular of President Grévy, whose favourite opponent he was, and whose friendship with him led to considerable official encouragement of national chess during the Grévy regime. M. Clerc himself did much to promote the game in Algiers, Aix, Besançon, and other places to which his legal duties took him, was a well-known figure in Parisian chess circles, and is much regretted by *La Stratégie*, of which he was a constant supporter. He took a great interest in problems, alike as composer as solver, and as judge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GAME ENDING—MEYMOTT *v.* HANCOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

Re Game-ending, p. 232, current *B.C.M.*, White has a simple win in 1... Kt—Q 2; 2 B—K 4 ch, K×P (if K—B 4, P—Kt 4 ch); 3 R—Q sq ch, K—B 2 (any other loses); 4 Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

4, Burnett Avenue, Bradford.

Yours sinserely,
J. FOULDS.

"A PRETTY GAME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

The Giuoco Piano given on page 232 of the *B.C.M.*, for August, was played by Rowe *v.* Ward, and is given in full in a note on page 79 of Freeborough

and Ranken's "Chess Openings," 3rd edition. If I am fortunate enough to win the prize offered I shall be glad to get your 1915 "Annual."

Yours faithfully,

Stansty Lodge, Wrexham, 21st August, 1918.

R. W. EGERTON.

[Replies confirming the information given by Mr. Egerton have also been received from Mr. W. H. Taylor, London, and Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, Portadown, who also directs our attention to the fact that the game is given in Mason's "Social Chess" as won by Ward.—Ed. B.C.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

The game about which you have an enquiry was played in Nottingham, between Mr. F. G. Rowe and Mr. W. G. Ware. It appeared in the *Montreal Weekly Gazette*, December 10th, 1891, and it was stated that the score had been sent to the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* by a Parisian correspondent who wrote: "It was recently shown me by one of the frequenters of the Café de la Régence, who saw it in one of the German illustrated papers, probably the *Leipzig Illustrierte Zeitung*. My informant adds that he thinks it was credited to some English player or periodical, and that it was played by two Englishmen."

I have also found the record in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, April 9, 1897, which acknowledged it as from the *Westminster Papers*.

The game also appeared in the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury*, July 4, 1903—"Players unknown."

It was also published without names in the *Norwich Mercury*, in 1910, quoted from the *Otago Witness*.

I am glad I have been able to supply the foregoing information.

Yours truly,

HENSING.

Warrington, 15th August, 1918.

CHANGE-MATE PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

In answer to Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski I, too, noticed that the March *A.C.B.* gave Q—Kt 8 as the author's intention in Problem F, and Kt—K 7 as cook. My data, however, were obtained from the *Chess Amateur*, to which, I believe, the position was originally contributed.

Yours faithfully,

Colyton, Devon, Aug. 17th, 1918.

H. D'O. BERNARD.

CENTRE GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE,"

DEAR SIR,

In your August number, p. 247, after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4; 4 B—Q B 4, P—Q Kt 4, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski observes that he would like to be advised how Kieseritzky continued after 5 B—Q 5, Kt—Q B 3; 6 Kt—K 5. Kieseritzky's continuation is given in George Walker's "New Treatise on the Game of Chess," 4th edition (A.D. 1846), page 84, and is 6.., Kt×Kt; 7 B×R, Q—R 5; 8 Castles, Kt—K B 3; 9 P—K B 4, K Kt—Kt 5; 10 P—K R 3, Q—Kt 6; 11 P×K Kt, Kt×P; 12 R—B 3, Q—R 7 ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—R 8 ch; 14 K—K 2, Q×P ch; 15 K—K sq, B—K 2;

16 R—K 2, B—R 5 ch ; 17 K—Q sq, B—B 7 ; 18 R×B, Kt×R ch ; 19 K—K sq, Q—Kt 8 ch ; 20 Q—B sq, Q×Q ch ; 21 K×Q, Kt—Kt 5 ; with three Black Pawns against the White pieces.

Yours faithfully,

144, Ferme Park Road,
Hornsey, N. 8, 10th August, 1918.

W. H. TAYLOR.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Very many thanks for your generous gift of five parcels of *The British Chess Magazine*. We are glad to have them to put into our parcels of literature for the men in the Y.M.C.A. huts. We had an enquiry for them a short time ago but your last kind contribution had been all expended and we had none to send. Now we can meet all requests for a long time to come.

We should be very grateful if you would add to your kindness by making known our urgent need of magazines and papers of all kinds. We send two and a half tons of literature to France alone weekly, and have pressing demands from all our fronts as well as from our huts in the training camps at home.

With renewed thanks, Yours truly,

A. M. BLENKINSOP.

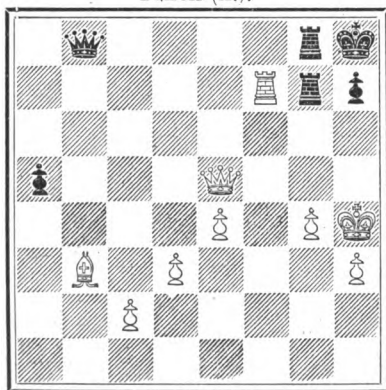
National Council of Y.M.C.A.,
Tottenham Court Road,
London, W.1., 29th July, 1918.

[We hope any reader of the *B.C.M.* who is able to supply books or magazines will respond to the foregoing appeal.—ED. *B.C.M.*]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. M. Paulet (Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force).—Neither the first nor the second edition of *Chess Strategy* has the ending Lasker v. Capablanca quite correct. The actual moves were:—33 K—Kt 3, K—K sq ; 34 Q R—K R sq, B—Kt 2 ; 35 P—K 5, Q P×P ; 36 Kt—K 4, Kt—Q 4 ; 37 Kt (K 6)—B 5, B—B sq ; 38 Kt×R, B×Kt ; 39 R—R 7, R—B sq ; 40 R—R sq, K—Q sq ; 41 R—R 8 ch, B—B sq ; 42 Kt—B 5, Resigns.

BLACK (X.).



WHITE (J. H. NIGHTINGALE).

GAME ENDING.

The annexed position occurred recently in a game played by Mr. J. H. Nightingale at "The Gambit Café," London. The initial move is perhaps rather obvious ; but the variations are very pretty. White mated in three moves.

THE CHESS WORLD.

During the past month the voluntary contributions to our sustentation fund have increased the aggregate amount received to £39 18s. 8d.

The latest contributors, to whom we tender our sincere thanks for their help, are :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. R. W. Egerton (Wrexham)	1	1	0
Major G. Allan Heron (Luton)	1	1	0
Corporal H. M. Paulet (Mesopotamia)	0	9	0
Mr. A. G. Vanscolina (Labuan)	5	5	0

The last-named gentleman writes as follows :—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Your renewal of subscription notice, dated 16th March came to hand by last mail and I much regret that, through oversight, my remittance has been so long delayed.

I have perused your various references in the pages of the *B.C.M.* to the great difficulties with which you have been faced in keeping the publication going practically since the beginning of the war, and would like to add my name to the list of subscribers who have given financial support. I am therefore requesting the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Singapore, to forward to you a sight draft on their London Office for £5 5s. 0d. Will you please accept this, with my very best wishes, as my subscription to the Magazine for the current year?

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Labuan (Straits Settlements),

A. G. VANSCOLINA.

10th June, 1918.

The championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club has been won for the seventh time by Roy T. Black, the next competitor in this occasion being Alfred Schroeder.

The July-August number of the *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* contains an interesting memorial article on Adolf Anderssen (who was born on July 6th, 1818) by Dr. E. Voellmy.

The Western Chess Association (U.S.) will probably hold its annual meeting in September this year. Edward Lasker is expected to defend his title, and J. W. Showalter, though not long convalescent from a serious illness, is also likely to be a competitor.

After winning three successive lightning tournaments at the Manhattan Chess Club, subsequent to his return to chess life in New York in May, Capablanca was beaten in a fourth contest by Janowski and had to be content with second place, next to the French master.

Corporal E. Spencer, treasurer of the Liverpool Chess Club and one of the leading amateur players of Lancashire, was reported missing on May 27th; but we are happy to say that he is now stated to be alive, though wounded and, still more unfortunate, a prisoner of war in Germany.

M. Gaston Legrain is conducting a Sunday chess column in *L'Action Francaise* and makes a special appeal to military amateurs of the game. A correspondence tournament is now in progress under his direction. Annual subscription 5 frs. 50 c. Address: 14, Rue de Rome, Paris.

The Club Argentino de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, celebrated with a dinner on the 17th of April the thirteenth anniversary of its foundation. There was a large gathering with the club's president, Dr. A. Montenegro, in the chair, and at the close of the proceedings it was decided to send a copy of the menu to the Cuban master, J. R. Capablanca.

Boris Kostics (or Kostich, as he now appears to spell his name), the Serbian expert, though settled down in the banking business at Gary, Indiana, is reported by *The American Chess Bulletin* to be ready to enter any masters' tournament which may be organised in the States in the near future. As Capablanca, Marshall, Chajes, Janowski, Kupchik, Edward Lasker, Jaffe, and others are all in active play, there are hopes of such a tournament before long.

After the ninth and final round of the first half of the tournament for the Victorian Championship the scores of the four leading players are :— G. Gundersen, 8; W. F. Coultas, $6\frac{1}{2}$; M. Read and C. G. Steele, 6 each. Messrs. Gundersen and Coultas had an adjourned game to finish this round, which was later won by Gundersen. At the end of the 12th round Gundersen was still leading, though he had just lost his first game to Read. The three top scores were then :— Gundersen 11, Read 8, Steele $7\frac{1}{2}$.

A correspondent asks if we know of any English examples of the "Polish Defence" in the Queen's Pawn Game, 1 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4, which seems to have been first tried (in recorded games at least) in a Swiss correspondence tournament in 1913, when Alexander Wagner of Stanislau drew a game with it, or in spite of it. There was an article on the defence by this player, with a number of illustrative variations from actual play, in *L'Eco degli Schacchi* in 1914; but we know of no English examples of it.

The Times chess column speaks much to the point on the financial side of the proposed Marshall-Chajes match when it says :—

It is unwise in these cases to expect the chess world to provide a large amount of money for the financing of a match in which it may happen to take very little interest. More especially just now, when all America's energies are devoted to the preparations for winning a match that is vastly more important. The chess players of that country have shown plainly by their attitude on several occasions when matches for large stakes have been suggested, that they do not take that amount of interest which the suggested prize money renders necessary. It is a fairly clear indication that if players want large sums for a match they must find such sums themselves, or not play the match at all.

The Summer Meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held at Rye Beach, N.Y., starting Monday, July 22nd. Nine players took part in the chief tournament for possession of the Rice Silver King. After a spirited contest first place was secured by A. Kupchik, with the fine record of $7\frac{3}{4}$ points out of 8 games. Second place was taken by Oscar Chajes with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points. C. Jaffe tied for third place with Roy T. Black and J. Bernstein. In addition to holding the Silver King, Kupchik won a gold medal to commemorate his success.

The celebrated Café de la Regence has been deserted by *L'Union amicale des Amateurs de la Regence*, who have transferred themselves to new quarters in the Café de l'Univers, rue Saint-Honoré, and have taken the name of *Les Echecs du Palais-Royal*. Nevertheless, we note that the directorate assures the chess editor of *L'Action Française* that numerous chess-lovers have remained faithful to the almost two century old home of the game; and in *La Stratégie*, M. Geoffroy-Dausay suggests that the split is all for the best, the Régence being a hive which can send out its swarms to colonise the various quarters of Paris!

Mr. Alfred W. Donegan, formerly U.S. Consul at Magdeburg and now at the U.S. Legation in Berne, whom we mentioned in our April issue as losing a short match to the Swiss master Fahrni, has won both the Berne Chess Club and the Berne Cantonal tournaments and has played another match *v.* Fahrni, this time by $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ only. According to *The American Chess Bulletin*, Mr. Donegan hails from the Southern States and is a first-class player. If we are not mistaken, he is the Donegan who took part in the Major Tournament of the German Chess Association in Cologne, 1911, which Lovtzy won from a field including Rotlevy, Dr. Esser, Schelfhout, Terestchenko, and numerous other strong players.

We have received a copy of No. 23 of *The British Correspondence Chess Association Magazine*, which is dated July, 1918, and contains 28 pages of news concerning the Association, 15 games from the various competitions, etc. The difficulties of keeping the flag flying nowadays are easy to understand, and we congratulate our young contemporary on meeting them so well. We note that the Class I. tournament, 1916-17, fell to Mr. W. H. Gunston with a score of 6 out of 7 games, his only loss being to Mr. E. Saunders, who scored $5\frac{1}{2}$ and came second. Mr. Gunston has also a strong lead in the 1917-18 contest, having won all his four games. The 1916-17 handicap tourney was won by Mr. J. D. Chambers. Last, but not least, the Association has a cash balance in hand of over £12 and an investment in War Loan of £20.

Mr. W. A. Smith, secretary to the Queensland Chess Association in 1897-1910 and 1913-15, has published an interesting "History of Chess in Queensland," to commemorate the twenty-first birthday of

the Association, which was founded in Brisbane in May, 1897. We have not space to reproduce even the main facts of this history, but must content ourselves with giving the list of State champions, as far as their names have been recorded—for it is known that there were earlier champions, including the late J. W. Jacobson. Beginning from 1895, the list runs:—1895, A. C. Palmer; 1896-1902, H. W. Apperley; 1903-4, A. C. Palmer; 1905, C. H. Billing; 1906, F. Robinson; 1907-9, A. C. Palmer; 1910, A. J. Ansaldo; 1911, W. H. Jones; 1912, G. D. Kerr; 1913, A. J. Ansaldo; 1914, Dr. G. W. Paul; 1915, A. J. Ansaldo; 1916, Sgt.-Major C. B. St. John; 1917, F. Robinson.

The friendly correspondence match between Cornwall and Devonshire was recently brought to a close, and ended in victory for Devon by $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$. The game at board 2 was cancelled on account of the death of the Rev. A. Baker. The unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne. Full score:—

DEVON.		CORNWALL.	
W. T. Pierce	1	A. Mehinick	0
H. Erskine	—	Rev. A. Baker	—
W. A. F. Boulger	0	Lt. J. R. Stopford	1
Rev. C. F. Bolland	0	A. Mayne	1
H. J. H. Cope	1	A. G. Essery	0
G. Breese	1	Rev. J. T. Stopford	0
Lt. Woods, R.G.A.	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. Lean	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. J. Mansfield	1	C. C. Hoadley	0
F. Pitt Fox	1	H. H. Tresidder	0
R. C. McCarthy	1	Rev. J. McClellnell	0
T. Whitby	1	H. Knowles	0
W. E. Baines	0	A. P. Blight	1
Rev. H. R. Kruger	1	J. H. Blamey	0
Rev. J. J. Smith	1	Wm. Boxhall	0
F. Mayor	1	A. C. Glover	0
Mrs. Boyd	1	W. H. Huddy	0
C. Clarke	1	C. D. Bartle	0
A. E. Mendel	0	Jas. Quick	1
C. E. Harby	1	R. H. Crouch	0
Act-Pmr. R. Perrin	0	R. T. Woods	1
T. W. Bourne	$\frac{1}{2}$	H. Rosewarne	$\frac{1}{2}$
F. W. Crawford	1	C. T. Leese	0
C. G. Page	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Ratcliffe	$\frac{1}{2}$
G. L. Anderson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Jos. Laity	$\frac{1}{2}$
C. Olsson	1	J. K. James	0
Miss Hunt	0	G. J. Laity	1
J. Bayly	$\frac{1}{2}$	D. B. Peacock	$\frac{1}{2}$
S. Denning	1	W. H. M. Copeman	0
T. S. Faulkner	1	F. Barrett	0
Rev. W. Whitaker	0	S. R. Harry	1
<hr/> 19 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

On April 27th the annual Sydney match, North v. South of the Harbour, took place with no less than 112 players a-side, probably an Australian record. The South won by $63\frac{1}{2}$ to $48\frac{1}{2}$, the results at the five top boards being:—S. Crackanthorp v. H. V. Crane, drawn; B. Parker beat T. M. Bradshaw; W. Ross Jones v. V. A. Spence, drawn; W. H. Jonas v. F. Bracey, drawn; and J. Kinman v. J. K.

Heydon, drawn. G. W. Baynes, who took one of the boards, played in the first inter-state match, Victoria *v.* New South Wales, in 1870, while on the 112th board, and the first to win his game, was young Master Jonas, son of the former Glasgow player whose name appears above. H. E. the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson, opened the proceedings with a little speech, in which he declared himself a lover of the game and one who always carried his pocket-board to the many solitary places he had visited in his time.

We take from *The Australian* the score of Mr. Parker's win on board 2.

GAME No. 4,490.

Irregular Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
T. M. BRADSHAW.		B. PARKER.		16 Q—B 2	16 B—Q 2
1 P—K 4		1 P—Q 3		17 Q R—K sq	17 P—B 4
2 P—Q 4		2 Kt—K B 3		18 P—K R 4	18 P—K 5!
3 B—Q 3		3 Kt—B 3		19 P—R 5	19 Kt—K 4
4 P—Q B 3		4 P—K Kt 3		20 Kt×Kt	20 B×Kt
5 B—K 3		5 Kt—K Kt 5		21 B—K 2	21 K R—Kt sq
6 Kt—B 3		6 B—Kt 2		22 P—K Kt 4	22 P×P
7 Castles		7 Kt×B		23 Kt×P	23 P—Kt 6
8 P×Kt		8 P—K 4		24 Q—Kt 2	24 Q—R 5
9 P—Q 5		9 Kt—K 2		25 R—B 7	25 B—R 6
10 Kt—Kt 5		10 P—K B 3		26 Q—B 3	26 B—B 8!
11 Kt—B 3		11 Castles		27 Q—R sq	27 Q—R 7 ch
12 Q Kt—Q 2		12 P—K B 4		28 Q×Q	28 P×Q ch
13 P×P		13 P×P		29 K×B	29 P=R 8 (Q) ch
14 B—B 4		14 K—R sq		30 K—B 2	30 Q—Kt 7
15 Q—K 2		15 Kt—Kt 3			Mate.

British Chess Federation Correspondence Tourney, 1918.—The following are the full results to 22nd August in each section.

FIRST CLASS.

SECTION A.—S. Keir drew with F. Schofield, Harold Gosse won *v.* F. Schofield, J. Bland and S. Henshaw; J. Bland won *v.* F. Schofield. All won *v.* Rev. H. Peach who retired.

SECTION B.—F. W. Markwick won *v.* H. F. Cheshire and drew with W. Hamilton and Rev. C. F. Bolland; W. Hamilton drew with G. Pollard; W. H. Gunston won *v.* F. W. Markwick, W. Hamilton and H. F. Cheshire; G. Pollard won *v.* W. H. Gunston and H. F. Cheshire; H. F. Cheshire won *v.* W. Hamilton and Rev. C. F. Bolland.

SECTION C.—Rev. W. A. C. Craig won *v.* Capt. E. F. Harding and drew with J. D. Chambers and B. Goulding Brown; J. D. Chambers drew with H. Erskine; B. Goulding Brown won *v.* H. Erskine and drew with Mrs. A. S. Roe; Capt. E. F. Harding won *v.* J. D. Chambers and H. Erskine and drew with Mrs. A. S. Roe; Mrs. A. S. Roe won *v.* Rev. W. A. C. Craig.

SECTION D.—F. N. Braund drew with G. H. Hill; Rev. F. E. Hamond won *v.* F. N. Braund, G. H. Hill, G. Weekes and Rev. E. Wells; G. H. Hill won *v.* Rev. R. P. Quilter, Rev. E. Wells won *v.* G. Wicks and Rev. R. P. Quilter.

SECOND CLASS.

SECTION A.—D. M. McIsaac won *v.* C. Dawson, J. Wilson and R. J. Brown ; H. T. Griffith won *v.* C. Dawson ; J. Wilson won *v.* R. J. Brown. All scored *v.* E. H. Birmingham who retired.

SECTION B.—J. Hill drew with Rev. J. L. Peach ; W. H. Jones won *v.* J. Hill and A. W. Daniel ; F. W. Darby won *v.* Rev. J. L. Peach and A. W. Daniel and drew with W. D. Barrow ; W. D. Barrow won *v.* Rev. J. L. Peach.

SECTION C.—Rev. F. W. Botterill won *v.* W. A. Hooper, H. J. Mansfield and A. J. Windybank ; J. Waterhouse won *v.* Rev. F. W. Botterill, W. A. Hooper, and H. J. Mansfield, and drew with A. J. Windybank ; W. A. Hooper won *v.* Mrs. Holloway ; H. J. Mansfield won *v.* A. J. Windybank, Mrs. Holloway won *v.* H. J. Mansfield.

SECTION D.—Dr. W. J. Perry won *v.* J. Barton Shaw and Douglas Wilson and drew with W. Harris ; J. Barton Shaw won *v.* Miss Abraham ; Douglas Wilson won *v.* J. Barton Shaw ; W. H. Greenhalgh won *v.* J. Barton Shaw and Miss Abraham ; W. Harris won *v.* J. Barton Shaw, Douglas Wilson, W. H. Greenhalgh and Miss Abraham and drew with Dr. W. J. Perry.

SECTION E.—Rev. H. J. Hawkes drew with W. H. Rhodes and E. L. Jackson ; W. H. Rhodes won *v.* E. L. Jackson, T. Whitby and S. J. Kitson ; T. Whitby won *v.* S. J. Kitson ; A. H. Brooks won *v.* E. L. Jackson, T. Whitby, Rev. F. H. Hawkes and S. J. Kitson.

THIRD CLASS.

SECTION A.—C. Martlew won *v.* B. McLoughlin and T. E. Burkinshaw ; B. McLoughlin won *v.* T. E. Burkinshaw ; W. A. Guttridge won *v.* C. Martlew and drew with W. C. Thomas ; T. E. Burkinshaw drew with W. C. Thomas ; W. C. Thomas won *v.* C. Martlew ; E. D. Biltcliffe won *v.* C. Martlew, B. McLoughlin and T. E. Burkinshaw.

SECTION B.—F. Drakeford won *v.* F. P. Hammond and W. Gibbon ; H. H. Yates won *v.* G. Rudge, F. Drakeford, F. P. Hammond and W. Gibbon ; W. Gibbon won *v.* G. Rudge.

SECTION C.—R. C. Reid won *v.* E. E. Homer and drew with E. A. Jones ; E. A. Jones won *v.* E. E. Homer ; H. E. Matthews won *v.* E. E. Homer and W. H. Wood ; A. J. Head won *v.* R. Reid, E. E. Homer and H. E. Matthews ; W. H. Wood won *v.* E. A. Jones and E. E. Homer.

SECTION D.—E. Sammons won *v.* E. E. Homer, junr. ; C. H. Richards won *v.* E. Sammons, E. E. Homer, junr., Glynn Williams and F. K. Turriff ; W. H. Rees won *v.* E. E. Homer, junr., Glynn Williams and F. K. Turriff.

SECTION E.—F. R. Pickering drew with H. R. Mortimer ; E. C. White won *v.* F. R. Pickering, H. R. Mortimer and Stanley Smith ; H. R. Mortimer won *v.* Stanley Smith ; Stanley Smith won *v.* F. R. Pickering and F. J. Sageman ; T. W. Harrison won *v.* F. R. Pickering, H. R. Mortimer and drew with Stanley Smith ; F. P. Sageman won *v.* E. E. White.

SECTION F.—A. Dunolly won *v.* Miss Woodward ; A. E. Young won *v.* C. Olsson and R. G. Thomson ; W. M. Tims won *v.* Miss Woodward, A. G. Young and R. G. Thomson ; R. G. Thomson won *v.* C. Olsson.

A similar tourney will be run in 1919, and entry forms can be had now from the Secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyn's, Redhill, Surrey, and the list of entries will close on 1st December, play commencing 1st January, 1919.

1st Class prizes (in each section), £1 11s. 6d and £1 1s. od., entry fee 7/6. 2nd Class prizes (in each section), £1 1s. od. and 15/-, entry fee 5/- . 3rd Class prizes (in each section), 10/6 and 7/6, entry fee 2/6.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following lively game was contested in the D Section (First Class) of the British Chess Federation correspondence tournament. Notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,491

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
Rev. R. P. QUILTER
(Surrey).

BLACK.
Rev. E. WELLS.
(Wilts.).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P×P |
| 7 P—K 5 | 7 Kt—K 5 |
| 8 Kt×P | 8 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 9 B—Kt 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 P—Q B 3 | |

White might have played 11 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 12 Q×Q, R×Q, etc. The move, B—Q 5, allows Black to sacrifice Knight for two Pawns, and obtain a strong centre.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 10 Kt×P |
| 11 B—Q 5 | 11 Kt×B P |
| 12 R×Kt | 12 P—Q B 3 |
| 13 B—K 4 | |

B—Kt 3, which I expected, confines White's game considerably, hence the text-move B—K 4. The rejoinder, ..., P—Kt 3, induces the reply B—R 6, which enabled me to play R—K sq, where it is wanted to develop an attack against the Queen's side.

13 P—K Kt 3

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 14 B—R 6 | 14 R—K sq |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 B—B 3. |

.....I meet the attack by parrying with my Bishop, and threats to his Bishop and Rook with Kt—Kt 5.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16 B—B 3 | 16 Kt—Q 6 |
| 17 R—B sq | |

After 16..., Kt—Q 6 it is difficult to see how White can escape loss. If 17 R—K 2, the reply is B—K 4, with the threat Q—R 5.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 17 Q—Kt 3 |
| 18 Kt—Q 2 | 18 P—Q 4 |
| 19 Q R—Q sq | 19 B—B 4 |
| 20 K—R sq | 20 P—Q Kt 5 |

.....The text-move threatens to win the Queen, and in desperation the Bishop is sacrificed for two Pawns.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21 B×P | 21 P×B |
| 22 Q×P | 22 Q R—Q sq |
| 23 Kt—Q B 4 | |

If 23 Q—B 3, then Kt×Kt P wins.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| | 23 Q×Kt |
| 24 Q×B | 24 Kt—B 7 ch |
| 25 Resigns. | |

.....There is no defence but 24 Q×Q. B×Q would prolong matters a little time.

Played in the British Chess Federation Correspondence Tournament, Class I., Section B., round 3.

GAME No. 4,492.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
H. F. CHESHIRE.

BLACK.
F. W. MARKWICK.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| | | 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P×P |
| | | 6 P—K 5 | 6 Kt—K 5 J 2 |

7 Castles

7 Kt—B 4

.....The usual move now-a-days is 7.., B—K 2. The text-move occurred (after a transposition) in Barnes v. Morphy, July, 1858. See Sergeant's *Morphy*, p. 240.

8 B×Kt

8 Q P×B

9 Kt×P

9 Kt—K 3

.....Here Morphy played 9.., B—K 2. In reply to the text, we should prefer a developing move like B—K 3.

10 Kt×Kt

10 B×Kt

11 Q—K 2

11 Q—R 5

12 P—Q Kt 3

12 B—K 2

13 B—R 3?

Why this, when 13 B—Kt 2 is natural? Now Black has a good reply, rendering White's move otiose. Mr. Cheshire is a veteran Lopez player; but on this occasion he nods.

13 P—Q B 4

14 Kt—Q 2

14 B—Q 4

15 P—Q B 4

15 B—Q B 3

16 Kt—B 3

16 Q—Kt 5

17 Q R—Q sq

17 Castles

18 P—K R 3

18 Q—Kt 3

19 B—B sq

19 Q R—Q sq

20 P—Kt 3??

Fatal.

20 Q—B 4

21 K—Kt 2

21 P—K R 4

22 Resigns.

.....There is no parry to Black's threat of P—K Kt 4—Kt 5.

Game played in the British Chess Federation Correspondence Tourney, Class I., Section B.

GAME No. 4,493.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.

G. POLLARD
(Dewsbury).

- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 Kt—K B 3
- 3 P—B 3
- 4 B—Kt 5
- 5 Q Kt—Q 2
- 6 Kt×P
- 7 K Kt—B 3
- 8 P—K 3
- 9 B—K 2
- 10 P—K 4
- 11 B×Kt
- 12 P×P
- 13 Kt—B 4
- 14 B×B
- 15 Kt—Q 2
- 16 Q—R 5
- 17 Q—B 5 ch
- 18 B—K 2
- 19 B×Kt
- 20 Castles Q R
- 21 Kt—K 4
- 22 Q—B 3

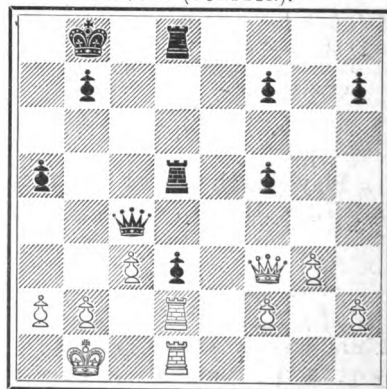
BLACK.

W. H. GUNSTON
(Cambridge).

- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 Kt—K B 3
- 3 P—K 3
- 4 P—B 4
- 5 P×P
- 6 P—K 4
- 7 Kt—B 3
- 8 B—K 3
- 9 B—Q 3
- 10 Q—B 2
- 11 P×B
- 12 B×P
- 13 B×Kt (B 4)
- 14 Castles Q R
- 15 P—K 5
- 16 Kt—K 4
- 17 K—Kt sq
- 18 Kt—Q 6 ch
- 19 P×B
- 20 B—K 4
- 21 R—Q 4
- 22 K R—Q sq

- 23 K—Kt sq
- 24 Kt—Q 2
- 25 P—K Kt 3
- 26 Kt—B 4
- 27 Kt×B
- 28 R—Q 2
- 29 K R—Q sq
- 23 P—B 4
- 24 Q—Q 2
- 25 P—Q R 4
- 26 Q—Kt 4
- 27 R×B
- 28 Q—B 5
- 29 R (K 4)—Q 4

Position after Black's 29th move :—
BLACK (GUNSTON).



WHITE (POLLARD).

30 R—K sq	30 R (Q sq)—Q 2	66 K—Kt 7	66 R×P
31 R—K 3	31 P—R 5	67 P—B 6	67 K—B 2
32 P—R 4	32 P—R 6	68 R—K 6	68 K—Q 2
33 Q—B 4 ch	33 Q×Q	69 R—K 7 ch	69 K—B 3
34 P×Q	34 P×P	70 P—B 7	70 R—K Kt 7 ch
35 K×P	35 K—B 2	71 K—B 8	71 P—Kt 4
36 P—R 4	36 P—B 3	72 K—K 8	72 R—Q R 7
37 K—Kt 3	37 R (Q 4)—Q 3	73 R—K 5	
38 P—K R 5	38 R—Kt 3 ch	Position after White's 73rd move:—	
39 K—R 3	39 R (Kt 3)—Q 3	R—K 3.	
40 P—R 6	40 K—Kt 3	BLACK (GUNSTON).	
41 K—Kt 4	41 K—R 2		
42 R—Kt 3	42 R—Kt 3 ch		
43 K—R 3	43 R (Kt 3)—Q 3		
44 R—Kt 7	44 K—Kt sq		
45 K—Kt 2	45 K—B 2		
46 P—B 4	46 R×R		
47 P×R	47 R—Q sq		
48 R×P	48 R—K Kt sq		
49 R—K Kt 3	49 K—Q 3		
50 P—R 5	50 P—R 4		
51 K—B 3	51 P—R 5		
52 R—Kt 6	52 K—K 3		
53 K—Q 4	53 K—B 2		
54 R—R 6	54 K×P		
55 R×R P	55 R—Q R sq		
56 R—R 3	56 R×P		
57 R—Q Kt 3	57 R—R 2		
58 K—Q 5	58 K—B 2		
59 P—B 5	59 K—K 2		
60 R—Kt 6	60 K—B 2		
61 K—Q 6	61 K—K sq		
62 K—K 6	62 K—Q sq		
63 K×P (B 4)	63 R—R 4	74 K—K 7	73 R—R sq ch
64 K×P	64 R×P	75 P=Qs	74 K—Kt 3
65 P—B 5	65 R—B 7	76 K×R	75 R×Q
		77 K—K 7	76 K—R 4
		78 K—Q 6	77 K—R 5
		79 K—B 5	78 P—Kt 5
		80 K—B 4	79 P—Kt 6
			80 Resigns.

WHITE (POLLARD).

Mr. P. says "only move to win."

Metropolitan Chess Club.—The contest for the championship of this club has been unusually prolonged this year by the fact that a tie took place for the first place in the tournament and had to be settled by a match. At first the title looked almost certain to fall to W. P. MacBean, who won eight or nine games in succession. But he then went to pieces; and H. G. Cole, who had been out of chess for three years, and who lost his first three games in the present competition, gradually added to his points until he tied with D. Miller, club champion in 1913 and 1916. J. M. Bee, who at one time was well in the running, unwisely declined a draw in three games which he subsequently lost.

The tie was decided by a match of 4 games, of which Mr. Cole won 2 and drew 2. He is to be heartily congratulated on his success so soon after his return to the game. We subjoin his two wins in the match with Miller, one with very brief notes by the winner.

GAME No. 4,494.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE. H. G. COLE.	BLACK. D. MILLER.	9 Castles	9 Castles
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3	10 B—B 4	10 B—Q 2
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	11 Q—K 2	11 R—B sq
3 P×P	3 P×P	12 Q R—Q sq	12 R—K sq
4 P—Q B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3	13 Kt—K 5	13 Kt—Q Kt 5
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—B 3	14 B—B sq	14 B—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K 3	15 Kt×P	15 K×Kt
7 B—K 2	7 P×P	16 Q×P ch	16 K—Kt 3
8 B×P	8 B—K 2	17 Q—B 7 ch	17 K—B 4
		18 B—K 6 mate.	

GAME No. 4,495.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE. H. G. COLE.	BLACK. D. MILLER.	24 R—R 3	24 Kt—Q 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3	25 R—Q B sq	25 Q—Q 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	26 Q—B 3	26 P—B 4
3 P×P	3 P×P	27 P—Kt 4	27 P×P
4 P—Q B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3	28 Q×P	28 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—K 3	29 Q—Kt 5	29 Q—Q 4
6 Kt—B 3	6 Kt—B 3	30 Q—K 3	30 R—B sq
7 B—Q 3	7 P×P	31 P—B 3	
8 B×B P	8 B—K 2		Q—Kt 3 may be better.
9 Castles	9 Castles		31 Kt—K 2
10 R—K sq	10 Q—R 4	32 R—K sq	32 R—B 3
11 B—Q 2	11 Q—Q sq	33 Q—Q 3	33 Q—K B 4
12 B—B 4	12 B—Q 2	34 Q—B sq	34 Q—Q 4
13 Q—K 2	13 R—K sq	35 R—K 5	35 Q—Q 2
14 Q R—Q sq	14 B—Kt 5	36 Q—Kt 2	36 Kt—B 4
15 Kt—K 5	15 Kt—Q 4	37 B×Kt	37 P×B
16 B—Q 2	16 B×Kt	38 Q—K 2	38 R—K sq
.....If Kt×P, Q—Q 3.		39 R—R 4	39 R(B3)—K 3
17 P×B	17 R—B sq	40 Q—B 4	40 K—R sq
18 Kt×B	18 Q×Kt	41 B—B 4	41 R×R
19 Q—Q 3	19 R—B 2	42 B×R	42 R—Q B sq
20 B—Kt 3	20 Kt (Q4)—K 2	43 Q—Q 3	43 Kt—Q 4
21 B—B 2	21 Kt—Kt 3	44 P—Q B 4	44 Kt—K 2
22 R—K 3	22 K R—Q B sq	45 R—R 3	45 Kt—Kt 3
23 B—Kt sq	23 Kt (B3)—K 2	46 P—B 4	46 Q—R 5
		47 P—Q 5	

Too risky. P-B 5 is better.

47 R×P

60 Q-B 3

60 Q-Q 2

61 Q-B 7

61 Resigns.

48 P-Q 6

Position after White's 48th move :—

See Diagram.

P-Q 6.

48 R-B 8 ch

BLACK (MILLER).

.....Q×P is the right move.

49 K-B 2

49 Q×P ch

50 K-B 3

50 R-K Kt 8

51 R-Kt 3

51 Kt-R 5 ch

52 K-K 3

52 R-K 8 ch

53 K-Q 4

53 Q-R 5 ch

54 K-B 3

54 Q-R 6 ch

.....R-B 8 is better.

55 K-B 2

55 Q-R 5 ch

56 Q-Kt 3

56 Q-K 5 ch

57 R-Q 3

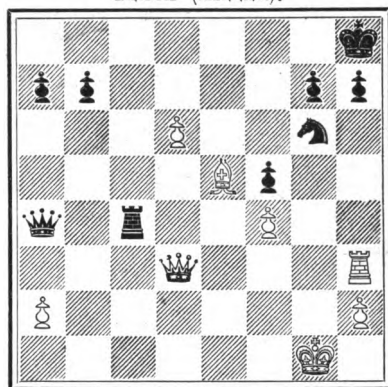
57 R-K 7 ch

58 K-B sq

58 Q-R 8 ch

59 R-Q sq

59 Q-B 3 ch



WHITE (COLE).

Played in the correspondence match, Lincolnshire *v.* Cornwall, between Mr. W. Bassett Keeling (Louth, Lincs.) and the Rev. C. J. Harper.

GAME No. 4,496.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.

W. B. KEELING.

BLACK.

Rev. J. C. HARPER.

1 P-K 4

1 P-K 4

2 Kt-Q B 3

2 Kt-Q B 3

3 P-K Kt 3

3 B-B 4

4 B-Kt 2

4 P-Q 3

5 P-Q 3

5 K Kt-K 2

.....So played by Gunsberg in an exhibition game *v.* Blackburne at the New Gallery, in 1910. But it is usual, and better, for Black to develop his K Kt at B 3 in this variation.

6 P-K R 3

6 Castles

.....P-Q R 3, so as to retain the K B, is better.

7 Kt-R 4

7 B-Kt 3

8 Kt×B

8 R P×Kt

9 Kt-K 2

9 B-K 3

10 P-K B 4

10 P-B 4

11 Castles

11 Q-Q 2

12 K-R 2

12 P-Kt 3

.....We should have preferred R-B 2 at once. Black needlessly opens up his King's position.

13 B P×P

13 Q P×K P

14 B-R 6

14 R-B 2

15 Kt-B 3

15 K-R sq

16 Q-Q 2

16 Kt-Kt sq

17 B-Kt 5

17 Q R-K B sq

18 R-B 2

18 P×P

19 R×R

19 R×R

20 Kt×P

20 Kt-Q 5

21 Q-B 3

21 B-Q 4?

22 B-B 4

Taking excellent advantage of his opponent's last weak move. The end-game, after the exchange of Pawns, is a clear win for White.

22 P×B

23 Q×Kt ch

23 R-Kt 2

24 P×P

24 B×Kt

25 Q×Q

25 R×Q

26 B×B and wins.

We take the score and notes of the appended game from the *Los Angeles Times*. It was played in the current tournament of the Pacific Chess Club. The loser, Master Croy, is only fifteen years of age and by far the youngest competitor in the competition. The boldness of his play is remarkable in one so young. We give the game as a novelty, as it is seldom that the two Kings take such an active part in the hostilities of a tournament encounter. The position of the Kings after the 22nd move almost savours, as our contemporary remarks, of problem composition. In the preliminary qualifying play, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski finished with 14 points, Mr. E. R. Perry 13½, followed by Mr. E. O. Fawcett with 12 points. It is expected that nine players will contest in the final tournament.

GAME No. 4.497.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. E. R. PERRY.	BLACK. G. E. CROY.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—B 4	4 Q Kt—Q 2

.....P—Q B 4 is considered best, or P—Q R 3, followed by P—Q B 4. A defence popular some years ago was 4... P×P; 5 P—K 3, Kt—Q 4; but after 6 B×P, Kt×B; 7 P×Kt, B—Q 3; 8 P—K Kt 3, White was found to have in his greater freedom more than sufficient compensation for his doubled Pawn.

5 P—K 3	5 P—B 4
---------	---------

.....Rather P—B 3.

6 Kt—Kt 5	6 P—K 4
-----------	---------

.....Well played, obstructing the opposing Bishop after Pawn is taken, and preventing in some variations Kt—B 7 ch.

7 P×P	7 Q—R 4 ch
8 K—K 2	

Probably relying on his ability to out-combine his young adversary, White takes great risks. 8 Kt—B 3, Kt—K 5; 9 Q—Q 3 could be played or 8 Q—Q 2, Q×Q ch; 9 K×Q, Kt—K 5 ch, 10 K—K sq. Black's best resource would then be P—K Kt 4, but White would have the better game.

	8 P×P
9 Kt—Q 6 ch	9 B×Kt

10 Q×B	10 Kt—K 5
11 Q—Q 5	11 Q—Kt 5
12 R—Kt sq	12 Kt—B 6 ch
13 P×Kt	13 Q×R
14 Q×P (B 4)	14 P—K R 4

.....Having won the Exchange Black should simply have Castled, with the better game.

15 P—K 6	15 Q—B 7 ch
16 K—B 3	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 P×P ch	17 K—Q sq
18 B—Kt 5 ch	18 K—Q 2
19 Q—Kt 5 ch	19 K—Q 3
20 B—B 4 ch	20 K—Q 4
21 B—Q 3	21 B—Kt 5 ch
22 K—Kt 3	

The Kings do a merry dance around the board. For one player's King to be at K Kt 3 and the other player's at Q 4 with so much material remaining makes the position look more like a problem than an actual game.

	22 Q×B P
23 Kt—B 3	23 B—Q 2
24 Q—Kt sq	24 Q—B 3
25 Kt—Kt 5	25 P—R 5 ch
26 K—B 3	26 P—B 5
27 B—K 4 ch	27 K—B 4
28 P—Q R 3	28 P—Q R 4
29 R—Q sq	29 R—R 4
30 R—Q 6	30 B—Kt 5 ch
31 K×B	31 R×Kt ch
32 K—B 3	32 Kt—Q 4
33 B×Kt and wins.	

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

Mr. J. Keeble has informed us that Dr. Wurzburg did not adjudicate the problems in the G.C.C.P.C. Competition to which we referred last month, and that Mr. Murray Marble's surmise that Mr. P. H. Williams' two-mover was scaled low on the basis of a fictitious solution was wrong, the Judges (and there were three) to his knowledge estimated its merits on the author's key. We tender our apology to Dr. Wurzburg for the error we were unwittingly led into making. From the facts now before us it is clear that Mr. Marble's suggestion that the position should compete in a future G.C.C.P. Club Tourney is not feasible. We have Mr. Williams' authority for saying he thoroughly appreciates what Mr. Marble has done in the endeavour to rectify what appeared to be an injustice, at the same time would not have wished to press the matter.

Gunner Mansfield, now in England and nearly convalescent from the effects of German gas, writes that the two-mover on page 249, "Zenith," lacks originality, as Mr. Brian Harley presented the idea in rather better form in the *Reading Observer*, about 1912. If not too late, probably the judges of the *Tidscraft* Tourney will, as they ought to do, throw "Zenith" out when they are aware of the following:—

By Brian Harley.—White: K at Q B sq; Q at Q R 8; R at Q R 4; B at K B sq; Kts at Q 2 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 6; Rs at K R 6 and K 4; Bs at K R 2 and K B 7; Kt at K 2; Ps at K R 4; Q B 2 and 7. Mate in two.

The *Brisbane Courier* fourth half-yearly two-move Tourney has been an uncommon success. The award of Mr. A. Mosely is as follows:

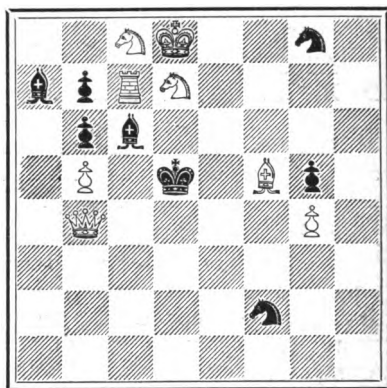
1st prize, by K. Grabowski, Warsaw.—White: K at Q R 7; Q at Q R 4; Rs at K B 8 and Q Kt 6; Bs at K 4 and Q R sq; Kt at Q 6 and 8; Ps at Q 2 and 5. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q Kt 7; R at K Kt 4; Bs at K R 6 and 7; Kts at K sq and 7; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q R 6. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by A. Ellerman, Buenos Ayres.—White: K at K R 5; Q at K 5; Rs at K 2 and 8; Bs at K B 4 and Q R 6; Kt at K B 3; Ps at K B 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 6; Q at Q B 8; Rs at Q B sq and Q Kt 4; B at K 2; Kt at Q B 6; Ps at K R 6, Q B 7 and Q Kt 7. Mate in two.

3rd prize, by E. E. Westbury, Birmingham.—White: K at Q R 4; Q at K B 4; Rs at K R 6 and Q 8; Bs at K R sq and Q 6; Kts at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 3; Rs at K R 5 and K 2; Bs at K Kt 3 and K B 3; Kt at Q R 2; Ps at K R 2, 4, K B 2, Q B 2, 3 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

Hon. mentions.—G. Guidelli, Laveno, A. Ellerman, G. W. Chandler, Baghdad; A. M. Sparke, Lincoln; E. H. H. Jerrard, Gayndali, Queensland; and H. Weenink, Amsterdam.

Among the two-movers submitted in the Solving Competition of the S.C.P. Fraternity, on the 13th August, was one by Mr. C. E. Kemp which was unfortunately cooked. Its intention was so good and attractive that Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood has cleverly manipulated the position as shown in the margin. We believe Mr. Winter-Wood's version stands as a record of the class of two-move strategy it examples, and it is well that Mr. Kemp's effort has been rescued from complete oblivion.



Mate in two.

The experience of the managers in the monthly solution handicaps of the S.C.P.F. has shown that the giving of points to some and starting the best solvers from scratch is not satisfactory. To give a man handicap points when the goal is unknown must necessarily introduce a distinct feature of uncertainty, and is not so exact as the giving of points, say, in billiards, where the basis is usually one of percentage—so many in a hundred. In some contests it is manifestly impossible to handicap competitors, such as problem composition, and it is a moot question whether in solving it is possible to even approximately gauge the varying degrees of skill of a number of solvers. This is unfortunate, as the novice and the moderate solver is prone to imagine that his efforts are in vain when experts are in the running, and consequently at the outset feels discouraged. In order to make all compete with some sense of equality and render the matter interesting we would suggest as an experiment a handicap governed by a time test. For instance, take two-movers, let the number be, say, 20, and allow scratch class one hour, class A 75 minutes, class B 90 minutes, and so on. This would make an exciting race for the solvers to get as many done in the time allowed, including of course the transcribing of the results of discovery. The number of positions is only tentatively mentioned, but where it could be arranged, a larger number of problems than is likely to be solved would add to the interest, they having to be taken in numerical order, so that the easy ones should not be picked out first.

On 14th July, Independence Day, the G.C.C.P. Club issued their folder as "Fifth Anniversary Jubilee Issue," containing a full record of the club's doings, by Alain C. White, which in a way supplements his article on the same subject written by him for *The British Chess Annual*, 1916. There are assembled fifty-five first prize problems in the Good Companions Competitions—all two-movers, an astonishing result of the vigour of our Philadelphian confrères. The annual subscription is \$2, which includes membership and the periodical folder. Address: Mr. J. F. Magee, junr., Secretary and Editor, Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

The British Chess Problem Society.—Saturday, 10th August, it is hoped, opened a new era in the history of British problem art. As is fairly well known, the pushful progress of the S.C.P. Fraternity led to the idea of forming an association to cover the whole of Britain's domains. This materialized at the inaugural meeting held on the above mentioned date, at St. George's House, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. A gathering of nearly forty problemists, thoroughly representative, succeeded in accomplishing the attainment of the object in view. Mr. H. E. Dudeney was unanimously elected to the chair and most ably carried out the duties assigned to him. He explained the objects as being to generally encourage the problem art, to standardize its unwritten codes, to systematize rules for competitions, and to foster fellowship by bringing members into touch with one another. Competitions for problems and solving will naturally be a prominent feature in the society's programme. The officers elected were: President, Mr. B. G. Laws; Treasurer, Mr. H. D'O. Bernard; Auditor, Mr. Philip H. Williams; and Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, who with Mr. R. H. Hughes, were to form a Committee to draw up the constitutional rules to be presented at the next meeting, to be held in about three months for confirmation. The list of Vice-Presidents is not yet complete, but the following names are the first to be enrolled: Rev. Canon Deane, Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, Mr. J. Keeble, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, Mr. T. R. Dawson, Mr. P. H. Williams, Dr. F. Bonner-Feast, Mr. Percy Healey, Mr. F. W. Wynne, Rev. H. P. Cole, H. G. Hughes, Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, Thos. Halstead, Sir John Thursby, and H. D'O. Bernard.

The subscription for unattached members is 5/- per annum, and Vice-Presidents one guinea. Enquiries should be addressed to Mr. H. W. Butler, Hon. Secretary, 30, North Road, Brighton.

S.C.P.F.—Fraternity Saturday being held in London in order to secure the success of the meeting for establishing the B.C.P.S., the usual solving competition was deferred to the following Saturday, when eighteen two-movers, the composition of members, were submitted. We shall not know the result in time for this issue. The Fraternity, as was but natural and befitting, immediately upon the B.C.P.S. being established, joined up as a territorial unit, thus setting an example to other counties to create similar organizations and do likewise.

The following is the final score for the Solving Championship for the first year:—

	63 H.W.B.	64 N.M.G.	65 W.A.S.	66 B.G.L.	Final Totals.	
Davis, H. Hosey ..	12	7	8	12	706	} First. Second. Third.
Fison, B. ..	12	7	8	12	698	
Bernard, H. D'O. ..	10	7	8	12	694	
Copoe, A. R. ..	10	7	8	12	694	
Gibbins, N. M... ..	10	7	8	12	666	
Gillam, G. ..	10	7	8	12	666	
Wallis, E. ..	10	7	8	12	621	
Harwood, C. ..	—	7	8	8	410	

It will be noticed that Mr. Markwick and Mr. Stanley Smith withdrew on the last round, in the latter's case this is due to serious illness. There were fifteen starters, and those who held on to the finish are to be complimented in sustaining the interest of the competition. There were altogether 67 problems submitted, No. 9 being given twice in the tables. Mr. Davis' score is only four points below the possible maximum, the losses being ascribed to omitting to send duals.

SOLUTIONS.

By H. v. Dübén (p. 248).—1 K—Kt sq, Kt—K 2; 2 B—R 5, &c. If 1..., P—K 6, 2 R—K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt×Kt; 2 R×Q P, &c. If 1..., P—B 4, 2 Kt—Q 5, &c. If 1..., P—K 5; 2 Kt—B 4, &c.

By E. Bergkvist (p. 248).—1 R—B 3, P—Q 7; 2 Q—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c. If 1..., K—B 2 or others, 2 R×B P, &c.

By "Zenith" (p. 249).—1 Q—K B 8, &c. See note elsewhere.

By "De profundis" (p. 249).—1 Q—R 2, Kt—K 6; 2 B—K 5, &c. If 1..., B moves; 2 B—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4 or R—R 8; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5; 2 B—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q B 2, &c. If 1..., Kt (B sq moves); 2 Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

By "Elfriede" (p. 249).—1 B—Kt 3, &c.

By "Duo fas," &c. (p. 249).—Kt—Q 7, &c.

By "Incognito" (p. 249).—1 R—Q 4, P×R; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., P×Q Kt; 2 K—B 6, &c. If 1..., R×Q; 2 R×K P ch, &c. If 1..., P×K Kt; 2 Q—B 4, &c. If 1..., R×R P; 2 R×R, &c. If 1..., R×R or others; 2 B—K 7!, &c.

By "Vredesverlaugen" (p. 249).—1 Kt—R 4, K×B; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 Q—K sq, &c. If 1..., P—K 5 or P—Q 6; 2 Q—K 3, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

By S. Loyd (p. 251).—1 B—K 5, &c.

By T. Taverner (p. 251).—1 R—K R 7, &c.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 252).—1 R—Kt 3, &c.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 253).—1 B—Q 6, &c.

By H. H. Davis (p. 253).—1 Q—Kt 5, &c. The Black Pawn at K Kt 3 stops a solution by 1 B—K 6.

By T. R. Dawson (p. 253).—1 B—Kt 8, &c.

By A. R. Cooper (p. 253).—1 Q—B 6, &c. The Black Pawn at K Kt 3 seems to have no use.

By B. G. Laws. (p. 254).—1 B—Kt 4, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 254).—1 R—K 3, &c. The apparent cook by 1 R×Kt is cleverly met by R—Q Kt 8.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 254).—1 Kt—Kt 8, &c. A curious change of position of the Black Bishop to Q B 3 gives another mate.

By F. W. Markwick (p. 254).—1 Kt—B 6, &c.

By M. Fox (p. 254).—1 R—K 7, &c.

By Lt. Col. A. Campbell (p. 254).—1 Q—B 3, &c.

By M. Marble (p. 255).—1 P—R 8 Queens, R—Kt sq; 2 Q×B P, &c. If 1..., B—B sq; 2 Q×R P, &c., with other variations.

The following four problems on page 256 should have been numbered 3,067 to 3,070:—

No. 3,067, by G. Gillam.—1 B—R 3, &c.

No. 3,068, by B. M. Marshall.—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.

No. 3,069, by T. Warton.—1 B—R 5, P—Q 5; 2 Q—K 5, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 2, 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 3,070, by J. A. J. Drewitt.—1 K—B 4, P—Kt 4 ch; 2 K×P, P—B 4 (If 2..., P—B 3; 3 Q×Kt P, &c.); 3 K—B 4, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 K×P, P—B 4 (If 2..., P—B 3; 3 Q×Kt P, &c.); 3 P—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 P×P, &c. Can be solved in three by 1 Kt—K 8, followed by 2 Q—B 6 ch or K—B 6.

PAINTING THE LILY.

By FRANK JANET.

My reaction upon encountering a really fine problem for the first time is invariably the same. Immediately following the thrill of delight at having seen something decidedly new and sparkling, I place the position on the board, and rapidly move the pieces in every direction, so as to obtain the full value of the play and to realize the full ingenuity of the composer. In this way I get out of a problem many more joys than the ordinary solver, whose inspection has none of my dynamic analysis to strengthen it, and who often fails to take more than a mouthful of the delicacy that has been set before him. This way and that, the pieces fly. I search for greater possibilities, for likely modifications, for differing forms of expression of the underlying ideas. And year after year I do this again and again with the same problem, my pleasure in manipulating it growing rather than decreasing with time.

Now not unfrequently I come upon what seem to me to be flaws. For the most part these defects are trivial, as a masterpiece is usually the work of an experienced hand, one that instinctively avoids crudities in construction; still the flaw, trivial though it be, robs me of that maximum of pleasure which would arise from some work that I cannot possibly alter so that it would please me better. That these slight departures from absolute perfection, as I see it, should exist in some of the greatest of compositions, seems natural enough to me. Any composer who is concentrating his entire energies upon an attempt to express a great new strategic combination is very apt to overlook some extraneous detail, and in the haste with which most prolific composers work it is equally natural that they should hurry their works to publication without at all noticing that somewhere in the fringe of their endeavours they have left an edge that is slightly frayed. It does not then require any superior skill to step in at this point and to straighten that fringe; for the polisher, having nothing to occupy his attention but this defect, can devote his whole strength to that one point, and can easily effect the desired change.

My purpose in writing these lines is to start a discussion, if need be, of the ethics underlying the advisability of thumbing over great works, so as to transmit to posterity the best that this generation can give, even if that best be the product of more than one brain. It is to be kept in mind, first, that no time can be employed in endless attempts to better mediocrity of the perishable kind,—only the best, that which is apparently destined to endure, is to be worked upon; and second, that the patcher is to receive absolutely no credit for his patching, all glory and credit for the problem going entirely to the originator. With these two conditions clearly established, my own answer is given without hesitation,—that Posterity is entitled, not to *your* best, nor to *my* best, but to *our* best, regardless of all personal considerations or personal vanities.

I take the stand that once a new creation is made public it becomes public property. If the creator sends it forth to gain the world's approval, he should be equally ready to stand by the judgment of the entire world's scrutiny; and if better things come in time, as progress decides they must, then he must not only content himself with the workings of that progress, but he must glory in the fact that he gave that progress its first impetus. How unreasonable, for example, would be the inventor of the first locomotive, if he questioned the right of all that followed him to better that first machine until it assumed its modern form! However, if the changes made but little difference, then the first man should still retain his full title to the invention, albeit the graceful thing under the circumstances might be to acknowledge the improvement with thanks.

Let me illustrate with some typical two-movers. I believe the first example to be the finest *Pedo** in existence. Not only is the theme itself expressed with classic directness, but there is splendid bi-play which enters, without strain, to complete a thoroughly harmonious whole. Time and again have I enjoyed it, and time and again have I left it with a sour taste in my mouth. For I have never been able to swallow that top line; that fool "plug" White Knight has marred my perfect pleasure every time. In a modern tourney that bit of extravagance would militate against an entry, despite the undeniable fact that the position is a masterpiece. Diagram A attempts to dispose of that atom of weakness. It is understood that I have no more right to ask for any credit for my alteration than a dramatist's friend would have to demand co-authorship in a play because he suggested a slightly better phrasing of one line of the dialogue. Nor should the author be called upon for excuses. He has given us the best that was in him at the time when he gave it. Nevertheless, I still feel that whatever can be done, by the rest of us, to help ward off the unkind criticism of a coldly appraising future should be done. It then behoves our successors to go on improving where we left off, or hold their peace in unalloyed admiration.

We have made considerable advance in the technique of problem construction during the past fifty years, notably in the department of economy. In all probability the plug Knight, for example, would be more of an outstanding eyesore to the author to-day than it was thirty-two years ago, and he would eliminate it now as easily as I have done. But no matter what be the state of perfection of the problem art, so long as imperfect man continues to be imperfect there will continue to be blunders, oversights, imperfections which had best be buried, even if it takes more than one person to bury them. The second example I quote is the justly-destined-to-immortality "Tube" Changed mater. The sheer cleverness of the idea took me off my feet. I refuse to confess how long it took me to solve it. It is one of the notable gems of its class. But when I subjected it to my inevitable pawing-over process I uttered a howl of anguish. Why, oh why, was

*The *Pedo* theme investigates the four mates by one White Pawn.

a White Queen used where a White Bishop is all that is needed? The one or two additional tries along the rank—tries easily met—are surely not worth the difference, and the after-play is damned by the eternal presence of a degraded, fat White adult doing a child's work. This happened in 1918, not in 1886. One can see several good reasons why the blunder may have been made—the historic circumstances under which the problem was thrown together, for example—but why weakly apologise for a really brilliant accomplishment? Give it the final little touch and be done with it say I. If possible, make the suggestion before publication. If not, then after publication. That should make no difference, and will make no difference so soon as composers get to have a broader, more impersonal, more unselfishly scientific attitude and a humbler realization of their own fallibility as humans towards their works. My impression is that about one hundred per cent. of the nasty little bickerings that have blotted the annals of problem discussions in the past have been due primarily to the fact that the cool, studious, impersonal attitude, so necessary to complete scientific unity and progress, has not been maintained. "Keep your hands off my problem, you pirate! It's mine—I saw it first! I don't care whether you can improve it or not! It's mine, I tell you! Let it alone!" And more along the same nauseating line. A hundred years from now, when a still more critical century picks up this disgruntled gentleman's handiwork, I can hear it say, with a superior grin,—“A fine work for its day; but how little those barbarians (meaning, not the given composer, but all of us) cared for finish in their work!” For isn't it true that when we ourselves pass judgment on, say, some raw position in Alexandre, we are usually prone to condemn, not the forgotten author of the position before us, but his whole generation?

Of course, we must show discretion in the choice of our re-settings. The temptation, in our third example, to throw half the pieces back into the box is almost irresistible. But the author knew what he was doing; this is no petty slip; and we must not take his joke seriously, or the joke will be on us instead. Moreover, this position has historical value; it is an early and important pioneer of the so-called “American Indian” theme, and its lay-out harks back to the interesting days when the Problem had not been completely divorced from the Game. So forget Diagram C.

Nor, of course, must one be more tender with one's own works than with that of others. If my opera,—there are about five hundred of them now,—is ever published, it will be found that dozens of the final versions will differ more or less from the forms originally published. A little Pickabish spot, like the one given below, comes back to me from the printers. I look at it, become vaguely dissatisfied with its appearance as it shows up in print, begin to work on it anew, and finally evolve D. What have I done? I have saved three useless pieces, purified an important mate, and put the White King to work. That is enough, and the alteration is recorded without hesitation and without scruple; not that I believe that the position quoted ranks

as a classic, but it carries a definite new message, and it should therefore be transmitted in its best possible form—even if half-a-dozen good people have to co-operate to produce that best. For frequently the way is found for me by others—some of them beginners with sharp eyes; though usually composers of the first rank, like my constant stand-by, Murray Marble, have been most kind in their effective helpfulness. Once in a long while—wonder of wonders!—even a chess editor here and there takes time to give me a useful suggestion. To all of these, always, my best thanks. They are real friends of mine and of Problemdom.

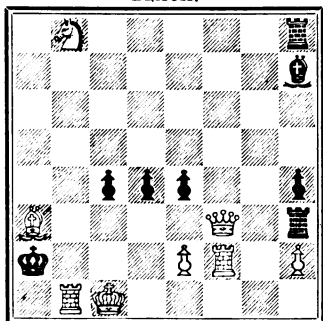
On looking over the four examples quoted, I find that all my suggestions for betterment have been along the path of economy. Well enough, then; if that is my bent, then in that province lies my share of the common duty. Other students may be moved to suggest modifications for variety, for difficulty, for purity. Every kind of help is worth while if it is offered to a worth-while cause. Of course, changes must meet with general acceptance. In any event, the efforts of the would-be improver should be rewarded by a grateful appreciation of the pains he is taking in the interests of a better science and a better art.

We are living in the most wonderful age of the Chess Problem thus far. A fortunate combination of chess-lovers, each blessed with a special complimentary talent, exists now on earth, and by unselfish co-operation they can be in a fair way to perform miracles for the enrichment of our domain. Big business has triumphantly demonstrated the folly and the futility of cut-throat competition. If these lines point the way to a higher, manlier communion among the leaders of Chess Problem thought, if they help to abolish for ever the "tup-peny" selfishnesses, jealousies, prides and suspicions of the past, then it is well that these lines have been written now. It had been better had they been written long ago.

J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

1886.

BLACK.



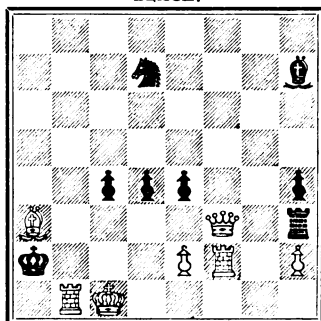
WHITE.

Mate in two.

J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

A.

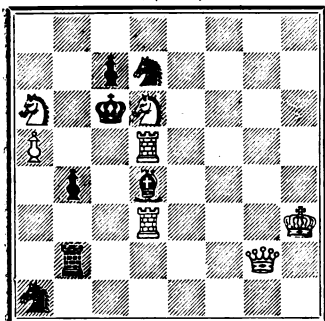
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WHITE.

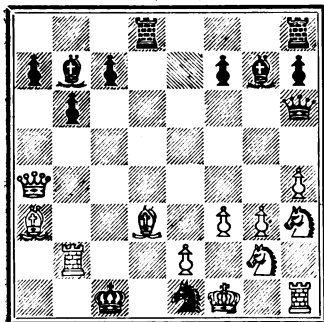
Mate in two.

P. H. WILLIAMS.
1918.
BLACK.



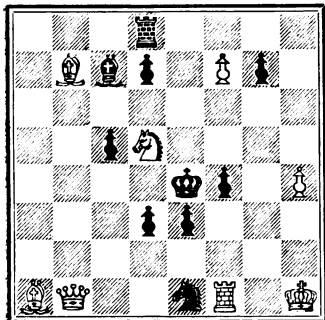
WHITE.
Mate in two.

S. LOYD.
1889.
BLACK.



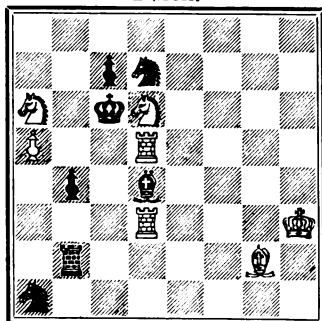
WHITE.
Mate in two.

FRANK JANET.
1916.
BLACK.



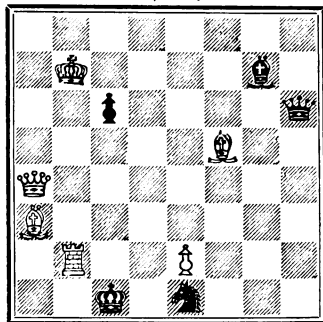
WHITE.
Mate in two.

P. H. WILLIAMS.
B.
BLACK.



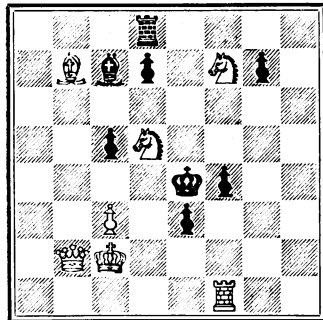
WHITE.
Mate in two.

S. LOYD.
C.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

FRANK JANET.
D.
BLACK.



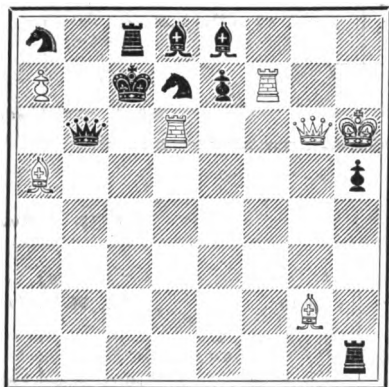
WHITE.
Mate in two.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,075.

By C. MANSFIELD,
Witheridge.

BLACK.



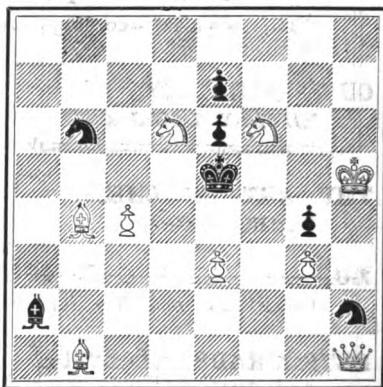
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,076.

By E. J. JACKSON,
Totnes.

BLACK.



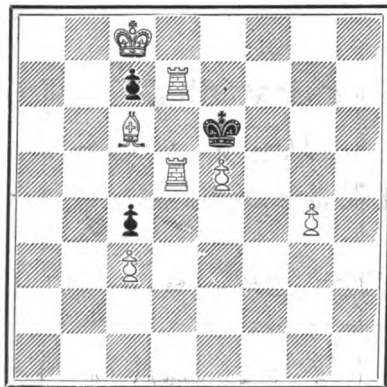
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,077.

By H. WEENINK,
Amsterdam.

BLACK.



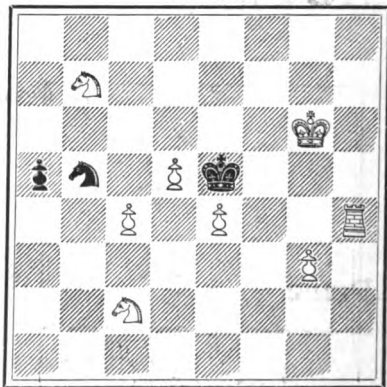
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,078.

By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.
Needham, Mass., U.S.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

OCTOBER, 1918

A GAME AT CHESS. A VACUOSITY IN ONE GASP.

Mr. Shercock Bones scratched his head. "My dear Whatson," he said, as he prodded the tip of his nose with the end of his pipe, "have you ever heard of a game called chess?"

"No," I said, "have you?"

There was a long silence.

"I propose to investigate its intricacies," he said at last. "It is a game possessing many points which interest me. Prof. Moratorium showed me the moves, in an endeavour to distract my attention, just before I hurled him into the abyss. I have an appointment to play with him this evening. Will you come?"

"But—," I began.

"Quite so, quite so, Whatson, your sagacity delights me. But it is only too true; my arch enemy is abroad again, hitherto unpublished, and quite unofficial."

"You surprise me," I remarked.

Bones thought deeply for a few moments. "Let me run over with you a few of the points which must concern us to-night. Each player has sixteen pieces. One, the King, cannot be captured—so he assured me. That leaves fifteen capturable units. Now, Whatson"—his long, boney fingers clutched at the table-edge as he suddenly swung round and fixed his gaze upon me—"how many sacrifices would be possible in one game?"

"Clearly fifteen," I answered.

Bones jumped up like a released spring and rushed to the mantle-piece, and, before I could persuade him to reconsider his action, had injected fifteen grains of cocaine into the palm of his hand. Instantaneously his excitement subsided.

"Ha ha!" he exclaimed. "That's what Prof. Moratorium said, so we are to play to-night to settle the matter."

"What matter?" I asked.

"Come, come, Whatson," he said, "come, come, come, come."

I realised that my deductivity had failed me at a moment when I least expected, so I begged him for enlightenment.

K I

He was again silent for some while in order to create an impressive pause, then pointed a long index finger straight at my collar-stud, and spoke in a slow and measured bass.

"I shall play Moratorium to-night—I shall *not* lose the game—and I shall make *more than sixteen sacrifices!*"

He fell back in his chair, momentarily exhausted. I immediately injected sixteen grains of morphia to revive him, and, when he had opened his eyes, asked him how he could jeopardise his world-wide-known genius in such a reckless fashion.

"And the stakes?" I asked.

"If I lose," he said, "Moratorium is entitled to have one point-blank revolver shot at me before I shoot him. If he fails to win, I may have one unhindered shot at him before he drops dead on the carpet!"

I whistled softly. Here was an adventure which placed all his previous exploits in the shade, which laughed to contumely the supine efforts of the regular Force, and, through extreme danger and daring, established him on the broadest pinnacle of lofty endeavour. I stayed rigid and motionless, as I thought of the prospects of the coming night, when suddenly I heard a sound and was frozen to complete immobility, I dashed to the door, and listened at the keyhole. "Bones! Bones!" I whispered hoarsely, "someone has rung the front door bell!"

But Bones had risen easily from his arm-chair, calm, collected, and debonaire as ever.

"Come, Watson," he said, "let me introduce you to Prof. Moratorium!"

I turned on my heel, and for one ghastly second believed myself to be gazing into the eyes of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. But I realised it was my mistake, and hastily got out of the way as Moratorium advanced with sinister steps towards the table, on which was placed a beautiful chess-board and men, which I had not noticed before.

The Professor was the first to rupture the silence.

"You remember the terms?" he asked in a voice of subdued thunder.

Bones smiled and waved his hand pleasantly towards the board, as he drew up a chair and sat down. "You will do me an honour, Prof. Moratorium, if you will make the first move."

"I had intended to," he said, "My first move is

1 P—K 4,"

he continued as he pulled off his heavy overcoat, still plastered with Swiss mud. Bones gracefully made the move for him on the board until he was ready to sit opposite, and replied himself with a very similar variation—

1 P—K 4

I hastily searched the waste-paper basket for a scrap, and prepared to record the progress of the game. Without hesitation the Professor made his second move.

2 P—K B 4

For a brief second Bones looked puzzled. He could see nothing defending that Pawn, and was about to take it off when he suddenly realised that his own Pawn was attacked, and so, by brilliant manœuvre played

2 P—Q 3

Moratorium answered with—

3 P—Q 4

and Bones immediately countered with a powerful developing tactic—

3 Kt—K 2

The game continued—

4 B—Q 2

4 B—Q 2

“You flatter me,” murmured the Professor through his fingers.

5 B—Kt 4

5 Q Kt—B 3

“You have an attacking style, Mr. Shercock Bones ; I perceive no sacrificial bias, but you have forced my Bishop where it wanted to go.”

6 B—R 3

6 Kt—R 4

(“*L'attaque, toujours l'attaque !*” muttered Bones.)

7 P—B 5

“Now your Bishop's blocked,” said Moratorium, rather viciously.

“But not a blockhead,” said Bones, sweetly.

8 P—B 3

7 K Kt—B 3

9 Kt—Q 2

8 Q—B 3

10 Q—Kt 4

9 B—K 2

11 Q Kt—B 3

10 Q—R 3

Prof. Moratorium made the move triumphantly, as though there was something in it, but he failed to observe the green light that began to glint in his opponent's eyes ; nor had he yet grasped the unfathomable depths to which Bone's genius was capable of rising. At this moment I distinctly saw my friend's brain pulsating through his skull. “He is going to make his first sacrifice !” I nervously apprehended to myself.

11 Q—R 6

The blow had fallen ! Sparks swam before my eyes. Moratorium looked disconcerted for one iota in the space of time, and then said “Pschaw !” and whipped off the dignified column of imitation ebony with a flourish.

12 P×Q

12 P—R 4

13 Q×Kt P

13 Castles

14 Q×B P

14 Kt—Kt 6

I gasped. The sacrifices were beautiful, in truth, but I began to have qualms lest they should endanger the security of his game.

15 P×Kt

15 R—R 3

16 B—Kt 2

"That's a fianchetto," said Bones. Moratorium started at the word, and carefully examined the barrel of his revolver.

"What is?" he asked.

"That," said Bones.

"I see," said Moratorium, as he laid the weapon on the table for greater security

	16 B—K sq
17 Q—Kt 7	17 B—R 5 ch
18 K—B sq	18 R—R sq

"H'm," said Moratorium, in silence, "a trap, I have not the slightest doubt, but if I can attack two pieces at once 'tis enough, and so—"

19 P—Q 5	19 K—Kt sq
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"Curious," thought Moratorium, by inadvertence aloud, "but development is the secret of success, so—"

20 R—K sq	20 K—R sq
-----------	-----------

"Bones, Bones," I cried, "this is folly!"

"Tut, Watson," he replied, airily, "tut, tut."

21 Q×R	21 Kt—Kt 5
--------	------------

I looked round to find Moratorium's revolver, that I might seize it, preparatory to Bones's inevitable dissolution, but only found myself looking down its barrel.

"Shrimp!" Prof. Moratorium exclaimed to me witheringly.

"Swish!" I replied, endeavouring to pass the matter off as a joke.

22 P×Kt	22 B—Kt 4 ch
23 R—K 2	23 R×Q

How I gloated at this! And how Moratorium glowered when I reminded him that more attention to the game and less to the gun would avoid such pleasant accidents!

24 P—B 6

"I shall get my Queen back," he hissed, as he thought, to himself. I hoped Bones would hear and be prepared.

24 R—R 3

25 P—B 7

Perspiration, born of terror, spouted from my forehead. Bones cannot have seen! The chamber vibrated with excitement. Moratorium's lips twitched and his fingers itched. He scarcely even looked at Bones's next move—

25 R—R sq

—as he jumped up, brandished the revolver, lifted up the Pawn and planked it with a resounding thwack upon the last rank of all. Ah!

26 P—B 8=Q ch

"A Queen! a Queen!" he shrieked, "and checkmate! Your King can't move—it's ballikinkarcerated in the deeps of that hole!

Checkmate!! Hahaaaaa-aa! Don't move, Bones, I have you covered!"

"But I must make my move, Professor!" said Bones, mildly.

"You can't move—you are checkmated."

"A thousand pardons—you may have overlooked my Castle—see, Prof. Moratorium, I play

26 R×Q!

"Now it's your turn. And when you have found a good move, write to the *Times* about it. I'm off to the Empire with my dear friend Watson. Good-byeeeee!"

"Bones! Bones!" I sobbed as soon as we were out in the street, "Why didn't he shoot you—you said you would make more than sixteen sacrifices!"

"Ah! my dear Watson," he said, "really, really! I made *seventeen* sacrifices! Is a sacrifice any the less of a sacrifice because it is not accepted; any more than a rose would be less of a rose if you called it a lollipop? No, no, Prof. Moratorium is too much of a sportsman to shoot after losing a bet."

"But you said you would win the game—and you have not, Bones, you had a dead lost game!"

"I said I wouldn't lose, quite a different thing, Watson, and besides, it's his move. *It's his move!*"

"Well?"

"Well!"

E.A.G.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the August number.

Position 273, by W. and M. Platoff.—♔ at K sq, ♚ at K Kt 3, ♙ at Q Kt 5, ♘ B 6, ♖ at K 2, ♗ at Q B 4. ♜ at Q Kt 5. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 P—Kt 6, R×P (or B); 2 P—Kt 7, R—Q Kt 3 (or A); 3 R—Kt 8, R×P; 4 R—Kt 7 ch, K moves; 5 R×R, and wins.

(A) 2... R—K 3 ch; 3 R—K 3! (moving the King to either side would allow Black to check again and reach the first rank with a draw, or if the White Rook interposes, then R—Q Kt 3 does *not* lead to the first line of play), R×R ch; 4 K—Q 2, and the ensuing position is not one which the Rook and Pawn can draw against the Queen.

(B) 1... R—B 8 ch; 2 K—K 2! R—B 7 ch; 3 K—Q 3, R—B 6 ch (or C); 4 K—Q 4, R×R; 5 P—Kt 7!, R—Kt sq; 6 P—B 7, K—Q 2; 7 P—Kt 8 (Q), and wins.

(C) 3... R×P; 4 P—Kt 7, R—Q 3 ch (4... R—Q Kt 3; 5 R—Kt 8); 5 K—B 4, R—Q sq; 6 K×P, and the game is won. 6... K—Q 2, cannot be played on account of 7 R—Q 3 ch, and 8 R×R, so the play might proceed 6... R—Q Kt sq; 7 K—B 5, K—Q 2; 8 K—Kt 6, R—K R sq; 9 K—R 7, K—B 2; 10 R—B 3 ch, &c.

This turned out to be a more difficult study than was expected. There was a general tendency to overlook the strength of Black's

checks; many solvers not analysing them at all. The sacrifice of the Rook at move 3 is really the main point of the study.

Position 276, by W. and M. Platoff.—♔ at K 2, ♚ at K 3, ♕ at Q Kt sq, ♖ at Q 6, ♗ at Q Kt 5, ♘ at Q Kt 4, ♙ at K Kt sq, ♜ at K Kt 4. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 R—K 4 ch, B—B 5 ch (or A, B); 2 B—Q 3! (2 R×B ch? K×R; 3 B—Q 3 ch, K—B 4; 4 B×R, K×P! and draws), K—B 4; 3 P—Q 7! (the Pawn must be preserved), B×B ch; 4 K×B, R—Kt sq; 5 R—K 8, and wins.

(B) 1., K—R 4; 2 P—Q 7, R—Q 4; 3 R—K 5! R×R ch; 4 B—K 4! R×B ch; 5 K—Q 3, and one of Black's pieces will fall to the White Queen.

(C) 1., K—Kt 6; 2 P—Q 7, R—Q 4! 3 R—K 3 ch, K—Kt 7; 4 B—B 5! (4 R—Q 3? R×P; 5 R×R, K×B, and Black should draw), R×B (there is nothing better); 5 P—Q 8 (Q), B—B 5 ch; 6 K—K sq! R—B 8 ch; 7 K—Q 2, R—B 7 ch; 8 K—Q sq, R—B 8 ch; 9 R—K sq, and wins.

This also proved a very difficult problem to most solvers, and again it was the strength of Black's resources that seem to have been overlooked. It is a long time since there has been such a score sheet.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

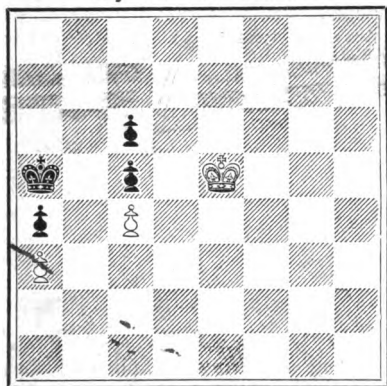
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 275.	No. 276.	Total.
Mr. J. Gilchrist	52	3	3	58
Mr. J. M. Doulton	45	2	2	49
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	44	2	2	48
Mr. D. M. Liddell	47	—	—	47
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	37	2	—	39
Mr. A. J. Head	35	2	1	38
Mr. R. Garby	34	2	2	38
Mr. E. Sammons	38	—	—	38
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	24	2	4	30
Mr. H. Bromberg	24	2	3	29
Mr. H. E. Matthews	26	2	—	28
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27	—	—	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mrs. Sollas	21	2	2	25
Col. Kensington	22	2	1	25
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	20	2	2	24
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. L. Illingworth	16	—	—	16
Mr. J. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	8	2	4	14
Mr. G. W. Moses	8	4	—	12
Mr. W. T. Pierce	8	2	1	11
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	Cancelled	4	4	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8	—	—	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8	—	—	8

Accordingly Mr. Gilchrist reaches the top of the list for the second time.

Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by October 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 279.

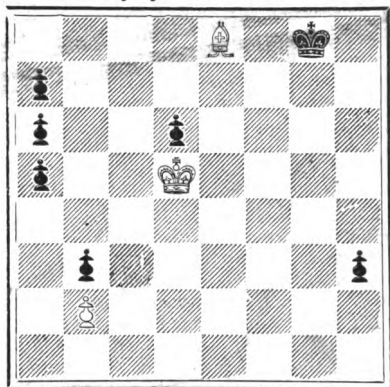
By F. SACKMAN.



White to play and win.

Position 280.

By J. BERGER.



White to play and draw.

REVIEW.

The International Chess Code, a Revision of the British Chess Code.
London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 2s. net.

The title of this little work is arresting, and from it one might be led to expect a code accepted by chess players all over the world—at a curious period of the world's history for such a production, it is true. However, a cursory glance is sufficient to show that there is nothing international about the code except its title; and, in reality, it has not even a pretension to call itself "British," since, now that there is a governing body in British chess, namely the Federation, it is clear that no alteration can be made in the laws of the game without its authority. The B.C.F. published a pamphlet entitled *The Laws of Chess* in 1912. As far as this country is concerned, these laws have not been superseded.

The anonymous authors (if there be more than one) of the work before us state that they considered the revision of the "British Chess Code," which first appeared in 1894, advisable on account of the elimination of the King-move penalty. We are justified in asking when and by whom the King-move penalty was eliminated. More evidence than a bare statement is surely necessary. Changes of such a nature are not made in secret.

We regret that we cannot extend a warmer welcome to *The International Chess Code*. Had it been put forward, as it should have been, as a suggestion for the emendation of the laws of chess, we could have commended the enterprise of those responsible for its production. As it is, we must protest against claims for which there is no foundation which we can discover.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Re END-GAME—MEYMOTT *v.* HANCOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Foulds points out in your current issue that White had a won game by the simple move B—K 4 ch. I was quite aware of this, but played for a *direct* mate, which came off by the sacrifice of the Q. And the move I made gave me just as certain a win as the one pointed out by Mr. Foulds, which leads to no *direct* mate, but only slaughter of pieces.

Yours truly,

Union Club, Haven Green,
Ealing, W., 13th Sept., 1918.

SYDNEY MEYMOTT.

A PRETTY GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I have traced "the pretty game" quoted in August and September *B.C.M.'s* to apparently its original source.

It is given in full with notes in *Westminster Papers* for the week ending December 1st, 1876, and is on page 146 of volume 9 as Game 214, played Friday, 11th, 1876 (no month is given). White, F. G. ROWE; Black, W. G. WARD; *Giucoco Piano*." No place is mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

41, Endborne Road, Orrell Park, Aintree,
Liverpool, Sept 6th, 1918.

CHARLES H. T. ROUSE.

Re "A PRETTY GAME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Very many thanks for the most generous fashion in which you have taken in hand my query respecting the *Giucoco Piano*.

Evidently the winner's name was Ware and not Ward.

Do you happen to know what became of Ware? I ask because my own recollection of the game places it as forming part of an obituary notice nearly thirty years ago; and I seem to recall that the writer of the notice spoke of his subject as a young player of quite exceptional merit, a second Morphy in sober fact! Of course, a certain latitude is always conceded to obituarists and epita-phists; but this case would be interesting, as the game is certainly evidence in the direction of unusual dash and brilliancy.

With repeated thanks for all the trouble you have taken, and for your great courtesy in the matter,

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Hove, Sussex, Sept. 8th, 1918.

C. H. CHEPMELL (Major).

JAMES MASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In an answer to a correspondent recently, the chess editor of *The Field* revealed that the late James Mason was not the son of a parson. This brought to my mind a note which I came across not long ago in a back number of *The American Chess Bulletin*. It was there stated, on the authority of Mr. R. J. Buckley, that Mason was "a Kelt of the Kelts, a really Irish Irishman," and that his real name was neither James nor Mason, his father having merely adopted the surname when he landed in New Orleans about 1860, for fear that his extremely

Irish autonym might prejudice him in the States. (I do not know when Tammany sprang into existence; and anyhow New Orleans is not New York.) It was added that "James Mason" was born in Kilkenny on November 19th, 1849.

I have always thought that Mason's real life would have been a very interesting document, had it been possible to put it into black and white. But chess is chess, and it is no doubt impertinence to attempt to turn a chess player into the subject of a romantic biography.

London, September 1st, 1918.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP WALSH.

CHESS IN A GERMAN DUGOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I notice in the July *B.C.M.* that some chess players are fortunate enough to meet out here. I've not been so fortunate as Cpl. Terrill in this respect, but I once had a fair game at the odds of the Kt—it was interesting enough for me to have remembered the moves.

Played about July 25th, 1916, at the Base.

White, J. A. Lewis, gives odds of Q Kt.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 17 Q—R 4 | 17 P—K R 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P—Q 3 | 18 Q—B 4 | 18 Q—K 2 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 19 Kt—K 4 | 19 B—K 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 | 20 Kt—B 6 ch | 20 K—Kt 2 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 5 P×P | 21 Kt×P ch | 21 K—R 2 |
| 6 B×P | 6 P—Q 4 | 22 Q—Q 4 | 22 P—K B 3 |
| 7 P×P | 7 Kt×P | 23 Q—R 4 | 23 B×B |
| 8 Q—K 2 ch | 8 B—K 2 | 24 Kt—B 4 ch | 24 K—Kt 2 |
| 9 B—K Kt 5 | 9 Castles | 25 R×P ch | 25 K—B 2 |
| 10 B×B | 10 Q Kt×B | 26 Q—R 5 | 26 K—K sq |
| 11 Castles (Q R) | 11 Kt—B 5 | 27 P×B | 27 R—Q sq |
| 12 Q—K 4 | 12 Kt×P | 28 R—Kt 7 ch | 28 R—B 2 |
| 13 Kt—Kt 5 | 13 Kt—B 4 | 29 R—Kt 8 ch | 29 K—Q 2 |
| 14 Q×K Kt | 14 Kt—K 6 | 30 Q—B 5 ch | 30 K—B 3 |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 Kt×R | 31 Q—Kt 5 ch | 31 K—Q 3 |
| 16 R—Kt sq | 16 P—K Kt 3 | 32 Q—Q 5 mate | |

Yours sincerely,

J. A. LEWIS

A German Dugout,
France, Sept. 6th, 1918.

(Rfn. 51672, "B" Coy., 2/6 K.L.R.)

A LETTER FROM N.E. RHODESIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

After touring from the Luapula River to G.E.A., and from Nyasaland to Lake Tanganyika, where I am now stationed, I found your advice respecting my subscription, which I now enclose, regretting that it is so much overdue.

I find the Chess Chat column the most interesting, as it reminds me of pleasant games I've played in the "Gambit," etc.

I have taught a few natives to play when having nothing better to do on the veldt, and have found them very apt players—in fact some of them are quite equal to the average tea-shop player, although the arguing is not less.

Quite a number of the officials here play chess; most of them, however, have not played since college days, so I still remain the champion of Central Africa, as I remain unbeaten.

If you ever hear from Mr. Allcock and Mr. Harley (Hampstead, I think), you might ask them if they remember the precocious youth who used to somewhat pester them in the "Gambit" and the New Gallery in Regent Street—if they do recollect the youth in question, kindly remember me to them. I've often seen their names in your magazine. They might be interested to know that since

I last saw them I've been round the world, having done most things, and hold a fairly good Big Game record—having killed most things that move.

Please pardon this long disconnected letter. I am alone on the shore of Tanganyika watching a glorious sunset, and as I can smell some very fine fish being cooked for my dinner I will conclude.

Please address all communications to Abercorn, as that is my station.

I hope to be home on leave within a year, and shall take the opportunity of looking you up if my Rhodesia ways are not too strong. I enclose cheque for one pound; if too much, credit the extra to increased cost of printing.

Yours faithfully,

T. C. S. BURT.

Abercorn, N.E. Rhodesia,

July 4th, 1918.

THE CHESS WORLD.

During the past month further donations have come to hand from friends desirous of helping us to cope with war-time increases in costs of production. The help from the far-away places indicated in the list is particularly gratifying to us. We regard the contributions as evidence of goodwill and appreciation of our efforts to give pleasure and instruction to chess-players resident in the outposts of civilization. The total sum received to date amounts to £41 8s. 5d.

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. R. Goerlich (Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.)	8/- ..	2/3 ..	10/3
Mr. R. Hutchins (Winburg, South Africa)	8/- ..	2/- ..	10/-
Mr. T. C. S. Burt (N.E. Rhodesia)	8/- ..	12/- ..	20/-
Mr. H. D. Walkden (West Kirby)	.. 8/- ..	2/6 ..	10/6
Mr. G. C. D. S. Dunbar (Newham)	.. 8/- ..	5/- ..	13/-
D. de Souza Avila (Bahia, Brazil)	.. 8/- ..	4/- ..	13/-

A master tournament was due to begin at Kassa (Hungary) on August 5th, with the following entry: Schlechter, Vidmar, Mises, Reti, Balla, Breyer, Havasi, Asztalos, Balogh, Brach, Grünfeld, and Foeldes.

The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond* reports that Rabinovitch and Wainstein (who, if we are not mistaken, are the last two of the Russian players made prisoners at Mannheim in 1914) have returned to Russia.

Chess news from Sweden trickles through slowly nowadays. We see from *La Stratégie* that the Stockholm Chess Association's master tournament resulted (at some date not specified) in a victory for G. Nyholm, with 9½ points, E. Jacobson and G. Hult tieing for 2nd and 3rd places with 7 points.

Celso Golmayo, who is described as a brother of Manuel Golmayo, the Spanish champion, and is, we presume, a son or nephew of the celebrated Celso (b. 1841; d. 1898), opponent of Morphy, Steinitz, Blackburne, etc., won a match at Saragossa last June against Joseph Juncosa, a Spanish amateur, well-known in Parisian chess circles. The score was 4—2—2 in Señor Golmayo's favour.

London's lunch-time chess centre seems to have shifted completely from the City to the Whitehall neighbourhood, where quite a lot of "skittles" can be seen nowadays, limited by the fact that war-time lunch intervals are much briefer than the comfortable sessions in the days of peace. Chess, indeed, like the food which accompanies it in the various cafés, is strictly rationed.

The chess friends of Lt. Sir George Thomas—the G. A. Thomas, champion of the City of London Chess Club in 1913 and 1915—will be interested to learn that he is now with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. Some half-a-dozen very inferior "skittles" is the sum total of his chess for the last two or three years, he says; but we may venture to believe that he remembers something about the game still!

The Melbourne Chess Club's finances got into a bad state lately, and on June 14th, a general meeting was called to consider the position. The late treasurer, Mr. Grant, generously offered to take over the portion of the debt which had accumulated during his term of office; but it was decided to accept the offer as a temporary expedient only, and to open a subscription list to clear off the whole debt. We are glad to learn that the club is now out of its difficulties.

A chess circle has been established in connection with the Smallholders' Social Club at New Malden, Surrey. The first playing session has been arranged for October 3rd, when an exhibition of simultaneous play will be given in the clubrooms, 5a, Coombe Road. Mr. F. K. Turriff was elected hon. secretary at the preliminary meeting on September 19th, when Mr. A. Woollacraft, J.P., presided. Mr. Turriff is also secretary of the Smallholders' Club.

We regret to hear that Corporal Crackanthrop, the Australian player who competed for the British Championship a few years ago, is now in hospital at Havre, and will, unfortunately, be permanently invalided. We are sure that we voice the good wishes of all British chess players in hoping that he may have a speedy and greater restoration of health than present conditions indicate.

Corporal Crackanthrop came over about two years ago with Captain Carmichael's first thousand troops.

The Murton Cup (Handicap) Competition at the City of London Chess Club has been won by Mr. J. M. Bee (II. B), who in the final section made a clean score of 3 out of 3. The other contestants were Messrs. J. H. Blake (I. A) and I. Stow (III. B), and Capt. McCanlis (III. B). Mr. Blake, who comes in second with a score of 2 in the final, bravely took on himself a heavy burden when he entered the competition under the old condition (dating from the days when there was always a large field for the Murton Cup), that a previous winner must owe $1\frac{1}{2}$ point. Mr. Stow is a veteran player, who has lately rejoined the club, to which he first belonged in 1871! In 1873 he played in

the handicap competition and, receiving odds of Knight, won a game off the late H. E. Bird, which was published in *The City of London Magazine*, with notes by W. N. Potter.

The City Club's championship tournament begins on October 26th.

We are glad to hear that Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson intends to make an early start with his effort to raise further funds for the British Chess Federation Investment Fund, and we hope his labours will meet with unqualified success.

On Saturday, October 5th, there will be a Lightning Tournament at the Gambit Café, Bridge Row, London, E.C., starting at six o'clock. There will be eight teams divided into two sections of four each—3 matches. The winners will play off a final; these four games will be played in 2½ hours. The following players have promised assistance:—Mr. J. H. Blake (Metropolitan), Mr. R. C. Griffith (Hampstead), Mr. W. W. White (Kent), Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton), Mr. G. A. Felce (Surrey), Mrs. R. P. Michell (West London), also some "Free Lance" players, and several of the strong players who are always to be met with at the Gambit Café.

There will not be a contest for the West of Scotland Championship during the coming season, owing, says *The Falkirk Herald*, to continuance of war conditions making a good entry impossible. We are, however, pleased to learn from our contemporary that the usual competitions (a) Championships (Major and Minor), (b) Double Knock-out Handicap, and (c) a Special Gambit Tourney (Max Lange), will be conducted at the Glasgow Chess Club. The chief prize for the Max Lange contest has been provided by the club president, Mr. Robert Macnab, who is much interested in "sparkling" chess play.

Each competitor will play both the attack and the defence. The prescribed moves are 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 B—B 4, B—B 4; 5 Castles, Kt—B 3; 6 P—K 5!

A correspondent writes to enquire (1) what is Black's best reply in the variation of the Ruy Lopez 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 P—Q 4; and (2) whether this last move of White's is not known as the Steinitz attack?

The generally recognised reply is 5... P×P, which is indeed the only move which has received much attention, as can be seen by reference to Freeborough and Ranken, Steinitz's *Modern Chess Instructor*, Griffith and White, and Cook's *Compendium*. Steinitz says of the variation: "The Q P is given up temporarily, but, though the balance of material is restored by force, White can obtain no more than an even game." With regard to the second part of the enquiry, we should rather call the variation 5 P—Q 3, P—Q 3; 6 P—B 3, the Steinitz attack in the Lopez, Steinitz bringing it into vogue in his match against Blackburne in 1876.

The annual general meeting of the Sussex County Chess Association was held at Hastings, on Saturday, September 21st, at the excellent new headquarters of the Hastings Club, Mr. H. F. Cheshire in the chair.

The report and balance sheet were adopted, the latter showing a credit balance of £7 4s. 9d.

Mr. A. F. Waterhouse was re-elected president and kindly promised a handsome trophy for competition during the coming season.

Mr. R. F. Barrett-Lennard was elected hon. sec., and specially thanked for the able way he has restored the Association to its old strong position.

Arrangements were made for the various competitions, and the county was entered for the Eighth Correspondence Championship of the Southern Counties Chess Union.

A match, Hastings *v.* Brighton, was played after the meeting, and resulted in a win for the visiting team.

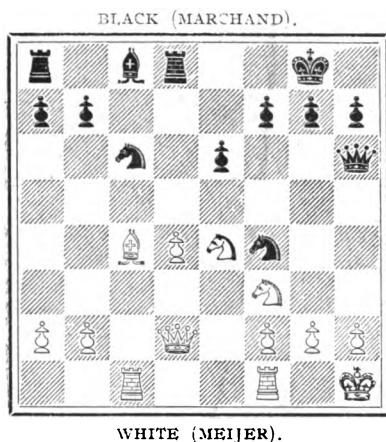
The annual meeting of the Manchester Chess Club took place on September 24th, at the club rooms, 65, Market Street, when the president, Mr. John Burgess, occupied the chair.

The report referred to the Centenary Celebrations, and deplored the loss sustained by the deaths of Mr. E. W. Ruttle and Mr. J. H. Burgess. Mr. Ruttle was club librarian for many years, and won the Burgess Handicap Cup on one occasion. During the year 1,800 games had been contested in the various tournaments and competitions, for which the aggregate entries totalled 278. Financially the year showed a loss of £50, but it is hoped to liquidate this entirely during the coming season. The subscription has already been raised from 21/- to 25/- for full city members. The rate for junior and country members is 12/6. Much regret was expressed when Mr. Burgess declined re-election as president. For many years he has done splendid service for the club in addition to rendering help to the cause of chess nationally. To mark the appreciation of the members it was decided to provide a chessboard on which will be inscribed the names of all past presidents of the club, and to particularly commemorate the yeoman service rendered by Mr. Burgess.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. Greenwood; hon. secretary, Mr. J. T. Nicholls; hon. treasurer, Mr. B. Goodfellow; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Burgess, Dr. Brodsky, H. Hartley, F. Read, J. H. Sladin and J. W. Watts.

On August 4th and following days the Dutch Chess Association (which has now been in existence 45 years) held its annual congress at Arnhem. The main tournament was played in two sections of 6. In one of these Messrs. M. Marchand and R. A. J. Meijer divided 1st and 2nd prizes, the 3rd being shared by Messrs. A. E. van Foreest and W. A. T. Schelfhout. In the other section the 1st prize was taken by Mr. G. W. Kloosterboer, of Deventer, Messrs. M. Euwe and A. F. de Savornin Lohman being 2nd and 3rd respectively.

In the game between Meijer and Marchand, in the former section, the position occurred which we give in the annexed diagram.



It being Meijer's turn to make his 16th move here, he played P—K Kt 3, and the game continued 16. . . , Kt—Kt 3; 17 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq (if K—R sq, 18 Kt—Kt 5! and Black has no answer); 18 Q×Q. White ultimately won; but this last move of his is much inferior to 18 Kt—Kt 5! as in the bracketed variation. The only way in which Black can prolong the game now is by 18. . . , R×P, whereon follows 19 Kt (Kt 5)×R P ch, K—K 2; 20 Kt—Kt 8 ch, K—K sq (best); 21 Kt (R 7)—B 6 ch, and White must come out at least the exchange to the good.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles H. T. Rouse, hon. secretary, Liverpool Central Chess Club, Bank Café, 14, Castle Street, for copy of the printed report and balance sheet for the season 1917-18. From the report we learn that a contest was arranged between members of the club representing Lancashire against those of Cheshire, the Lancastrians proving the winning side. A match was also played against the Liverpool Club, the Central Club winning by 10½ to 8½. Since the removal of the club to its present quarters the membership has increased by 58. Three tourneys were played, viz., the Club Annual Tourney, for which 46 entries were received, the Handicap (Odds) Knock-out Tourney, for which there was a similar number of entries, and a Problem Solving Tourney. The Club Annual Tourney was divided into three sections (the second of which was divided into two sub-sections) and resulted as follows:—

Section 1 Championship (12 entries)—1, Rev. H. Peach; 2, Charles Boyce; 3, M. Kresner.

Section 2 (21 entries)—1, F. Straeuli; 2, F. Leather; 3, D. Pritchard; 4, J. Croysdale.

Section 3 (13 entries)—1, R. T. Ingham; 2, E. F. de B. Greenwood; 3, L. J. Cutbill.

Up to the present the final round of the Handicap (Odds) Knock-out Tourney has not been played; Messrs. R. Jones, S. Beattie and T. H. Storey having yet to play for the three prizes.

The Problem Solving Tourney was not supported as it should have been, very few members sending in attempts at the solutions. The prize of a book, value 5s., was won by R. J. Pickthall.

Two books were added to the club collection, and the *British*

Chess Magazine (which was subscribed for by the club) was well perused by the members.

The financial statement showed a balance of £15 9s. 8d., of which £10 is invested in 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds. The membership of the club now stands at 173.

Thanks to the courtesy and co-operation of Mr. G. W. Cutler, hon. secretary, Devon County Chess Association, we are enabled to publish the full record of this season's matches for the Bremridge and Moyle Cups. To facilitate the progress of the competitions it was decided that the matches should be played with opponents *vis-a-vis*, or by correspondence, and we have indicated by which method the various contests were played. It is a matter for regret that it was found impossible to play off the final tie for the Moyle Cup, but according to rule if clubs were unable to meet in personal encounter the matches had to be contested by correspondence.

BREMIDGE CUP MATCHES.

FIRST (AND SEMI-FINAL) ROUND.

Played at Torquay, 5th January, 1918.

PAIGNTON.					TORQUAY.				
H. Erskine	..	..	..	0	Dr. R. Dunstan	..	..	..	1
E. Raymond	..	..	..	1	W. Turner	..	..	..	0
F. Pitt Fox	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	R. G. Drake	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. R. Walker	..	..	..	0	E. P. Jelf-Reveley	..	..	..	1
R. Austin	..	..	..	1	Captain Chisholm	..	..	..	0
W. J. Bearne	..	..	..	1	R. Sharpe	..	..	..	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* Adjudicated by Mr. L. Van Vleit.

Played by correspondence, 1st December, 1917, to 10th March, 1918.

EXETER.					PLYMOUTH.				
H. J. Stretton	..	..	..	*1	T. Taylor	..	..	..	*0
G. F. Thompson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. F. H. Packer	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Elgar Down	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
E. Palmer	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. H. B. Griffin	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. A. H. M. Horn	..	..	..	0	Rev. J. J. Smith	..	..	..	1
H. Palmer	..	..	..	1	A. S. Stoneman	..	..	..	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* Adjudicated by Mr. L. Van Vliet.

FINAL ROUND.

Played by correspondence, 1st May to 31st July, 1918.

EXETER.					PAIGNTON.				
H. J. Stretton	..	..	..	1	H. Erskine	..	..	..	0
G. F. Thompson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	E. Raymond	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	0	F. Pitt Fox	..	..	..	1
E. Palmer	..	..	..	1	Dr. R. Walker	..	..	..	0
H. Palmer	..	..	..	1	R. Austin	..	..	..	0
Rev. A. H. M. Hare	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	C. Olsson	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
4					2				

* Adjudicated by Mr. L. Van Vliet.

**MOYLE CUP MATCHES.
FIRST (AND SEMI-FINAL) ROUND.**

Played at Newton Abbot, 12th January, 1918.

NEWTON ABBOT.				TEIGNMOUTH AND SHALDON.			
Edwin Sandys, R.N.	..	..	1	J. Alfred Moyle	..	..	0
General I. Malcolmson	..	..	0	A. H. Harte	..	..	1
Rev. Prebendary Durham	..	..	1	J. Deans Brown	..	..	0
Rev. F. G. Campbell	..	..	0	G. Lilly Anderson	..	..	1
Rev. J. C. Norrish	..	..	0	G. G. Churchward	..	..	1
Herbert Morris	..	..	1	J. V. Collins	..	..	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
3				3			

Played at Teignmouth, 31st January, 1918.

NEWTON ABBOT.				TEIGNMOUTH AND SHALDON.			
Edwin Sandys, R.N.	..	..	1	J. Alfred Moyle	..	..	0
C. H. Paul	..	..	1	A. H. Harte	..	..	0
Rev. Prebendary Durham	..	..	1	J. Deans Brown	..	..	0
Rev. F. G. Campbell	1	G. Lilly Anderson	0
Rev. J. C. Norrish	0	G. G. Churchward	1
Herbert Morris	0	W. O. Symes	1
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4				2			

Played by correspondence. 1st December, 1917, to 31st January, 1918.

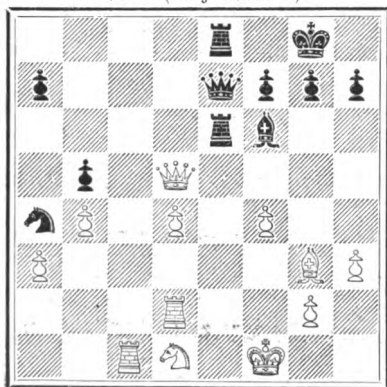
EXETER.				PLYMOUTH.			
C. E. Harby	..	..	1	W. Kent	..	..	0
S. W. A. Moyle	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. E. Baines	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
R. McCann	..	..	1	W. Gray	..	..	0
F. Mayor	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. E. Shrahann	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Mendel	..	..	1	C. A. Pearce	..	..	0
W. M. Rodda	..	..	0	Rev. H. R. Krüger	..	..	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
4				2			

FINAL ROUND.

EXETER won NEWTON ABBOT *lost

* By default. War work prevented the club from securing a team for a correspondence match, and Exeter was unable to play over the board.

BLACK (R. J. LOMAN).



WHITE (AMATEUR).

GAME-ENDING.

The following problem-like finish occurred in a game played at The Hague, last winter. In the position on the diagram, Black continued 1.., B—R 5! and on 2 Q—B 3 announced mate in four moves—R—K 8 ch, R—B 8 ch, Q—K 8 ch, and R×E ch.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Subjoined is the second game in the Correspondence Match, Hampstead *v.* Cambridge Town. The first game, which was won by Hampstead, was published in the *B.C.M.* for April last. The present game was started in October, 1917, and finished in July, 1918. As in the first game the Cambridge Town Committee responsible for the moves were Messrs. W. H. Gunston, B. Goulding Brown and C. P. Dutt, who were opposed by Messrs. E. Busvine (until pressure of business compelled his retirement), W. E. Bonwick and J. H. White. Notes (C) by Cambridge, (H) by Hampstead.

GAME No. 4,498.

Ruy Lopez—Classical Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
CAMBRIDGE TOWN. HAMPSTEAD.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5 3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3 4 B—Kt 3

.....Reviving an old defence tried by Charousek. The loss of time is more apparent than real owing to the fact that 4 P—B 3 is partly obstructing. (H.)

5 Castles

The alternative 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 P×P, Q Kt—K 2; 7 Kt—B 3, P—Q B 3; 8 B—Q B 4, P—Q 4; 9 P×P, Kt×P; 10 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; Maroczy-Charousek, 1898, leads to equality. (H.)

6 P—Q 4
7 Kt—R 3

White could win a Pawn temporarily by 7 B×Kt, B×B; 8 P×P, P×P; 9 Kt×P, but Black would be able to regain it with advantage. (H.)

8 Kt—B 4 7 K Kt—K 2
9 P—Q R 4 8 Castles

The play, up to this point, follows Teichmann, Schiffers and Metzger-Charousek, Marco and Süchting, 1897. In that game Black played the inferior 9... P—Q R 3 and White obtained positional advantage on the Q side after 10 Kt×B. In the present encounter Hampstead try

a new line which, correctly continued, should discredit 9 P—Q R 4. (H.)

9 P×P
10 P×P
If 10 P—R 5, Kt×P; 11 Kt×Kt, B×B; or if 11 B×B, Kt×Kt. (H.)

10 B—Kt 5
11 P—Q 5

This stops Black's strong move of P—Q 4, *e.g.*, if 11 Kt×B, R P×Kt; 12 B—K 3 (or B—K 2), P—Q 4; and White will have an isolated centre Pawn. (C.)

11 B×Kt

.....This move rather surprised us. 11... Kt—K 4, with the probable continuation, 12 Kt×B, R P×Kt; 13 B—K 2 seems to be the best. The open Knight's file is to White's advantage. Of course if 11... Kt—Q 5 12 Kt×B wins the Exchange at least. (C.)

12 P×B 12 Kt—Kt sq

.....The safest course, for if 12... Kt—K 4; 13 Kt×B, R P×Kt; 14 P—B 4. (H.)

13 Kt×B 13 R P×Kt
14 B—Q 2!

A far-seeing move; the game now becomes very interesting and complicated. (H.)

14 P—K B 4
15 B—B 3 15 Kt—Kt 3
16 K—R sq K 2

White's strategy is clearly outlined. It is obvious that if they can ward off the impending attack their position is full of brilliant possibilities. (H.)

16 Q—R 5

.....Initiating a bold counter-attack, but the development of the Q Kt was probably more advisable. (C.)

17 Q—B 2

More effective than Q—Q 4 owing to the threat on the Q B P. (C.)

17 Q—R 6

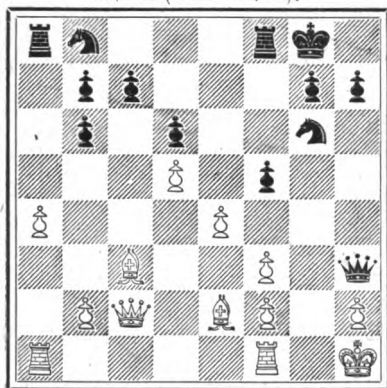
.....17 P×P would be answered by Q×P. (C.)

18 B—K 2

The drawback to this move is that it cuts off the Queen's support of the K B P.

Position after White's 18th move :—

BLACK (HAMPSTEAD).



WHITE (CAMBRIDGE).

18 Kt—R 3

.....If 18.., Kt—Q 2; 19 B×P!, K×B; 20 Q×P with good chances; White, in some variations having the resource, R—R 3! (C.)

19 R—K Kt sq

The alternative was 19.., B—Q 4, which would have rendered 19.., P×P valueless. But after 19.., P—B 6, White's attack does not seem to come to much, so it was decided to try the more speculative line inviting 19.., P×P. (C.)

19 P×P

20 R—Kt 3

Now White assume the initiative and play excellently to the end. (H.)

20 Q—R 5

.....We thought that 20.., Q—B 4 was Black's best move. (C.)20.., Q—Q 2 would have been safer. (H.)

21 R—Kt 4

The right line of play would have been 21 B×Kt, P×B; 22 P×P, and White have the superior game, with no complications. Mr. Gunston strongly advised this at first, but we finally decided to try something which appeared more forcible. (C.)

21 Q—R 4

.....Best. If 21.., Q×P; 22 R×P! and the Q is trapped. If 21.., Q—R 6, White play 22 Q R—K Kt sq, followed by B—B sq. (C.)

22 Q R—K Kt sq 22 Kt—B 4

.....If 22.., P×P; 23 B—Q 3, with the ideal position for attack. (C.)

23 P—Kt 4

If 23 B—Q 4 (which we had originally intended when we played 21 R—Kt 4) Black answers 23.., P×P; then if 24 B—B sq, Q—B 4; or if 24 R—Kt 5, Q—R 5; 25 R (Kt) sq—Kt 4; P×B! (C.)

23 Kt—Q 6

24 B—Q 4 24 Q×Q P??

.....A serious, probably a fatal blunder. The right move was R—B 2. (H.)

.....We were in great fear of 24.., R—B 2, which is undoubtedly Black's best move, for after it we could see no continuation which gives White any chance of a win. After the text-move we always thought we had a won game. (C.)

25 R×P 25 Kt×Kt P

.....There is nothing better. If, for instance, 25 Kt (Q 6)—K 4; 26 R×Kt (Kt 3) wins a piece.

- 26 B—B 4
The quickest way to win. 26
Q—B 3 would not win a piece
because after 27 Q×Kt, P—B
4. (C.)
- 26 Kt×Q
27 B×Q ch 27 K—R sq
.....It was difficult to decide
whether this or R—B 2 was the
lesser evil. In the latter case
White would probably not have
been content with merely winning
the Exchange. (H.)
- 28 B—Kt 2
28 R×Kt wins a piece, but is
not so good as the move.
Black answers 28... Kt×B. (C.)
- 28 R—B 4
29 B—Kt 3 29 P—Q 4
.....29... R×B P at once
is better and the logical sequel
to 28... R—B 4. (C.)
- 30 R(K4)—KKt4 30 R×B P
31 B×Kt 31 R×B P
.....The forces are now about
equal, but White have much the
better game. (H.)
- 32 B×Kt 32 R×B
.....If 32... P×B; 33 B—
Q 4, followed by R×P wins. (H.)
- 33 B×P!
A pretty move which we fore-
saw but could not forestall. (H.)
- 33 Q R—K B sq
.....If 33... K×B. White
force a mate by R×P ch, followed
by retiring the R to Kt 3. (H.)
- 34 R—R 4 34 R—B 3
R—K sq 35 R—R 3??
.....The final blunder; but
35... P—K Kt 4, the only move,
should also have lost. (H.)
- 36 B—Kt 6 36 Resigns.

The following was the eighth game in the match, Roy T. Black v. Alfred Schroeder, of which the result was given in our July issue, p. 197.

GAME No. 4,499.

Petroff Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
R. T. BLACK.	A. SCHROEDER.	12 B×Kt	12 Q P×B
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 Q×Kt	13 B×Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	14 Q—K 5 ch	
3 Kt×P	3 P—Q 3		
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt×P		
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4		
6 B—Q 3	6 B—K 2		
7 Castles	7 Kt—Q B 3		
8 R—K sq	8 B—K Kt 5		
9 P—B 3	9 P—B 4		
10 P—B 4	10 B—R 5		
11 P—K Kt 3			

All is in "bookish" style so far, the variation beginning with 10 P—B 4 being attributed to Van Krause. Against it that brilliant player, the late C. H. Sherrard, introduced 10... Q—Q 3, a move which was demolished by Professor Berger. See *B.C.M.*, April and August, 1903. Black's reply in the present game is the best, and after what happened here is likely to be the standard. But 11 B—K 3 has been usual for White hitherto.

11 Kt×Q P

In some analysis by Schlechter the continuation given here is 14 Q×Kt P, B—B 3; 15 Q—R 6, K—B 2, Black having excellent attacking chances. The player of White in this game avoids Schlechter's variation with success. Nor is it easy to say what Schroeder should have done to avoid inferiority. 14... Q—K 2, for instance, seems insufficient. But the actual line of defence leads to rapid disaster.

14 B—K 2	
15 B—Kt 5	15 R—K B sq
16 Kt—Q 2	16 R—B 2

.....If 16... B—R 4; 17 Kt×P, P×Kt; 18 R×P, etc.

17 Kt×B	17 P—K R 3
18 Q R—Q sq	18 Q—B sq
19 B×B	19 R×B
20 Q—Q 5	20 Resigns.

.....A game of considerable theoretical interest.

We have pleasure in publishing below two games contested, and won, in the Silver Cup competition of The Hague Chess Club by our old subscriber, Mr. Rudolf J. Loman, former champion of the City of London Chess Club, and a thirty-one-years' resident in London. The cup was presented by Mr. Dumérie, of the Scheveningen C.C., and the fight for it is spread over a year, beginning on November 1st. Nearly all the leading players in Holland are competing, the latest score to reach us being :—Fontein, 6 points out of 7 ; Loman, 7 out of 9 ; Baudet, 2 out of 3 ; Fick and Rueb, 3 out of 6 ; Censer, 2 out of 4 ; van 'tVeer, $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 1 ; Strick van Linschoten, 2 out of 6 ; Steffelaar, 2 out of 7 ; Belinfante, $1\frac{1}{2}$ out of 7 ; and van der Sand and Oskam, 0 out of 1 ; while Hoogeveen had not yet started.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Loman has been living at The Hague for the past four years and is the head of a large musical academy, though he has but little leisure for chess, is by no means neglecting his old hobby.

The notes to these two games are contributed by Mr. Loman.

GAME No. 4,500.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

WHITE. R. J. LOMAN.	BLACK. H. STEFFELAAR.	8 Q—K 2	8 P—K B 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 Q Kt—Q 2	
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4	Spielmann played here against Marshall 9 Kt—B 3, which is not so strong.	
3 K P×P	3 P—K 5		
4 P—Q 3	4 Kt—K B 3	10 Kt×Kt	9 K—Q sq
5 P×P	5 Kt×K P	11 B×P	10 P×Kt
6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—K Kt 5	12 B—Q 2	11 Q—R 4 ch
.....Marshall's move, but not to be recommended.		13 Castles (QR)	12 Q—Kt 3
7 B—Q 3!	7 Q×P	14 B—B 5 ch	13 K—B sq ?
		14 Resigns.	

GAME No. 4,501.

Four Knights.

WHITE. Dr. FICK.	BLACK. R. J. LOMAN.	13 K R—K sq	13 B—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 K—B sq	14 B×Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	15 P×B	
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3	Better was 15 B×Kt, B×P ch ; 16 K×B, P×B, when the extra Pawn avails Black little.	
4 B—Kt 5	4 Kt—Q 5		
5 Kt×P	5 Kt×B	16 Q R—Q sq	15 K—Q 2
6 Kt×Kt	6 Q—K 2	17 B—R 4	16 P—K R 3
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 3	18 B—Kt 3	17 P—Kt 4
8 Kt—K B 3	8 Q×P ch	19 P—B 5	18 Kt—R 4
9 Q—K 2	9 K—Q sq	20 P×P	19 P—B 4
10 B—Kt 5	10 Q×Q ch		
11 K×Q	11 B—K 2		
12 P—B 4	12 R—K sq		

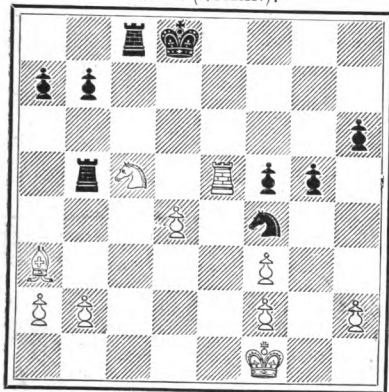
Making the best of a bad job.

- 21 R×B ch
22 B×P
23 B—R 3
24 Kt—B 3
25 Kt—R 4
26 Kt—B 5 ch
- 27 R—K sq
28 R—K 5

- 20 P×P
21 R×R
22 R—K 3
23 R—Q Kt 3
24 Kt—B 5
25 R—Kt 4
26 K—Q sq

.....K—B 3 was better, and if 27 R—B sq, then K—Q 4, with the possible continuation 28 Kt—Kt 3, R—K sq; 29 R—B 7, Kt—Q 6, etc.

Position after White's 28th move :—
BLACK (LOMAN).



WHITE (FICK).

- 28 P—R 3!
-The winning move. If 28.., P—Kt 3, then 29 Kt—Kt 7 ch; K—K 2; 30 R—K 7 ch, K—B 3; 31 Kt—Q 6, winning back the Exchange.
- 29 P—R 4
- 29 R×P was also insufficient, for then K—K sq!; 30 P—R 4, P—Kt 3; 31 R—K 5 ch, K—Q sq; 32 P×P, P×P; 33 Kt—Kt 7 ch, K—B 2; 34 R×R, P×R (not K×Kt on account of 35 R—K 5); 35 Kt—Q 6, R—K R sq, etc.

- 29 P—Kt 3
30 Kt—Kt 7 ch
31 R—K 7 ch
32 B—Q 6 ch
33 B×Kt
34 Kt—Q 6
35 K—Kt 2
36 R—K 8 ch
37 R—K 7 ch
38 R—K 8 ch
39 R—B 8 ch
40 R×R
- 30 K—B 2
31 K—Kt sq
32 K—R sq
33 P×B
34 R—B 8 ch
35 R×P
36 K—R 2
37 K—Kt sq
38 K—B 2
39 K×Kt
40 R×R P

.....And after a few more moves Black won.

Played in the quadrangular tournament in Berlin, last April.

GAME No. 4,502.

Queen's Pawn (Tchigorin's Defence).

WHITE.
A. K. RUBINSTEIN.

BLACK.
J. MIESES.

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
- 1 Kt—K B 3
2 P—K 4

.....The Budapest variation. See *B.C.M.*, December, 1917, p. 402 (Esser v. Breyer).

- 3 P×P
4 B—B 4
- 3 Kt—Kt 5

4 Q—Q 4 (as played by Esser) is not to White's advantage. Either the text-move or 4 P—

K 4 seems good. If in answer to the latter, Kt×K P, then 5 P—B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 6 P—K 3 promises an attack.

- 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—B 3
7 Q—Q 5
8 P×B
- 5 B—Kt 5 ch
6 Q—K 2
7 B×Kt ch
8 Q—R 6

.....Dr. J. D. Tresling, in the *Tijdschrift van der Nederlandschen Schaakbond*, suggests 8.., P—B 3 as a better move.

- 9 Q—Q 3 9 Q—R 4
If Q—B 4, 10 P—K 3,
 K Kt×K P; 11 Kt×Kt, Kt×
 Kt; 12 Q—Q 4! Or 10... Castles;
 11 Kt—Kt 5, P—K Kt 3; 12 Kt×
 K 4, Q—K 2; 13 Kt—B 6 ch,
 Kt×Kt; 14 P×Kt, Q×B P;
 15 B×P (Tresling).
- 10 R—B sq! 10 KKt×P(K4)
 11 Kt×Kt 11 Kt×Kt
 12 Q—Kt 3 12 P—Q 3
 13 Q×P 13 Kt—Kt 3
 14 P—K R 4 14 P—K R 4
 15 P—K 4 15 B—K 3
 16 B—Kt 5

Preventing Black from Castling,
 but Black must, all the same, get
 his Q R into play.

- 17 P—B 4 16 K—Q 2
 18 B—K 2? 17 Q R—K sq

Rubinstein misses a good chance
 here with 18 K—Q 2, when the
 threat P—B 5 would be real, and
 no good defence can be suggested
 for Black.

- 19 Castles? 18 Q×R P
 Unsound. 19 P—B 5, B×Q
 B P; 20 Castles is much better.
 19 K R—Kt sq
 20 Q—Q 4 20 Q×B
 21 P—B 5

See Diagram.

21 B×Q B P

.....Good enough. But
 Mieses himself afterwards pointed
 out that 21... Kt×P; 22 P×
 B ch, P×P; 23 R—K B 2, R×
 Kt; 24 R×Q, Kt—B 6 ch was
 better still.

- 22 P×Kt 22 Q R×P
 23 Q×R P 23 K R×P
 24 R—K B 2 24 Q—Q 6
 25 Q×P 25 R—K 7
 26 R×R 26 Q×R
 27 R—R sq 27 R—Kt sq?

.....27... P—B 3 was far
 superior. If then 28 R—R 7,
 Q—K 8 ch; 29 K—R 2, Q—K 4
 ch; 30 K moves, P—Q 4, etc.

- 28 R—R 7 28 Q—K 8 ch
 29 K—R 2 29 Q—K 4 ch
 30 K—Kt sq?

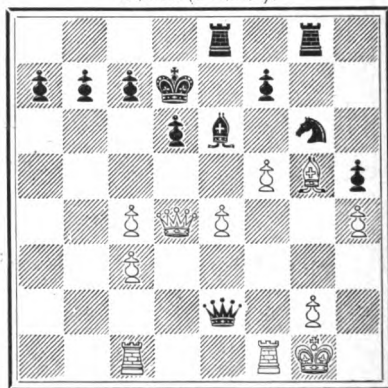
White should have played K—
 R sq, when the win for Black
 would take some proving. But
 now all is over.

- 31 K—R sq 30 Q—B 4 ch
 32 Resigns. 31 B—Q 4

Position after White's 21st move:—

P—B 5.

BLACK (MIESES).



WHITE (RUBINSTEIN).

Seventeenth game in the match Chajes v. Janowski. Notes
 adapted from those in *The Evening Post*, through *The American
 Chess Bulletin*.

GAME No. 4,503.

Queen's Pawn (Tchigorin's Defence).

- | WHITE. | BLACK. | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| D. JANOWSKI. | O. CHAJES. | 3 P—Q Kt 3 | 3 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 Kt—K B 3 | 4 B—Kt 2 | 4 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q 3 | 5 P—K 3 | 5 B—Kt 2 |
| | | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 | 6 P—Kt 3 |

7 B—Q 3
8 Castles

7 B—Kt 2
8 Castles

.....The general plan of campaign is much the same as in the eleventh game, which Janowski also won, except that he exchanged the Pawns in the centre instead of forming a wedge.

9 P—K 4
10 P—B 3
11 P—Q 5
12 R—K sq
13 P—B 4
14 P—K Kt 4

9 P—B 4
10 P—K 4
11 Kt—R 4
12 P—B 4
13 P—B 5

Energetic but risky. Black would have fared better, had he retired the Knight; but evidently he feared a deadlock and preferred an open game.

15 R P×P
16 B—K B sq
17 B—Kt 2
18 Kt—B sq
19 Q Kt—R 2
20 Q—Q 3

14 P×P *e.p.*
15 Q Kt—B 3
16 B—B sq
17 B—Kt 5
18 Q—Q 2
19 P—R 4
20 B—R 6

.....It was almost imperative to prevent White's Kt—Kt 5 by B—R 3 or P—R 3. White might now have gained a move by 21 B×B, Q×B; 22 Kt—Kt 5, followed by Kt—K 6.

21 Kt—Kt 5
22 K×B
23 P—B 3
24 K×Kt
25 Kt—K 6
26 K—Kt 2
27 R—R sq

21 B×B
22 Kt—Kt 5
23 Kt×Kt
24 B—R 3
25 R—B 2
26 P—R 5
27 Q—K 2

.....It is not to Black's advantage to have the Q R file open. He should play P—R 6 at once.

28 B—B 3
29 P—B 4
30 R P×P
31 R×R
32 R—K B sq
33 R—B 3

28 Q—B 3
29 R P×P
30 K R—R 2
31 R×R
32 R—K B 2

Or R—Q R sq. 33 P×P at once will likewise work out an interesting win.

34 P×P
35 Q×Q
36 K×R
37 P×Kt

33 Kt—Kt 2
34 Q×R ch
35 R×Q
36 Kt×Kt
37 B—Kt 2

.....The game cannot be saved. If B—B sq, 37 P×P, B×P; 38 B—B 6, B—B 2; 39 P—K 5, and the White King marches to the Q side.

38 P—K 7 38 Resigns.

.....For if K—B 2, 39 P—K 6 ch.

We have very great pleasure in giving, with notes (except the first) specially contributed by Mr. Francis J. Wallis, of Sydney, the score of a game recently played by correspondence between the Cremorne and Sydney Chess Clubs. Cremorne's game was conducted solely by Mr. J. K. Heydon, while the Black forces were handled by a committee of five. Unity of command *versus* divided counsel soon plunged the Allied Council into a difficult game, a strong counter-offensive alone saving the position.

GAME No. 4,504.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.
CREMORNE C. C.

1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4
3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—B 3

BLACK.
SYDNEY C. C.

1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4
3 P—Q 3
4 B—K Kt 5?

.....This was the invariable reply of all Morphy's opponents; but 4., Kt—K B 3 is much better.

5 P×P!

An original departure from

Freeborough and Ranken, who do not consider this move. It allows 7 P—Q Kt 4, a move they condemn when the Pawns are not exchanged first.

5 P×P

....B×Kt is a disagreeable alternative.

6 B—B 4 6 Kt—Q B 3

7 P—Q Kt 4 !

Mr. Heyden says : " 7 Q—Kt 3 is very attractive, but not quite sound ; *e.g.*, 7 Q—Kt 3, B×Kt ; 8 B×P ch, K—B sq ; 9 P×B, Q—R 5 ch ; 10 K—Q sq, K Kt—K 2 ; 11 B—B 4, Q—B 7 ; 12 R—B sq, Q×R P ; 13 P—B 4, P×P ; 16 P—Q 4, P—K Kt 4, and Black's passed Pawns win."

7 B—Q 3

.....Forced, or else a Pawn is lost ; yet the Bishop here is uncomfortable, and on the 13th move has to make a further retreat for defensive purposes, three moves in thirteen.

8 P—Q 3 8 Q—Q 2

.....There are objections to either 8., Kt—K B 3 or Q—K 2 ; possibly 8., B—K 3, risking a doubled Pawn, would have saved a heap of trouble.

9 P—Q R 3 9 K Kt—K 2

.....9., Kt—K B 3 would be most risky.

10 R—R 2

An original development of the Q R at the expense of his Q Kt, which would be strongly posted at K 3, *via* K B sq. The doubled Rooks soon cause Black to devote all forces to defending the K B P ; White continually threatens B×P ch right up to the 34th move, when this move is finally played, but too late to win.

10 Kt—Kt 3

11 R—K B 2 11 Kt—Q sq

.....Good defensive play. This Kt remains with cold feet until finally he gets the call, and is a strong mobile reserve force on the 30th move, giving the knock-out on the 36th.

12 Castles 12 P—Q Kt 4

.....Black prepares here for his 16th move ; for unless the Allies can get an open file for their Queen's Rook, they are the exchange down in development. Furthermore, the result of this seemingly perfunctory move is that White's K B is a " loose piece " at move 22.

13 B—Kt 3 13 B—K 2 !

14 Q—B 2 14 Castles

.....Very risky ; but so.. would be P—K B 3. In fact, Black has here a long way the worst of the opening.

15 P—Q 4

The Allies expected B—K 3 first, to which they would be hard pressed to find a good reply. The sole command, however, had an eye to K—R 3 for the Queen, and did not want to block his communications for that objective. See his fine combination in note to Black's 19th move.

15 B×Kt

.....Certainly best.

16 R×B 16 P—Q R 4 !

17 R—B 5 17 R P×P

A good-looking move at the time, yet future troubles sprang from it. R—R 3, threatening Q—K 2 and Q—R 5, would have forced Black to play Kt—K 3 after the exchange of the Queen's side Pawns. No other move could have saved the game.

18 R P×P 18 P×P

.....18., R—R 3 is a fair alternative.

19 Q—Q 3

The strategy of this move puzzled the Allies, who fully expected a bold sacrifice of two Pawns with 19 P×P, Q×P ch ; K—R sq, Q×Kt P (B×Kt P is no better) ; 21 B—Q 2 (drives Q out of play) or 21 B—Kt 2, with a long diagonal attack.

19 Kt—R 5 !

.....Two out of five votes went for P—Q B 3, but if then 20

Q—R 3; R—R 2 !, for White threatened 21 R×K B P, winning Queen or mating by a dis. ch—a fine combination.

20 R—Q 5 !

If Q R—B 2, P—Q B 4.

20 Q—Kt 5

.....Q—B sq is safe, but unenterprising.

21 P—Kt 3 !

If R—B 2, R—B sq; 22 R×Kt P, P—Q B 4; 23 Kt P×P, B×P; 24 P×P, B×P wins. White cannot play 25 Q×B without loss of Queen or being mated.

21 P—Q B 3

22 R—K B 4 ?

Had White played the natural move 22 R×Q P, counsels were very much divided as to whether Kt—K 3 or P—Q B 4 should be the reply. White hoped, by R—K B 4, for 22... Q Kt 3, and did not examine fully 22... Q—K 3, to which he believed 23 P×Q P was a good enough reply.

22 Q—K 3

.....Kt—B 6 ch was more in keeping with the vigorous offensive of Black's last two moves. No move in the game was subjected to closer analysis than this, and Q—K 3. 22... Q—Kt 3 would have been very risky. 22... Kt—B 6 ch would probably have given Black a much quicker win, K—R sq being forced, as K—Kt 2 loses.

23 P×Kt

Better than 23 R (Q 5)×Kt; Q×B; 24 R×Q P, as the Pawn ending is in Black's favour. Black's open file for his Q Rook is a great asset in all variations resulting from 24 R×Q R, or R×K R ch.

23 P×R

24 B×P 24 Q—Kt 3 ch

25 K—R sq 25 R—B sq

.....Kt—K 3 is infinitely better. This Kt seems frozen to Q sq. Six times during the game White might reasonably expect Kt—K 3, but for some

inexplicable reason the Kt refused to enter the fray. Was the shirker guilty of camouflage? White must have wasted ammunition over him in the form of useless analysis.

26 Q—R 3

At last White gets where he planned to get when he refused to block his game by B—K 3 and was frustrated by Black's 19th move.

26 Q—R 4 !

.....White cannot now play Q×R, nor yet on the following move.

27 B—Q 2

27 B—Q 3

.....Better perhaps was B—Kt 4. The power of the two adverse Bishops must be broken, even if the Exchange be given back. 27... Kt—K 3 was also on, as then 28 R—K B sq would be met by Q—K 7 ! 28 R—B 5 would also lose on account of Q—K 7. But 28 R—Kt 4 leads to a game most difficult to see through, White still retaining some attack.

28 R—K B sq ! 28 Kt—K 3

.....At last this Kt can no longer keep out of the battle. He soon deploys to advantage, after remaining on Q sq for fully three months, but not so long as White's Q Kt, which never moved.

29 P×P

29 Q R—Q sq

.....Black itched to play 29 Kt×P, but was restrained by reason of a probable draw, after 30 B×P ch, R×B; 31 R×R, Q×R; 32 Q×R ch, B—B sq; 33 Q—R 3, Q—B 5 !, and if there be a winning endgame none of the five playing Black could demonstrate it.

30 P—K 5

If White cannot now play Kt—B 3, then the whole scheme of developing the Q R before the Q Kt must be wrong. From this standpoint the game has some theoretical interest.

30 Kt×P

31 B—Kt 5

31 B×Kt P

.....Mr. Heyden pointed out that if 31... B—K 2; 32 B—B 3, Kt×B; 33 B×B, Kt×K P; 34 B×K R, etc. Yet votes were given for 31... B—K 2, which wins if White continue 32 B×B. A natural enough move.

32 B×R?

Now or never Kt—B 3, B×Kt! (for if 32... R×B?; 33 Kt×R threatening if Black saves his Rook, 34 Kt—K B 4, winning the Queen); 33 B×R, Q×K P; 34 Q—Q 7, Kt—K 3. There is still some play left for White by B—Kt 5.

32 Q×K P

33 Q—Kt 2

Much better than Q—Q 7, a tricky move if in skittle play.

33 R×B

34 B×P ch

34 K—R sq

35 P—R 5

R—Q sq might prolong the game, which, however, is lost in any case.

35 Kt—B 4

36 B—Kt 3

White has no good move here, but overlooked 36 Kt—K 6, Black's 38th move (see below).

36 Kt—K 6

37 Resigns.

For if 37 Q—K 2, Q—K 5 ch; 38 Q—B 3, R—K B sq, etc.

The comment on this game by at least one of the five allies was that "to decline the King's Gambit by 2... B—B 4 must be pretty rotten when in this game White gave us the odds of his Queen's Kt and all but beat us," which bears out J. H. Blackburn's repeated advice that 2... P—Q 4 is much the better move if the gambit be declined at all.

Chess under Canvas.—The following interesting game was recently won by Pte. A. T. Cannell, 6th Training Battalion, R.A.M.C. It was played in the N.A.C.B. tent at No. 3 Camp, Squire's Gate, Blackpool. The winner is well-known at the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, and his many friends will feel gratified that Army life has not barred him from participation in the game.

GAME No. 4,505.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 B—Kt 5	12 B×Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	13 R×P ch	13 K×R
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3	14 B×Q	14 Q R×B
4 Castles	4 Kt×P	15 Q—R 5 ch	15 K—B sq
5 R—K sq	5 Kt—Q 3	16 Q×B	16 P—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 Kt×B	17 Q—B 5 ch	17 K—Kt sq
7 Kt×P	7 Kt×K Kt	18 R—K sq	18 Kt×P
8 R×Kt ch	8 B—K 2	19 Q—K Kt 5	19 R—K B sq
9 Kt—Q 5	9 P—Q 3	20 R—K 7	20 P—K Kt 3
10 R×B ch	10 K—B sq	21 Q—R 6	21 R—B 2
11 P—Q 4	11 B—K 3	22 R—K 8 ch	22 R—B sq
		23 R×R mate.	

A display of the nearly lost art of blindfold chess was given at the Headquarters of E Division Special Constabulary, Holborn, London, on Thursday, August 22nd. Staff Sergt. Griffith, of "S" Division, whom *B.C.M.* readers will better recognize as the former

British Amateur Champion, R. C. Griffith, of the Hampstead Club, played 5 such games simultaneously, winning 2, drawing 2, and losing but 1. The seance lasted $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and in two of the games the positions were very complicated right to the end.

An astonishing feature of the proceedings was the fact that the blindfold player sacrificed his Queen in three games out of five and obtained two wins and a draw!

The winning player was Sergt. Randall, who lost a piece in the opening, but obtained a sufficiently strong attack to enable him to secure a win.

The first game finished was a breezy affair. Mr. Griffith played Kt×King's Pawn, apparently forgetting that his Kt was pinned by an adverse Bishop, which picked off his Queen post haste. In two more moves the game was finished and the Queen-winner neatly mated with two Knights and a Bishop!

Constables Margetts and King-Church each played steadily for four hours. The games were exciting and gave a very good proof of the blindfold player's skill—both were agreed draws.

During the evening a considerable number of Specials witnessed the display. Mr. Griffith was very heartily thanked for his strenuous and successful efforts.

GAME No. 4,506.

Center Counter.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. C. GRIFFITH.	X.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P×P	2 Q×P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q 3
4 B—B 4	4 P—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	5 P—K R 3
6 P—Q 4	6 B—K 3
7 Q—K 2	7 Kt—B 3
8 B×B	8 P×B
9 B—K 3	9 Kt—Q R 3
10 Castles Q R	10 Castles
11 Kt—K 5	11 R—Kt sq
12 B—B 4	12 Kt—Q 4
13 B—Kt 3	13 Kt×Kt
14 P×Kt	14 Q—R 6 ch
15 K—Kt sq	15 Q×B P
16 R—Q 3	16 Q—Kt 5 ch
17 R—Kt 3	17 Q—Q 3

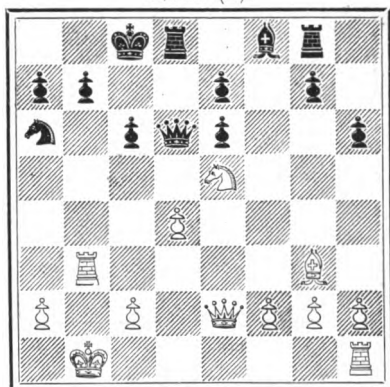
See Diagram.

18 Q×Kt!	18 P×Q
19 Kt—B 7	19 Q×B

.....The only move, unfortunately, adequate.

20 R P×Q	20 R×P
21 R—K sq	21 P—K Kt 4
22 R×K P	22 B—Kt 2
23 K—B sq	23 R—K B sq
24 P—B 3	24 R—B 5
25 R×K P,	and White eventu-
ally won on adjudication.	

Position after Black's 17th move :—
BLACK (X).



WHITE (R. C. GRIFFITH).

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

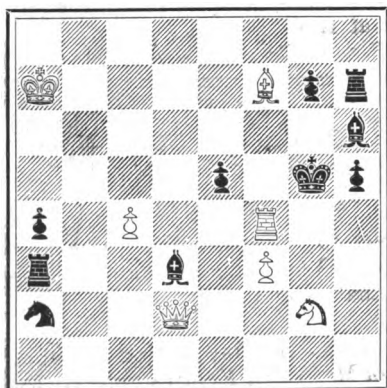
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

It would be a remarkable family circle which could not count among its members some who experienced zeal in bright puzzles as countervailing life's perplexities. To those who enjoy reasoning out cunningly-framed propositions and tricky questions, Mr. H. E. Dudeney's *Amusements in Mathematics*, published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., will be a delight. There are 430 problems of surprising diversity presented in most attractive form, and often with anecdotal embellishment. It would naturally be expected with the author's skill in chess, illustrations concerning the board and men are given. There are indeed close on 80 such presented, some quite original and others old favourites worth recording in permanent form. Now that the long evenings are approaching, we can heartily recommend Mr. Dudeney's work. It is almost needless to mention the popularity of his "Canterbury Puzzles" and contributions to English magazines, and that he is the president of the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.

Lieut. N. M. Gibbins writes to us from Italy with a two-mover of his which appeared in *The Westminster Gazette* (1916), regarding which he says: "Is it not strikingly similar in lay-out to No. 3,075, by Mr. Mansfield? In mine, however, it will be seen the unpinning is done by the 'Pickabish' device.

"By N. M. Gibbins.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at Q Kt 6; R at K sq; Bs at K R 5 and Q 8; Kt at K B 6; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 7 and K 7. Black: K at K B 2; Q at K sq; R at K Kt 3; Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 2 and Q 2. Mate in two."

By P. H. WILLIAMS.



Mate in two.

Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity.—The August monthly problem competition resulted by Mr. Bernard Fison's award in Mr. P. H. Williams' entry being placed first. The other positions mentioned were by L. Cockburne, W. Reilly, B. G. Laws, A. M. Sparke, and H. D'O. Bernard, in order named. Annexed is the winning two-mover.

The award in the September competition, given by Mr. B. G. Laws, is 1st, P. H. Williams; 2nd, G. F. H. Packer; 3rd, A. W. Daniel; with C. G. Watney, Lieut. D. Clark and G. V. Butler to follow.

In the solving contest the principal scorers were J. W. Dixon, 2 points; J. Keeble, 210; B. G. Laws, 202; P. H. Williams, 200;

H. D'O. Bernard, 196; A. R. Cooper, A. G. Challenger, and Stanley Smith, 190. Mr. A. R. Cooper has shown that there is an error in the casting of Mr. Bernard's score in the S.C.P.F. Solving Championship. It occurs in the final table at page 281. The latter's score should read 696 and Mr. Cooper consequently takes fourth place. It is very frank of him to notify this slip, no one else had detected it.

British Chess Problem Society.—The first general meeting of this Society will be held in London on Saturday, 2nd November, for confirming the Rules of Constitution which have been drafted by the committee. A copy of these rules was sent to all the members, who have the opportunity of making suggestions thereon.

An amusing skit by Mr. Robert J. Buckley appears in *The Bethlehem Times* of July last concerning the dangers of depending upon one's memory in setting up problems as a favour conferred on others, and concludes with the following moral:—

“Never attempt to solve a Problem placed on ye Borde from a Manne's Memorie, and never attempt to place one Your Selfe without ye Diagramme, which sholde be proved and demonstrated beforehande. Otherwise you may be thrown into ye streete and Propelled hence into ye skye, even as ye Yonge Manne of Greate Wisdome and Learninge.”

Several correspondents have cooked the first prize three-mover of the *L'Italia Scacchista* tourney by Mr. A. G. Corrias, which we gave at page 220. In addition to the author's key of 1 K—K 2, 1 B—Q 2, B 2, Kt 3 or R 4 solves it quite simply, which produces quite another problem; how was the flaw missed?

:

The following are the two-movers which tied for first prize in this competition:—

By E. E. Westbury.—White: K at K R 6; Q at K 7; Rs at K B 5 and Q B 5; B at Q B 4; Kt at K B 4. Black: K at Q 5; Q at Q B 8; Rs at Q 6 and Q B 7; B at Q Kt 3; Kt at K B 8; Ps at K R 5, K B 3, Q B 3 and 6. Mate in two.

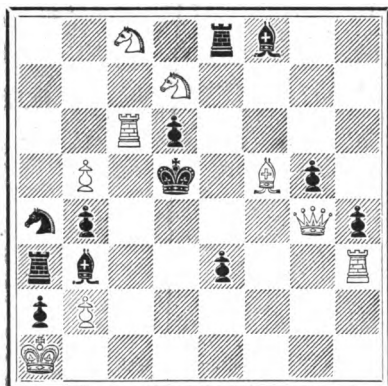
By G. Guidelli.—White: K at Q R 5; Q at Q Kt 5; B at K R 7; Kt at K 5; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 2, K 2 and 3. Black: K at K 5; Q at Q B sq; Rs at K B 3 and 4; B at Q R 8; Kts at K 3 and Q R 3; Ps at K R 3, Q B 2 and 6. Mate in two.

The key to Mr. Cooper's two-mover (p. 253), which we gave last month, should be reversed, namely 1 B—Q 6. The author employed the Black Pawn at K Kt 2 to avoid a dual after 1., B—Kt 2 or B sq.

Change-Mate Two-movers.—Following the interesting case of Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood's remodelling of Mr. C. E. Kemp's two-mover, which we recorded at page 280 last month, another case has occurred, though on this occasion the circumstances are different. In the excellent chess column of the *Brisbane Courier* for 6th July last appeared this two-mover:—

By Professor A. G. Meschick, Rio de Janiero.—White: K at Q B 7; Q at Q Kt 5; Rs at K B 3 and Q Kt 6; B at Q B 4; Kts at K B sq and K 2; P at K Kt 2. Black: K at K 5; R at Q 8; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q B 8; Kts at K R 6 and 8; Ps at K R 2, K 6 and Q 3. Mate in two.

We were attracted to the position by the editor's (Mr. A. Mosely) remark: "It is a pity the author has allowed a secondary reason for the key, which in our opinion considerably detracts from the beauty of the conception, and certainly lessens the difficulty." It struck us at once that by abandoning the "secondary reason" the position was amenable to an illustration of the change-mate principle, and the accompanying version is the result. Two variations are lost and the general appearance is not elegant. The writer claims no credit for distorting the original, and submits it in the light of a curiosity, in twisting another composer's work to obtain a new point.



Mate in two.

G.C.C.P. Club May Competitions:—

1st prize, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—White: K at K R 6; Q at K 8; Rs at K R 4 and K 6; Kts at K Kt 6 and Q R 6. Black: K at Q 4; Rs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 4; Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt 3; Kt at Q B 5; Ps at K 6, Q 3 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by Alain C. White.—White: K at Q R 4; Q at Q Kt sq; Rs at K 8 and Q 8; Bs at K R 2 and K B 3; Kts at K 6 and Q R 5; Ps at K Kt 5, K 2, Q 2 and 6. Black: K at K 4; Rs at K B 5 and Q B sq; B at K R 2; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q 5; P at Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

3rd prize, by Alain C. White.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q Kt 8; Rs at K R 4 and Q B 3; Bs at K 8 and Q B sq; Kts at K 4 and Q R 3; P at K 3. Black: K at Q Kt 5; Q at Q Kt 2; R at K Kt 3; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R sq; Kt at Q R 8; Ps at Q B 2 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Meredith Competition:—

1st prize, by Alain C. White.—White: K at Q R 6; Q at Q 7; Rs at K R 2 and K 4; B at Q B 6; Kt at Q R 3; P at Q 2. Black: K at Q 6; Q at Q 3; B at K Kt 2; Ps at K 3 and Q B 2. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by A. G. Stubbs.—White: K at Q Kt 7; Q at K 2; Kt at Q 4; Ps at K B 2, 4, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at Q 4; Ps at K 4, Q 3 and Q B 4. Mate in two.

Tidschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.—The following is the result of the second half-yearly tourney of 1917 for three-movers.

1st prize, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q 8; Rs at K R sq and Q 6; Kts at K R 5 and K 5; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 6, K 4 and Q Kt 7. Black: K at K R 3; R at K R sq; B at Q Kt 4; Kt at K B sq; Ps at K R 2 and K 3. Mate in three.

2nd prize, by H. Weenink.—White: K at Q R 3; Q at Q B 8; Bs at K 2 and Q R sq; P at Q 4. Black: K at Q 4; B at K B sq; Kt at K R 3; Ps at K B 4, K 5, Q 3, Q B 3 and Q R 5. Mate in three.

Hon. mens.: K. A. L. Kubbel, W. Kortelling, and H. Weenink.

The judges cannot have rambled far in Mr. Wallis' "777 Miniatures in Three," to have commended the last hon. mentioned problem. Had they been aware of the positions we now quote the problem in question would doubtless have been placed out of consideration. One can quite understand the idea finding illustration by different composers bent on light work.

By P. H. Williams (1903), "777 Chess Miniatures in Three."—White: K at Q B 6; R at Q R 2; Kts at K Kt sq and Q B 3. Black: K at K 8; Ps at K Kt 6 and Q 6. Mate in three.

The next position is not so complete, but the idea is the same. We take it from the same source, not knowing the date of its first appearance.

By W. Pauly.—White: K at Q 5; R at K Kt sq; Kts at K Kt 4 and K B sq. Black: K at K R 6; P at K Kt 3. Mate in three.

Dr. A. W. Galitzky has used Bishops instead of Knights in the following version, but the effect is hardly as good.

White: K at K R 8; R at K R 5; Bs at Q 5 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q B sq; P at Q 2. Mate in three.

It will be noticed that Mr. Kubbel by staging his effort more in the middle of the board makes use of the White King, which is idle in the others, excepting in the third, where a mate on the move is obviated.

By K. A. L. Kubbel.—White: K at Q 2; R at K B 5; Kts at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 6; P at K Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5; Ps at K Kt 5, 6 and Q B 3. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By B. Harley (p. 279).—1 Q—K B 8, &c.

By K. Grabowski (p. 279).—1 B—B 3, &c.

By A. Ellerman (p. 279).—1 B—K 2, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 279).—1 Kt—Q 3, &c.

By C. E. Kemp and E. J. Winter Wood (p. 280).—1 Q—B 3, &c.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 286).—1 B—Kt 4, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 87).—1 R—K 3, &c.

By S. Loyd (p. 287).—1 B—B 8, &c.

By F. Janet (p. 287).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.

No. 3,075, by C. Mansfield.—1 R—Q sq, &c.

No. 3,076, by E. J. Jackson.—1 Q—R 8, &c., and 1 Q—K B sq, &c.

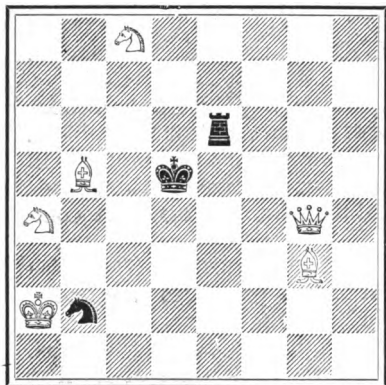
No. 3,077, by H. Weenink.—1 B—R 8, P—B 4; 2 R—Q Kt 7, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 K—Q 8, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,079.

By Dr. F. B. FEAST,
Birmingham.

BLACK.



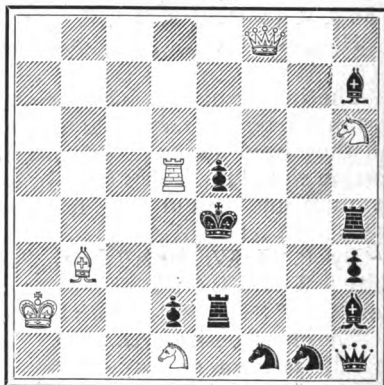
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,080.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



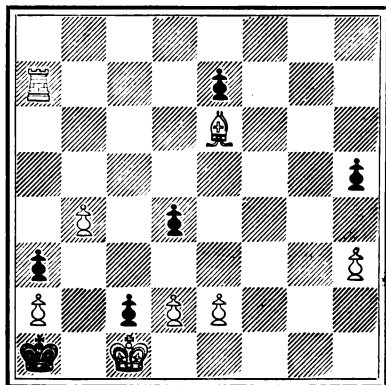
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,081.

By Jos. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

BLACK.



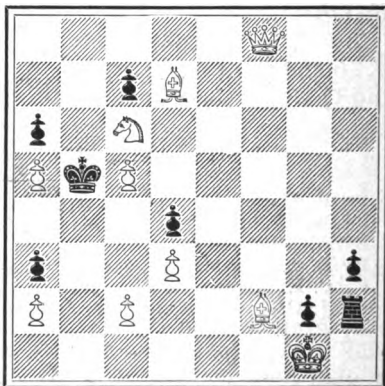
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 3,082.

By K. A. L. KUBBEL,
Petrograd.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate
in two moves.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER, 1918.

CHESS UNDER FIRE.

BY AN OFFICER.

Among the many things for which I am grateful to the war, the closer acquaintance with chess which it has given me is not the least. There is nothing more effective for taking the mind away from the perpetual strain of war. It is a complete mental tonic. And no one game of chess is the same as the other.

When a new officer comes to me, I ask him anxiously if he plays chess. So far I have been fortunate. One officer—there are generally only two of us together—was so keen that he insisted on taking the board with him up the line with the guns. We used to play literally for hours, and I would go up from the billet earlier than my proper time simply for a game. The great advantage of chess for “Archie” work is that you can leave the game when “Action” goes—take the shoot, and return to the game, provided the concussion of firing hasn’t disturbed the chess-men!

In this way I have played the game “under fire.” We were in a half-demolished dug-out and were getting the shorts of a German strafing intended for a battery behind us. The game quite took our mind away from the shells. I sometimes used to think that if my friends at home could have seen me going out from the billet to the war, with tin-hat, gas respirator, field-glasses, *and* a chess-board and box of chess-men under my arm, they would have been rather surprised.

The captain who was once in the Battery, and lived in the peaceful luxury of Battery H.Q., was also a keen player, and far better than I. It was he who suggested that we should start a game by telephone—sections are connected by telephone with H.Q. But as the telephone was not laid for the benefit of junior officers’ chess play, our moves could only be sent when we had official matters to discuss. So our messages ran somewhat in this fashion :—

L I

Captain: "Is that you, X—? Well, why the—hasn't your ration car called here yet? It has been late for the last three mornings. You really must see that this doesn't occur again. Queen moves to K B 4."

OR,

Myself (telephoning from the guns up the line): "Is that the Captain? It's X— speaking. We've been shelled out of No. 2 position and nearly had casualties. Moved now to No. 3, but it looks like coming back to No. 5. K Kt moves to K R 3 —Check."

On one occasion, the Captain came very near to using the line against the regulations he himself had laid down. It was a dark night and raining hard. At 11-30 p.m. precisely—the Captain always denies it was so late, but I am sure—I was just about to blow my candle out (I was in bed) and fall into the arms of slumber, when I heard the unwelcome sound of approaching footsteps.

"MX—, sir?" said the orderly on night duty.

"Yes."

"You're wanted on the telephone by Head Quarters, sir."

I jumped up, hastily donned a mackintosh and gun-boots, and went out into the dark night. It was not simply that I disliked getting out of bed. The worst part was the evident seriousness of the message. Either we were to be shoved out of the Battery and sent somewhere very undesirable—probably at dawn—or else it was a "strafe," and evidently a very grave "strafe," for otherwise they would have waited till the morning. As I hurried to the hut I hastily tried to recall any offences we had committed. With trembling hands I grasped the receiver.

"X—, is that you? It's the Captain speaking. Queen moves to K B 4, and I think you'll see the game is practically up."

He had been playing out the game, as we had left it, with the Major, and suddenly discovered a certainly very good move.

The Captain affects to forget the incident. But I shall take care that he never does.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The following studies were published in the September number. We now repeat them and give their solutions.

Position 277, by A. Monterde.—♔ at Q B sq, ♕ at Q Kt 4, ♖ at Q R 3, K B 2, K R 5, ♗ at Q Kt 2, ♘ at Q Kt 3, ♙ at Q R 4, K 4, K R 5. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 P—R 6, now to stop the Pawn Black must play either 1... B—Q 5; or 1... B—Q sq; for 1... P—K 5, would be answered by 2 B—B 3.

To take the first:—1... B—Q 5; 2 B—B 5, B—R 8! 3 K—Kt sq, B—B 6; 4 K—B 2, B—R 8; 5 B—Q 4!! a magnificent move, B×B (P×B; 6 K—Q 3); 6 K—Q 3, B—Kt 7; 7 K—K 4, and the Pawn must Queen with a easy win.

The second line is :—1... B—Q sq ; 2 P—R 7, B—B 3 ; 3 B—K 7, B—Kt 2 ; 4 B×P, White is now a Pawn up, but the game is not over, K—B 3 ; 5 P—R 4 ! weakening Black's Rook's Pawn, K—B 4 ; 6 B—K 7 ch, K—B 5 ; 7 K—B 2, B—R sq (there is nothing better) ; 8 B—R 3 (threatening B—Kt 2 and P—B 4), K—Q 5 ; 9 P—B 4 ! (not B—Kt 2 ch ? K—K 5), K—K 5 ; 10 P×P, K—B 4 ; 11 B—Kt 2, K—K 3 ; 12 K—Kt 3, B—Kt 2 ; 13 K—B 4, and wins easily.

By varying at the fourth move, however, Black can strengthen his Rook's Pawn, thus : 4... P—R 5 ; 5 K—Q 2, K—B 3 ; 6 K—Q 3, K—Q 4 ; 7 P—B 3 ! B—R sq ; 8 B—K sq, B—Kt 2 ; 9 B—B 3, B—R sq ; 10 P—B 4, P—K 5 ch ; 11 K—B 2, and wins easily.

This fine and difficult study won the 4th prize in the Sydsvenska Dagblad Snällposten tourney a few years ago.

Position 278, by A. S. Sselesniew.—♔ at Q 4, ♕ at Q 3, K Kt 4, K R 3, ♖ at K B 6, ♗ at Q R 3, K Kt 4, K R 3. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 K—B 4 ! P—Q R 4 ; 2 P—Q 4, K—B 5 ; 3 P—Q 5, K—K 4 ; 4 K—B 5, P—R 5 ; 5 P—Q 6, K—K 3 ; 6 K—B 6, P—R 6 ; 7 P—Q 7, P—R 7 ; 8 P—Q 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q) ; 9 Q—K 8 ch, K—B 3 ; 10 Q—R 8 ch, and wins the Queen.

White's first move is important. If 1 K—B 5 ? there follows 1... P—Q R 4 ; 2 P—Q 4, P—R 5 ! (which could not be played if the White King stood on Q B 4) ; 3 P—Q 5 ! P—R 6, and Black has winning chances, owing to the better position of his King.

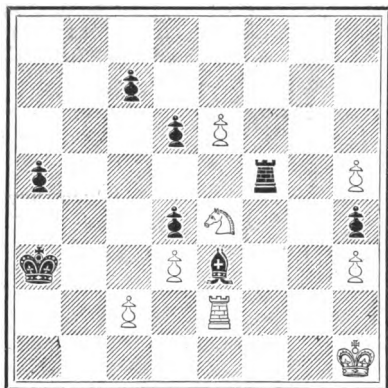
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 277.	No. 278.	Total.
Mr. J. M. Deulton	49 ..	4 ..	3 ..	56
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	48 ..	3 ..	4 ..	55
Mr. D. M. Liddell	49 ..	— ..	— ..	49
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46 ..	— ..	— ..	46
Mr. E. Sammons	38 ..	2 ..	4 ..	44
Mr. R. Garby	38 ..	1 ..	4 ..	43
Mr. A. J. Head	38 ..	2 ..	2 ..	42
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	39 ..	— ..	— ..	39
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	30 ..	4 ..	4 ..	38
Mr. H. E. Matthews	28 ..	3 ..	4 ..	35
Mrs. Sollas	25 ..	4 ..	4 ..	33
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31 ..	— ..	— ..	31
Mr. L. Illingworth	22 ..	4 ..	4 ..	30
Mr. H. Bromberg	29 ..	— ..	— ..	29
Col. Kensington	24 ..	1 ..	4 ..	29
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	24 ..	0 ..	4 ..	28
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27 ..	— ..	— ..	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25 ..	— ..	— ..	25
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	14 ..	4 ..	4 ..	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
Mr. G. W. Moses	12 ..	2 ..	4 ..	18
Mr. H. T. Pierce	11 ..	2 ..	4 ..	17
Mr. J. Harrison	15 ..	— ..	— ..	15
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	8 ..	1 ..	4 ..	13
Mr. J. Gilchrist	Cancelled	4 ..	4 ..	8
Mr. F. W. Darby	8 ..	— ..	— ..	8
Mr. A. L. Hill	8 ..	— ..	— ..	8

We congratulate Mr. Doulton on reaching the top of the list in such a comparatively short time.

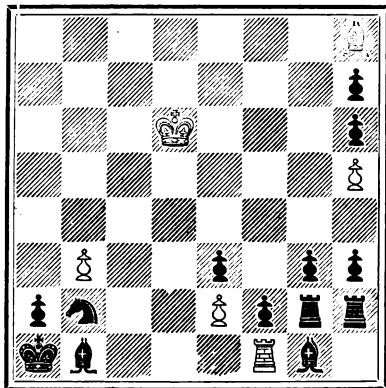
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by November 30th, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 281.



White to play and win.

Position 282.



White to play and win.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GAME No. 4,506.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In the fine blindfold game (No. 4,506) played by Mr. Griffith, published in October number of *B.C.M.*, it is, I think, worth pointing out that the following line of play would have been as pretty and more decisive than the immediate sacrifice, *i.e.*, 18 Kt—B 7; if Q—Q 4 or Q×P, then 19 Q×Kt, P×Q; 20 R—Kt 8 ch, K—Q 2; 21 R×R mate.

Yours very truly,

St. Faith's Vicarage,

Near Norwich, *October 17th, 1918.*

F. E. HAMOND.

AN EASY GUIDE TO CHESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I recently picked up a little chess book with the following title:—"An easy guide to the game of chess: in which the manner of playing it is laid down with perspicuity, so as to enable any person to acquire it without the aid of a teacher; all the varieties of the game are explained; its laws and regulations exhibited; and a selection of easy and familiar examples given, to initiate the learner into the practice: with a number of curious and remarkable situations in the different branches of the game. Adapted for the instruction of the tyro and the amusement of the adept. By Charles Check, Esq. London: Simpkin and Marshall, 1818. Price two shillings."

Can you or any of your readers say who "Charles Check" was? (There is internal evidence that neither G. Walker nor Lewis wrote the little pamphlet.)

Yours truly,

Exeter, *October 1st, 1918.*

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

In reply to our suggestion, Mr. Prideaux has kindly transcribed the appended excerpt from the book :—

"Excellent as chess appears to me, who am fond of it above all other games, I consider it injurious as usually practised. It is in reality a game for the working class of mankind. Let him who has been using his limbs all day, and is fatigued by bodily labour, sit down to chess. But we Europeans see nothing ridiculous in the most inconsistent practices; the ploughman and mechanic play at skittles or kayles in the evening; the sedentary man, who has been exerting his mental faculties all day, sits down to cards or chess! Let them exchange amusements, and both would find suitable recreation in the alternate exercise of body and mind. I do not mean to say that chess should be confined to working men: nothing can be more suitable to the higher classes after a day spent in bodily exercise, or at least after a sufficiency of it. . . . ; but it is not a game for the studious man who has any regard for his health; it is not a game to be played at from morning till night and day after day. To ladies, however, sedentary occupations are more congenial; and, as the greater part of those in which they engage require but little mental exertion, chess may be recommended to them in general as a recreation highly useful as well as amusing, from its tendency to cultivate the faculties of reflection and judgment, and cherish the habit of steady attention."

Re PRETTY GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am glad to see by October *B.C.M.*, that you still find lots of news and games to "carry on" with. I note Major C. H. Chepmell's letter regarding the pretty game, "*Rowe v. Ward*," and although I knew nothing whatever of the obituary notice mentioned by him, I don't think there can be much doubt regarding the brilliancy of the few games played by Ward which I have traced. I attach, for Major Chepmell's information, two games played about the time of the one he referred to. Both appear in *Westminster Papers* for 1st November, 1876, with notes by J. H. Zukertort, who evidently knew something of Ward. In the same volume are several games by *P. Ware, Junr.*, a native of Boston, U.S.A., who was a competitor in the second American Chess Congress (Cleveland, Ohio), 1871. A perusal of his games in that tourney shows nothing like the dash of the games now attached, or the one which started this correspondence.

Game 208, *Muzio Gambit* (Remove White Q Kt).

White, Mr. W. G. Ward; Black, Mr. T. Crisp.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 Q—K B 3	12 P—K R 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	13 B—Q 2	13 P—Q 4
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	14 R—K sq	14 Q—Q 3
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	15 B—Kt 4	15 Q×B (b)
5 Castles	5 P×Kt	16 R×Kt ch	16 K—Kt 2 (c)
6 Q×P	6 Q—B 3	17 R—B 7 ch	17 K—Kt sq
7 P—K 5	7 Q×P	18 R—K 8	18 Kt—Q 2 (d)
8 B×P ch (a)	8 K×B	19 Q×Q P	19 R—R 2 (e)
9 P—Q 4	9 Q—B 4	20 K R×B dbl. ch	20 K—K 2
10 Q—Kt 3 ch	10 Q—K 3	21 Q—K Kt 5	mate
11 R×P ch	11 Kt—B 3		

(a) This sacrifice was first made by P. Morphy, in a game where he gave the odds of the Q Kt.

(b) 15 B—Kt 5 was the best rejoinder.

(c) If 16 K—Kt sq White mates in a few moves beginning with 17 Q×P ch,

(d) 18 Q×Q P ch, K—R sq; 18 Kt—Q 2 would save the game. If then 19 P—B 3, Black replies with 19 Q—Kt 2 (Zukertort seems to have got a bit mixed here).

(e) The sacrifice of the Q by 19 Q×P ch would again turn the tables.

Game 209, *Muzio Gambit* (Remove White Q Kt).

White, Mr. W. G. Ward ; Black, Mr. H. Brown.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 11 B—Kt 3 | 11 Q×P |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P | 12 K R—K sq (b) | 12 Q×P ch |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 | 13 B—B 2 | 13 Q—Q 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 | 14 R×Kt (c) | 14 Q×R |
| 5 Castles | 5 P×Kt | 15 R—K sq | 15 Q—B 3 |
| 6 Q×P | 6 Q—Kt 4 | 16 Q—Q B 3 (d) | 16 Q×B (e) |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 B—R 3 | 17 Q×R ch | 17 B—B sq |
| 8 B—P ch | 8 K—Q sq (a) | 18 B—R 4 ch | 18 Q—K 2 |
| 9 Q—Q Kt 3 | 9 Kt—K 2 | 19 B×B mate | |
| 10 B×P | 10 Q—R 5 | | |

(a) After 8 K×B, 9 B×P, Q×B ; 10 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 2 ; 11 R×Q, B×R, Black would remain with five pieces against the Q, but I hardly think that he could purchase the development of his forces for anything less than the sacrifice of two pieces.

(b) All this is very finely played.

(c) The first move of a brilliant combination, by which Mr. Ward carries the game in the real "odds giving" style.

(d) 15 B—Kt 2 was the only saving move. White replies then with 17 B—Q 4.

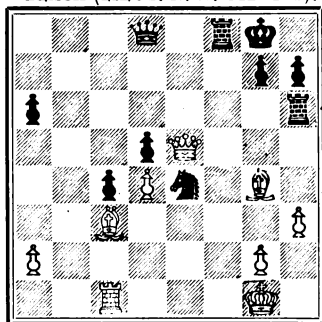
(e) A beautiful coup.

41, Endborne Road, Orrell Park, Aintree,
Liverpool, 6th October, 1918.

GAME ENDING.

"Somewhere in Italy" our valued subscriber, Lieut. N. M. Gibbins brought off the following smart ending recently against a comrade in the Italian Expeditionary Force. We learn with pleasure that there is a good deal of chess keenness in the Signal Section of that force, and that they could play a match of 7 or 8 boards—if they could find a team to meet them!

BLACK (LIEUT. N. M. GIBBINS).



WHITE (SAPPER W. J. LLOYD).

In the annexed diagram the game continued:—

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 B—K 6 ch | 1 K—R sq |
| 2 B×P | 2 Kt—Kt 4 ! |
| 3 B×P | 3 Kt×P ch |
| 4 P×Kt | 4 Q—R 5 |
| 5 Q—K 3 | 5 R—Kt 3 ch |
| 6 K—R 2 | 6 R—Kt 6 |
| 7 Q×R | 7 R—B 7 ch |
| 8 Q×R | 8 Q×Q ch, |

winning the Rook in two moves and a Bishop a move later.

3 B×P was, of course, weak. But if 3 B—Q 2 (what else is there?), Black still sacrifices the Kt, *e.g.*, 3... Kt×P ch ; 4 P×Kt, R—Kt 3 ch ; 5 B—Kt 2, Q—R 5 ; 6 Q—K 3, R—Kt 6 ; 7 Q—K 2, Q×P ch ; 8 K—R 2, P—B 6 ! 9 B—K sq (if 9 K×R, Q—Q 3 ch ; 10 K—Kt 4, P×B, &c.), R—K 6 ; 10 Q—Kt 4 (if 10 Q—Q sq, Q—K 4 ch ; 11 K—Kt sq, P—B 7 !), Q—Q 3 ch ; 11 B—Kt 3 (if 11 K—R sq, Q—R 6 wins), Q—Q 7 ; 12 R—Q sq, R×B ; 13 K×R, Q—B 7 ch ; 14 K—R 2, P—B 7 wins.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

During the past month we received two further donations to our sustentation fund :—

	Subscription.	Extra.	Total.
Mr. C. Douglas Forbes (York)	8/-	2/-	10/-
Mr. C. S. Faram (Worcester)	8/-	2/-	10/-

The total amount received to date is £41 12s. 5d., for which we again tender sincere thanks to every contributor. The aggregate sum does not cover our extra costs, but it has been of substantial assistance in helping us to "carry on."

With respect to the future, the position has become much more serious.

Owing to continued advance of wages, and paper, the cost of which has increased enormously, the printers have notified us of 75% increase of their charges, which, added to the 50% referred to in our issue for December last, make a total increase of 125% on pre-war costs of production. In addition to this there is 50% advance in postal rates.

Twelve months ago we were strongly urged to increase the subscription, but this procedure we decided to avoid, or at least defer as long as possible. Now it is obvious that unless the subscription is substantially increased the magazine must be published at a very serious loss, or we must cease publishing.

After careful consideration we have decided to ask each subscriber kindly to notify us, before November 25th, whether he is prepared to subscribe for next year at the rate of 12/-, and our policy will be decided by the replies we receive. We shall also esteem it a favour if those of our present supporters who do not see their way to pay the suggested increase will write us to this effect.

We must place on record the fact that an enthusiastic Yorkshire lover of chess (a personal friend of ours and subscriber from the first issue) offered, nearly a year ago, to defray half our increased costs of production, but, whilst we fully appreciate his splendid offer, we feel it would be quite unfair to take advantage of such generosity. If chess-players desire that the *British Chess Magazine* shall continue publication, it is surely not too much to expect them to provide adequate support.

The subscription of 12/- will not suffice to defray the whole of the increases we have to face, but if each subscriber will, in addition to paying the new suggested rate, do his best to persuade one friend

to become a subscriber we believe we can continue until happier times arrive. During the past year we have had an encouraging increase in our list of supporters, and there is no doubt that continued progress in this direction is the soundest policy.

For thirty years we have carried on the magazine in the hope that our efforts would serve the useful purpose of developing wider interest in chess playing, and we think that we may fairly claim to have rendered the game some service. During these long years we have had to face as much as £300 deficit, but we would not be deterred from our purpose and we weathered the storm.

The magazine has always been a work of love to us, and the commercial side of its existence has hitherto been, to some extent, a matter of secondary importance. To-day the position is very different from the past, and change of policy is imperative. It is certain that not during the lifetime of any living chess player shall we see a return to pre-war conditions in anything relating to costs of production.

We shall be pleased to send specimen copy of the *B.C.M.* to any chess-player likely to become a subscriber, and shall be obliged if our friends will help us by sending the address of any friend to whom they wish a copy of the Magazine to be sent.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The annual meeting was held at the City of London Chess Club on Saturday, October 19th. The president, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., presided, and was supported by the Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Messrs. C. D. Morton, L. P. Rees (hon. secretary), H. E. Dobell (hon. treasurer), H. Rodney, R. C. Griffith, W. Ward, T. H. Moore, H. Hartley, R. H. S. Stevenson, W. W. White, C. E. Biaggini, G. A. Felce, G. F. Hawkins, J. H. White, and Major Montague Jones. Major Jones was present as representative of the "Associate" Members of the Federation and Mr. H. Rodney attended as the delegate representing Life Members.

The report presented by the secretary covered the work done during the year.

Owing to the still prevailing war conditions, the Annual Congress was not held, but the Correspondence Tourney had proved a great success. Ninety players, divided into fifteen sections, started play on January 1st, 1918, and the contest is still in progress. In the four sections devoted to first-class competitors, Mr. Thorold Gossett, of Cambridge, has won his section with a clean score of five wins. In two of the remaining sections the leaders are Rev. F. E. Hamond (Norwich) and W. H. Gunston (Cambridge) respectively. In the fourth section Mrs. A. S. Roe (Putney) and Mr. B. Goulding Brown (Cambridge) are

equal. The tournament will close on December 31st next, and already arrangements are well advanced for a second competition. In fact the number of entrants are already more in number than last year at this date. In 1919 there will be a Major Section, and players in this division will have their records in the 1918 contest taken into consideration. The prizes will be £2 2s. and £1 11s. 6d. Negotiations with the Postmaster General are pending whereby printed cards with moves of correspondence games can be sent as printed matter at the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate. When finally decided, a definite announcement will be made in the chess press.

The Inter-Schools Correspondence Contest has proceeded slowly. Manchester Grammar School has defeated Fettes College (Edinburgh), and other results are expected shortly. The winner of the competition will be the custodian of a handsome challenge trophy, the gift of Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P., Birmingham.

For the School Shield, allocated for 1917, the Midland Union has nominated Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, and the committee has confirmed the nomination with much pleasure, especially as the school is closely connected with Mr. H. E. Atkins. The nomination for 1918 is with the London Chess League, and negotiations are proceeding, but so far nothing definite has been reached. The contests at the schools already possessing shields have proceeded, and the annual medals have been won as follows:—

Manchester Grammar	.. .. .	A. E. Levy.
Rugby	.. .. .	M. Bateson.
Fettes College	.. .. .	E. B. Whittaker.
St. Anne's (Redhill)	.. .. .	Still open.
London Secn. Schools League	.. .. .	Wilson's Grammar School.
St. Albans	.. .. .	C. F. R. Goode.
Leeds Grammar	.. .. .	Still open.

The Federation committee recorded with deep regret the death in France of Lieut. Le Breton, who won the School Medal for three years at the St. Anne's School. The military work done by Lieut. Le Breton called forth the highest admiration from his fellow officers.

The report acknowledged a legacy of £100 5 per cent. War Loan Stock, under the will of the late Mr. Max J. Meyer. The income will be devoted to fostering Problem Composing, and Solving tourneys. Various suggestions are under consideration. It is intended to provide a fitting memento of Mr. Meyer's work for chess.

The library recently established by the Federation received several valuable additions. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, over 100 volumes were collected in the Southern Counties Union, of which Mr. Stevenson is the enthusiastic and energetic hon. secretary. He has also obtained 40 years of the *Illustrated London News*, from which the chess columns will be extracted and suitably arranged for easy reference. Further work of this kind is being done with the chess columns of London, and provincial newspapers.

Major M. Jones, on behalf of the S.C.C.U., presented the 100 or more volumes to the B.C.F. library, and the newspaper cuttings

referred to in the report. Sir John Thursby, on behalf of the Federation, heartily thanked the S.C.C.U. for its very acceptable gift.

Further acknowledgment of Mr. Stevenson's help to the Federation was recorded in connection with his efforts on behalf of the Permanent Investments Fund. He has promoted and, with the aid of willing co-operators, carried to successful issue a series of lightning contests at the Gambit Cafe, London. The most recent on October 5th resulted in the sum of £4 being raised. The hope was expressed that the excellent example of Mr. Stevenson would be followed in some of the larger provincial chess centres.

Mr. Stevenson drew attention to the fact that in ten years £1,000 had been collected, and he pointed out that if 400 chess players would become life members at £10 each the sum aimed for—£5,000—would be an accomplished fact. He suggested that the president of the Federation should write a letter on the subject which could be circulated by chess players amongst their friends for this purpose. He had pleasure in announcing that Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Major M. Jones, Mrs. Stevenson and himself, would make a start by enrolling themselves towards the number required. A life member could elect to pay £1 a year for 10 years. If 400 chess players put aside a penny a day, the sum could be collected in less than eight years, and then the present expenses of the British Chess Federation would be met out of income.

It was reported that application to become a constituent unit of the Federation had been received from the recently founded British Chess Problem Society, of which Mr. B. G. Laws is president, and Mr. H. W. Butler (Brighton) hon. secretary. It was resolved unanimously to accept the new society as a unit of the Federation.

The financial statement presented by Mr. Dobell showed income £294 15s. 8d., with expenditure £40 14s. 8d., leaving a balance of £254 1s. This had been reduced to £119 1s. by the repayment of £135 to the president, towards the loan he kindly advanced to enable the Federation to make an investment in War Loan Stock. Against the balance £119 1s. must be set a liability of £24 18s. for correspondence tournament prizes not yet decided; also a debit to the amount of income tax on the War Loan Stock of £510 10s. 6d. This charge will probably amount to about £6. It was also resolved to repay the president a further £50, leaving the sum of £100 still owing to him. There will also be an expense of about £9 to be met for School Shields. The net amount to be carried forward to next year is about £29—an excellent result, and a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of preparing to hold a tournament in London open to Allied and neutral nations. Various opinions were expressed, but eventually, on the motion of Mr. C. D. Morton, it was decided that the matter should be left for consideration by the executive committee.

Mr. Rodney stated that in the event of a tournament being arranged the Hastings Chess Club was prepared to take up the matter energetically.

The officials were all re-elected and the proceedings brought to a close with a cordial vote of thanks to the president, Sir John O. S. Thursby.

The Ealing Club (London) meets at 4a, New Broadway. President, Mr. F. W. Vvall ; hon. secretary (*pro tem.*), Mr. A. J. Smith.

The *Revue Suisse d'Echecs* is the latest of our contemporaries to be reduced by war necessities to be content with an issue in alternate months only.

According to our latest advices from Holland Mr. Rudolf Loman had started a match of five games against Mr. G. J. van Gelder, and won the first encounter in 24 moves.

A number of the chess players left behind when the recent secession took place from the famous Café de la Régence have formed themselves into a club entitled "La Régence Association Française d'Amateurs d'Echecs," under the presidency of M. F. Constant-Bernard.

Mr. A. Phillips, of Brook Dene, St. John's Road, Bournemouth West, would be glad to receive an offer for complete 12 years' copies of *British Chess Magazine*, unbound, in perfect condition, 1906 to 1917 inclusive.

Mr. S. R. Thompson, J.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Maidenhead Club, Rose Hotel, King Street, on October 2nd. The contest for the Challenge Cup resulted in the success of Mr. W. Croxford, after a tie with Mr. Fothergill. The hon. secretary and treasurer is Mr. John Flint, 26, Cookham Road.

Mr. Franklin K. Russell, formerly a Rhodes Scholar and a member of the Oxford University chess team, and more recently of the Brooklyn Chess Club, is now a lieutenant on railroad management work with the U.S. Army in France. Two other well-known American players in France are Messrs. Newell W. Banks and J. H. Taft, jun.

The annual meeting of the Worcester Club was held on October 7th at the Central Hotel, when the president, Rev. W. W. Vevers, occupied the chair. From membership and financial standpoints the reports presented were very satisfactory. The handicap contest was won by Mr. T. H. Taylor. Mr. F. G. Hale was re-elected hon. secretary.

For the benefit of some of our contemporaries, who have been guessing the name of the writer of the humorous article published in our last issue, we place on record the fact that the author is a Naval Surgeon at present serving on board one of His Majesty's hospital ships, and not Mr. E. A. Greig, author of *Chess Traps*, who is now a Major in the British Army.

The Rev. F. E. Hamond (president) presided at the annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Club on October 4th, when the officials were re-elected. During the year correspondence matches had been contested against Hampshire County and the Thames Valley Club. The hon. secretary, Mr. E. Lake, will be pleased to hear from any local player desirous of joining the club.

The second Lightning Tourney in aid of the Permanent Invested Fund of the British Chess Federation will take place on November 2nd, at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, E.C. The arrangements are as usual under the direction of Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson. On this occasion play will proceed on the sectional system of four contestants, each playing for himself. Play starts at 6 p.m. The prizes will be given by Messrs. R. C. Griffith, E. Coombs and H. E. Dobell.

One of the shipping journals quoted recently the following interesting excerpt from a paper read a short time ago before the Royal Statistical Society by Mr. K. Yamaski, Consul General for Japan :—

New millionaires are commonly styled "nari-kin." "Nari-kin" is a Japanese word derived from our game of chess. In Japanese chess, when Pawns succeed in crossing the board, they assume the power of Castles or Bishops. So the nickname of "nari-kin" though not a very kindly nomenclature for the newly enriched is, I think, very expressive.

An increase in membership was reported at the annual meeting of the Exeter Club, and a credit surplus of £7 16s. 11d. The Championship was won by Mr. E. L. Pattinson. The Handicap resulted in a tie between Messrs. McCann, White, and J. Paul Taylor. The Rev. A. H. M. Hare, who presided at the meeting, was re-elected president, and J. M. Taylor hon. secretary. As already reported in our pages the Exeter Club last season won both the Bremridge and Moyle Cups of the Devon County Association.

The *Manchester Weekly Times* corrects an error in our reference last month to Corporal Crackanthrop. Our contemporary says :—

We think, however, that Corporal Crackanthrop is the father of Mr. S. Crackanthrop who competed in the British Chess Championship at Richmond. When he enlisted he had to considerably understate his age in order to get in. Mr. S. Crackanthrop was rejected, and is, we believe, still in Sydney.

In correcting our inaccuracy we gladly embrace the opportunity of complimenting both father and son on their patriotic spirit.

An excellent attendance of members assembled at the Institute, Abbey Road, on October 1st, for the annual meeting of the Barrow Chess Club. Alderman Bradshaw presided. The match for the Club Challenge Cup between Mr. J. Patterson (holder) and Mr. W. Johnstone (challenger) ended in favour of Mr. Patterson. An interesting tournament with an ample prize list resulted as follows :—1st, W. Johnstone (12½); 2nd, R. T. Hamilton (12); 3rd, A. R. Gower (10½); 4th, F. Barker (9); 5th, R. Wheeler (8½). Colonel Strongitharm was elected

president and Mr. Johnston hon. secretary and treasurer. The club is in a prosperous condition both as regards funds and membership.

The annual meeting of the West London Chess Club was held on October 11th, at the headquarters, the Athenæum, Shepherd's Bush, W. Mr. R. P. Michell, president, occupied the chair. The treasurer, Mr. W. H. Robertson, reported a balance of just under £5—a satisfactory feature after over four years' struggle against hard times and depleted membership. The events during the year included simultaneous displays by Mr. R. C. Griffith and Mr. J. du Mont. The first-named won 15 games to 3 losses, and Mr. du Mont 11 games won and 3 lost. The officials were all re-elected. The hon. secretary of the club is Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne, 27, Whitehall Park Road, Chiswick.

We are indebted to the hon. secretary of the Liverpool Club, Dr. L. Kingsford, for a short account of the annual meeting, which was held on September 30th, when Mr. T. F. Luya was elected president. The report showed that the membership had not fallen during the year, and there is a credit balance in the treasury. Of 15 members on active service, two have died, Mr. G. Spencer of wounds, and Mr. T. B. Willacy of illness, whilst Mr. E. Spencer is a prisoner of war in Germany. Two handicap tournaments were held during the year, and both won by Dr. Holmes. As reported elsewhere, Mr. J. H. Blackburne visited the club on October 11th and encountered 20 opponents with marked success.

The Harrogate Chess Club recently changed its quarters, and now meets at the Hotel Alexandra, 10, Prospect Place. The new headquarters are very central, and chess players visiting Harrogate will find the hotel most comfortable. The club meets on Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 to 10 p.m., and on Saturdays from 4 to 10 p.m. The officials are : President, Dr. J. Gordon Black ; captain, Mr. T. Smith ; hon. sec., Mr. H. J. Tyack Bake, M.A. The club is strong in membership, but matches and competitions are deferred until after the war. At the annual meeting on October 9th Mr. I. M. Brown was elected a life member of the club as a mark of appreciation of the services he has rendered in promoting the interests of chess both locally and nationally. Other life members are Mr. C. G. Bennett and Mr. G. Wright.

The Imperial Chess Club re-opened for the chess season in its rooms at 22, Albemarle Street, London, W., 1., on September 2nd. The arrangements for the winter include the usual championship and class, continuous, and handicap tournaments. It has been decided to raise the subscription for new town and country members to three and two guineas respectively ; but players (of either sex) may become members for one month only at a nominal charge of 7s. 6d., and officers of H.M.'s Forces may join temporarily at the same charge per month. Mrs. Arthur Rawson is president of the club, the Rev. Osborn Allen hon. secretary, and Mr. C. D. Locock match captain and hon. tournament

secretary. Playing hours are 3 to 7 p.m. daily, or in the evenings and on Sundays by arrangement.

The ninety-seventh annual meeting of the Edinburgh Chess Club was held on October 10th, at the club-rooms, 130, George Street. The treasurer reported that the funds were in a satisfactory state. The hon. secretary indicated that the membership is the same as last year. As resolved, the club play no out-matches during the duration of the war, it was, however, agreed that the club competitions should be held in the ensuing season. It was recorded that a member, Mr. G. Page, had scored the best result in the United Kingdom in the last annual "Good Companions" Problem Solving Tournament. The club office-bearers were re-elected *en bloc*: president, Mr. John Comrie; hon. treasurer and secretary, Messrs. W. H. Whitelaw and D. A. Davidson respectively.

Mr. C. Waterfall presided at the annual meeting of the Torquay Club, early in October, in the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, who we regret to report is not in good health. The hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. C. Greville-Page, presented the report and financial statement, which were adopted. The funds in hand amount to £5 1s. 3d. Dr. R. Dunstan won the Winter-Wood Cup tourney, and Mr. Techemaker the first prize in the Handicap contest. It was decided to compete this season for the Bremridge Cup and to hold the Championship and Handicap tournaments as usual. Two prizes of one guinea each were donated by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood and Mr. Techemaker. To specially mark the appreciation of the club for its esteemed president, a life-size autographed portrait of Mr. Winter-Wood has been placed in the club-room. Mr. Page and Mr. Winter-Wood were re-elected to their official positions.

The annual meeting of the North Manchester Club took place on October 3rd, in the club-room, Deansgate Hotel. Mr. A. E. Moore presided. The reports showed that the prizes in the last season's competitions had been won as follows:—Autumn Handicap, 1st H. B. Lund, 2nd and 3rd J. O. Peacock and C. Standing, 4th A. Waldemeyer and H. E. Matthews. Spring Handicap, 1st H. E. Matthews, 2nd E. Bayldon, 3rd W. E. Whitehead and A. Waldemeyer.

The statement of accounts disclosed the fact that a small loss—a few shillings—had been incurred on the year, but a cash balance is still in hand of £9 5s. 7d. For the current season it was decided to arrange a monthly go-as-you-please competition, with three monthly prizes of 21/-, 10/6 and 5/- for the highest percentage of wins; a minimum of four games to be contested to entitle to count for prizes. Mr. A. E. Moore is president and Mr. D. R. Brooks, hon. secretary.

The championship tournament of the City of London Chess Club, which was due to commence on September 26th, has attracted a very good entry this season, in the circumstances. The players are Messrs.

G. E. Wainwright (the holder of the title), E. G. Sergeant (winner on the two previous occasions), Th. Germann, H. Jacobs, E. T. Jesty, E. Macdonald, E. B. Osborn, T. R. E. Ross, Philip W. Sergeant, A. Stephens, R. C. J. Walker, F. Wilkinson (winner of the Mocatta Cup last season)—and Mr. J. H. Blackburne! The entry of the veteran master has given special pleasure to members of the club, and is a welcome token of his recovery from his severe nervous shock earlier in the year.

We were not quite accurate in stating last month that Mr. J. H. Blake was second in the Murton Cup competition at the City Club. He had the second-best score in the first section, but owing to his being penalised $1\frac{1}{2}$ point his score was reduced to $2-1\frac{1}{2}=1\frac{1}{2}$, out of a possible 3, so that the second prize fell to Mr. I. Stow, whose score was 1 out of 3.

The annual general meeting of the Liverpool Central Chess Club was held on Thursday, September 26th, at Bank Café, Liverpool, when about 40 members were present. The Rev. H. Peach occupied the chair in the absence of Mr. G. A. Bates (president). The secretary's report was adopted, together with the balance sheet as printed. Correspondence which had passed between the Café proprietors (Messrs. Reeves & Son, Ltd.) and secretary relative to possible lighting difficulties was read and fully discussed, and having regard to Messrs. Reeves's assurance, it was decided to carry on as heretofore. Mr. D. C. Rowatt (for many years a vice-president) was elected a life member of the club. On the election of officers two new vice-presidents were chosen. The president, secretary, treasurer, captains, and auditors were re-elected, and five new members were elected to the committee. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Victorian State Championship.—Mr. Gunner Gundersen has carried off this event for the fourth time running and the eighth time in all! The table of the recently completed tournament is as follows:—

	W.	D.	L.	Total.
G. Gundersen	15	2	1	16
C. G. Steele	10	5	3	12½
M. H. Read	11	1	6	11½
E. B. Loughran	8	4	6	10
N. Spielvogel	6	6	6	9
G. Harrison	8	1	9	8½
W. F. Coultas	7	2	9	8
C. Moulin	4	4	10	6
Henry Tate	3	6	9	6
A. Burr	2	1	15	2½

Burr retired after 9, and Coultas after 10 rounds.

The Australasian points out that the champion's record for the past four years is 53 games played: 46 won, 3 drawn, 4 lost. On the present occasion his only loss was to Read; but he was apparently lucky in his game in the 10th round, in which his opponent offered draw, overrating Gundersen's attack. We shall publish the full score of the game in our next issue.

The mid-summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association at Rochester, N.Y., seems to have been spoilt by the shortly previous gathering at Rye Beach (recorded in our last issue, p. 269), for only three players competed at Rochester. The local amateur, Kenneth S. Howard, won a double-round tournament, with a score of two wins and two draws, the other players being Dr. F. Searle and Z. A. Stopinski.

The curious situation has now arisen that Mr. Howard is the official champion of New York State, but Kupchik, winner of the Rye Beach tournament, is undoubtedly the champion player in the State, and apparently holds the Rice Silver King, the trophy having been put up for contest at Rye Beach. *The American Chess Bulletin* says that the untangling of the situation requires the services of a Philadelphia lawyer, and appropriately suggests Mr. Walter Penn Shipley as arbitrator.

According to our latest advices from Chicago the contest for the championship of the Western States was providing some surprises. After six rounds the Toronto player, J. S. Morrison, was leading with a clean score, having defeated Lasker, Moorman, Beckman, Winter, Gilman and Gessner. Second place was occupied by the Serbian master, Boris Kostich with five wins, and one game adjourned against Showalter. Edward Lasker also fell a victim to Kostich.

In the second round Showalter went down to one of our subscribers, L. J. Isaacs, of Chicago, in a Ruy Lopez, which Showalter defended as follows :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3 ; 3 B—Kt 5 P—Q R 3 ; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3 ; 5 Castles, P—Q 3 ; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4 ; 7 P×P, P×P ; 8 Q×Q ch, Kt×Q. We hope to publish the full score of this encounter, together with the game between Morrison and Lasker, in our next issue.

At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Chess Club on October 8th it was reported that the membership had increased during the year. Mr. John James was elected president, and Mr. J. T. Miles hon. secretary. Twenty-two players competed in a handicap contest, the prize winners being : first, A. J. Mackenzie ; second, F. Whitworth ; third, G. E. Sherwin ; fourth, C. Moore. After the business meeting, which was presided over by Mr. S. J. A. Lane, the veteran English master, J. H. Blackburne, contested twenty-two games simultaneously, winning 19 and drawing three. We congratulate Mr. Blackburne on this tangible evidence of recovery from his recent thrilling experience of air raids. Subsequently he visited the Liverpool and Manchester Clubs. At Liverpool on October 12th he encountered 20 opponents, winning 13 and drawing 7 games. There was quite a number of good players amongst his opponents. At the Manchester Club on the previous day he met 21 players, winning 17 games, drawing 3, and losing 1. These are truly marvellous performances for a man of Mr. Blackburne's years.

The Hungarian town of Kassa, which was the scene of some of the late Rudolf Charousek's earliest triumphs, has this summer witnessed the nearest approach to a master tournament which has so far been held in any of the enemy countries during the present war. From August 5th to 19th a single-round contest between 12 players was fought out, under the auspices of the Hungarian Chess Association, the final table being as follows:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Score.
1 Reti	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	10 I.
2 Vidmar	0	—	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	8 II.
3 Breyer	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ III. &
4 Schlechter ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ IV.
5 Asztalos	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ V.
6 Z. Balla	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ VI. &
7 Grünfeld	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ VII.
8 Mieses	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
9 Balogh	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3
10 Brach	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	3
11 Havasi	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
12 Foeldes	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

A minor tournament was won by Franz Balla.

Vice-president Councillor John A. Guy occupied the chair at the annual general meeting of the Bradford Club on October 1st. The report presented by the hon. secretary (Mr. F. Walton) stated that the membership now stands at 146. During the season one match had been played, against Leeds, on January 19th, each side scoring 12 points. The handicap contest for the Priestman Trophy was won by Mr. H. L. Brooke; second, Mr. J. R. Deacon; third, Mr. J. W. Morton. The prizes, 21s., 15s., and 8s., were presented by the club president, Mr. Harry Sowden. The entrance fees (18s. 6d.) were given to the Bradford Khaki Club. The Good Companion Club problem solving contest, held on February 26th, resulted as follows:—

1st	Mr. A. G. Conde	12	correct in 62 minutes.
2nd	Mr. I. M. Brown	12	65 "
3rd	Mr. H. L. Brooke	11	65 "
4th	Mr. F. L. Yates	10	72 "

A lightning contest on April 18th was won by Mr. Yates; second, Mr. H. L. Brooke.

The financial statement showed funds in hand, £65 10s. In addition there is £8 8s. subscriptions still to collect.

All the officials were re-elected. It is hoped to arrange matches this season with Leeds and Huddersfield.

The Bradford Club meets at the Central Café, Tyrrel Street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Visitors from other towns are always welcome.

We are indebted to the hon. secretary of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club for a copy of the printed report for year ending September 30th, which was submitted and adopted at the annual meeting on Oct.

5th. No matches were contested during the year, but the tournaments were conducted as usual, and resulted as follows:—

Championship Cup—H. Pinkerton and H. Parsons tied for first place, but Pinkerton won on the play-off. C. B. Caple took third place.

For the Federation Cup H. Pemberton was first with 9.72 points (penalised .50); S. W. Viveash second with 8.85 points (penalised .50); F. R. Rickman third with 7.25. All are class 1 players.

The Old Handicap Cup was won by L. C. Bernard (class 3) with 12 points; G. B. Caple second, 9½ points; S. W. Viveash third, 8 points (penalised 1 point).

The Junior Cup was secured by G. F. Spashett, score 12½; second and third, H. C. Betts and A. R. Munro, each with 11 points.

The membership stands at 53, and there is a cash balance of £21 15s. 5d.

The officials were all re-elected: President, Mr. H. L. Crawford, C.M.G. (sixth successive year in office); hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Matthews. The club meets on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the Royal West of England Academy, Queen's Road, Clifton. This season all the tournaments will proceed on the usual lines.

The Hampstead Chess Club opened its 34th winter season on Saturday, 12th October, with an exhibition of blindfold play by Mr. R. C. Griffith, the club and ex-British champion, who played six games simultaneously, making the fine score against strong opposition of four wins and two draws. The first rounds in the three level trophy tournaments (Championship, Vice-Presidents' Tournament, and the North Tournament), and in the Continuous Winter Handicap, will be played on Saturday, November 2nd. Several matches have been arranged for the present season, and the programme also includes simultaneous play, consultation games and lectures. A return correspondence match with Cambridge Town is in progress. The respective playing committees are: Cambridge Town—W. H. Gunston, B. Goulding Brown, T. Gosset, and C. P. Butt; Hampstead—R. C. Griffith, W. E. Bonwick, and J. H. White. In the Summer Tourney, which concluded on September 28th, the following took prizes: 1st, R. C. Griffith, A1 (84%); 2nd, J. H. White, A1 (78%); 3rd, W. G. Heatlie, A3 (66%); 4th, J. Fleming, A2 (64%). Consolation prizes were won by G. W. Bedford for the best score against the prize winners, and by R. Harris for the greatest number of games. The club meets on Tuesday and Saturday evenings all the year round at Stanfield House, Prince Arthur Road, N.W. 3, the subscription is 7s. 6d. per annum with an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., and ladies are eligible for membership. The hon. secretary is Mr. J. H. White, 23, Temple Gardens, Golders Green, N.W. 4.

The Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club, whose headquarters have been at the Queen's Hotel from 1887 to this year (almost without a break) has been obliged to move, as the hotel required the use of the club room. A house has been rented at 27, Havelock Road, Hastings, facing the Memorial, three minutes from the Hastings station, and at the centre of all the tramway systems. The club retains the first floor

for the use of its members. From the club room there is a nice view of the sea. Over £100 had to be provided for furnishing, alterations, and decorations; this has been raised and the session started free of debt. The rooms are not so handsome as at the Queen's Hotel, but the members have a very central place, which is open every day and all day, instead of only twice a week. The annual subscription for residents is 15s., non-residents 7s. 6d.

The annual meeting was held in the new club house on Saturday, September 30th, Mr. H. F. Cheshire, senior vice-president, in the chair. The members had to deplore the sudden death of their president, Mr. Wilson Crewdson, who passed away during the summer, on the very day appointed for opening the new premises.

A vote of hearty congratulation was passed to Mrs. Horace Chapman, one of the vice-presidents, on what the War Cabinet described as "the unrivalled feat of arms" of her son-in-law, General Sir Edmund Allenby.

Mr. H. Rodney was elected president. Mr. Lucas, who has been a valuable treasurer to the club for a number of years, wished to retire from office, and he was elected one of the vice-presidents. Mr. H. E. Dobell was elected to the vacant treasuryship, and Mr. A. G. Ginner re-elected hon. secretary.

The annual meeting of the Lincolnshire County Chess Association was held at the Arcadia Café, Lincoln, when the secretary, Mr. J. H. Todd, gave a satisfactory report.

A correspondence match has just been concluded with Cornwall, resulting in a win for Lincolnshire by 16 games to 8.

LINCOLNSHIRE.		CORNWALL.	
H. Moss	½	C. T. Bennett	½
A. M. Sparke	I	Rev. T. H. Moyle	0
J. Parker	I	A. Mayne	0
W. B. Keeling	I	Rev. C. J. Harper	0
F. G. Beverley	I	F. Hockham	0
J. H. Todd	I	A. G. Essery	0
T. Bundock	I	R. Lean	0
G. H. Hill	I	Rev. J. E. Clennell	0
F. H. Weighell	½	Rev. H. J. Luxton	½
J. T. Harper	I	B. F. Wadham	0
G. J. Sparke	I	E. H. Best	0
Rev. A. Leakey	*½	Rev. G. T. Hammond	½
H. E. Reade	0	Wm. Boxhall	0
Rev. A. K. Chignell	0	A. Y. Oag	I
D. Briggs	I	C. L. Bartle	0
Rev. George E. Stevenson	½	A. C. Glover	½
G. H. Cresswell	I	J. K. James	0
E. J. Baldock	I	R. C. Cripps	0
Dr. Laughton Smith	0	Frank Barrett	I
J. E. Turner	½	Dr. S. Kendall	½
S. Croft	0	D. B. Peacock	I
E. Croft	0	Wm. Barrett	I
D. Langden	†	S. R. Harry	†
H. Chafer	½	C. T. Cheese	½
C. W. Godson	0	A. F. Penrose	I

Hare, in the absence through illness of Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, the president.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were reported as having been received from Sir Robert Newman, Bt., M.P., Mr. H. Rodney, president of the Metropolitan Chess Club, and twenty others.

Mr. George W. Cutler, the hon. secretary and treasurer, read his report and presented his statement of accounts which were respectively adopted and passed.

No matches were played in the Southern Counties Chess Union Over-the board Championship, nor will any be played this year, the Union having suspended the competition owing to the war.

In the final round of the S.C.C.U. Seventh Correspondence Championship Competition, Devon defeated Middlesex by 16 to 14. This is the second time Devon has won the Championship.

In the first round of the Eighth Competition Devon had a "bye." In the second (the semi-final) round Hants beat Devon. The final figures have not yet been ascertained, but Devon's defeat will be by six or more points.

A friendly correspondence match was played with Cornwall, the result being : Devon 19½, Cornwall 9½. Another match has been arranged for this year.

Four clubs (through their champions) competed for the "Thomas Winter-Wood Memorial Trophy," and in the final round Mr. G. F. H. Packer, the Plymouth Club champion, defeated the Torquay Club champion. This is the seventh time the Plymouth Club has secured the trophy.

The "E. J. Winter-Wood Cup" (Individual Championship of Devon) competition was again amalgamated with the "Trophy" competition. Accordingly Mr. G. F. H. Packer is the champion of Devon. The same plan will be adopted this season.

The matches in the "Bremridge Cup" and "Moyle Cup" competitions had to be played by correspondence, subject to the proviso that any two clubs having to play each other, might, if they mutually agreed to do so, play over-the-board. This year the same regulations will govern these competitions, and the Association will present a prize of £1 1s. to the club which wins each of the cups.

Four clubs competed for the Bremridge Cup, and four for the Moyle Cup. The Exeter Club won both cups, the former for the fourth time, and the latter for the third time. The Paignton v. Torquay Bremridge Cup match was played over-the-board, as were also the Newton Abbot v. Teignmouth and Sheldon Moyle Cup matches, the first of which was a draw. In the final Moyle Cup round, war work prevented Newton Abbot securing a team for a correspondence match, and Exeter was unable to play over-the-board.

The membership of the Association fell from 193 to 186. This year another club, namely the Devonport Constructive Draughtsmen's Chess Club, has affiliated itself to the Association, and has entered for the Moyle Cup competition.

During the year the Association lost three members by death : genial Mr. W. J. Bearne, of Paignton ; Colonel Cardew, and Prebendary Wodehouse ; all supporters of the Association from its foundation.

Thanks were accorded to the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, the *Western Daily Mercury*, *The British Chess Magazine*, and *The Chess Amateur* for the publicity given to Devon chess doings; and also to Mr. W. H. Hardwick, hon. auditor.

The Association's financial position is a highly satisfactory one. The receipts during the year were £32 6s. 10d., and the expenditure £21 12s. 3d. The balance in hand on the 30th September (including £47 10s. invested in £50 Five per cent. War Stock) was £71 11s. 6d.

The president, the hon. secretary and treasurer, and the other officers were re-elected, as were also Mr. Edwin Palmer and Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood on the Committee of the Council. Mr. A. W. Peet having resigned from the Committee, Mr. C. Greville-Page (hon. secretary and treasurer of the Torquay Chess Club) was elected.

The president repeated his annual kindness in providing the tea, and the hon. secretary was instructed to convey to him the meeting's appreciation of his liberality, its great regret at his illness, and its earnest hope for a speedy and complete recovery.

After tea the usual "pick-up" match took place, the result of which was: Mr. Labone's team $4\frac{1}{2}$, Mr. T. Taylor's team $1\frac{1}{2}$.

S.C.C.U. 8th Correspondence Championship Competition, Semi-final round, played from April 14th to September 14th, 1918.

HANTS.				DEVON.			
F. J. H. Elwell	..	..	..	1	Henry Erskine	..	..
J. S. West	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	P. Motley	..	..
F. N. Braund	..	..	..	0	G. F. Thompson	..	..
H. D. Osborn	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	H. J. H. Cope	..	..
H. Balson	..	..	..	1	R. S. Owen	..	..
H. G. Bockett-Pugh	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Spencer Cox	..	..
W. S. Mackie	..	..	..	1	G. F. H. Packer	..	..
Spencer Clarke	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	H. J. Mansfield	..	..
H. A. Way	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	F. Pitt Fox	..	..
J. S. Flower	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	E. L. Jackson	..	..
S. D. Caws	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. C. McCarthy	..	..
L. Illingworth	..	..	..	1	Rev. J. Julian Smith	..	..
E. Parsons	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. H. Maunder	..	..
C. Cornford	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Boyd	..	..
W. F. Masom	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	Thos. N. Whitby	..	..
A. C. Whitcher	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. E. Harby	..	..
F. G. Binning	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. E. Baines	..	..
P. E. J. Talbot	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. H. R. Kruger	..	..
Lieut. E. H. McGrath	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Wm. J. May	..	..
W. H. Winter	..	..	..	1	F. Mayor	..	..
E. E. Weedon	..	..	..	1	A. E. Mendel	..	..
C. Parsons	..	..	..	0	Thos. W. Bourne	..	..
H. J. Penwill	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. Leonard Noake	..	..
H. S. Overmass	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Edwin Palmer	..	..
H. W. Ashton	..	..	..	0	Hedley Palmer	..	..
A. J. Taylor	..	..	..	1	A. P. Waterfield	..	..
P. Grimshaw	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. F. B. Fisher	..	..
J. B. Withers	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Alfred Moyle	..	..
Rev. W. Proctor	..	..	..	1	Rev. Edmund D. Southcomb	..	..
W. W. Royal	..	..	..	0	Robert Austin	..	..

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Game played by correspondence at Board 4 in the match between Middlesex and Kent.

GAME No. 4,507.

Ponziani Opening.

WHITE.

W. M. BROOKE
(Kent).

BLACK.

P. HEALEY
(Middlesex).

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—B 3

.....In the September number of this magazine Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski advocated the defence 3... P—B 4.

4 P—Q 4

5 B—Q Kt 5

.....As this move leads to the loss of a Pawn, B—Q 2 is preferable.

6 Kt×P

7 Q—B 3

8 B×Kt ch

9 Kt×P

10 Kt—K 5

11 Castles

12 Q—K 3

13 R—K sq

14 Kt—Q 2

15 Q—Q 3

16 Kt (Q 2)—B 3

.....This rather limits the future usefulness of the Q B. P×P seems stronger.

17 Q—K 2

18 P—K R 3

19 Kt—Kt 5

20 P—K Kt 4

21 B—K 3

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—B 3

4 P—Q 4

5 Kt×P

6 P—Q R 3

7 B—K 3

8 P×B

9 Q—Q 3

10 Q—Q Kt 3

11 B—K 2

12 Kt—Q 3

13 Castles (K R)

14 Kt—B 4

15 P—B 4

16 P—B 5

17 K R—K sq

18 P—K Kt 3

19 B—B 3

20 Kt—Kt 2

21 R—K 2

See Diagram.

22 Kt×P (Q B 4)

An interesting position is now reached, and one of some complication; the sacrifice seems sound, though perhaps a stronger continuation might be found than that actually adopted after 23 P—Q 5.

22 P×Kt

23 P—Q 5

23 B×Kt P

.....Q—Kt 4 might be considered here, and the following play

might result: 23... Q—Kt 4; 24 Kt—K 4, B—R 5; 25 P×B, Kt×P; 26 Kt—Q 6, &c.

24 Q×B 24 Q×Kt P

.....Here Q—Kt 2 seems better, as the Q is out of play after capturing the Pawn.

25 P—Q 6 25 R—K 4

.....R—K sq is better here.

26 Q—B 3 26 Q R—K sq

27 Q×B 27 Q—Kt 2

28 R (K sq)—Q Kt sq 28 Q—Q 4

29 P—Q 7

Giving up the Pawn to enable the Bishop to play to Q 4.

30 B—Q 4 29 Q×P

31 Q×R 30 Kt—R 4

32 B×R 31 R×Q

33 R—Kt 8 ch 32 P—B 3

34 Q R—Q Kt sq 33 K—Kt 2

35 R (Kt 8)—Kt 7 34 K—R 3

36 Kt—B 7 ch 35 Q—Q 4

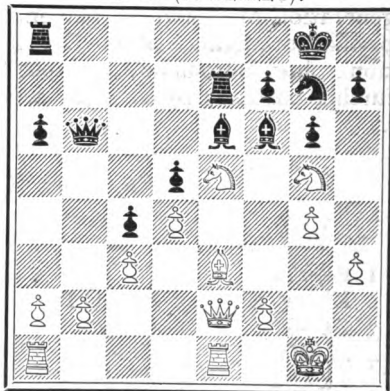
37 B—Q 6 36 K—Kt 2

37 Resigns

.....Whatever Black does, mate or loss of Queen follow speedily, as an examination of the position will show.

Position after Black's 21st move:—

BLACK (P. HEALEY).



WHITE (W. M. BROOKE).

The following is an off-hand game played last August by Mr. A. West, of Yeovil, against a well-known Lancashire amateur. The notes are by the winner.

GAME No. 4,508.

Centre Counter.

- | WHITE.
A. WEST. | BLACK.
A. N. OTHER. |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P×P | 2 Q×P |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Q—Q sq |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P—Q B 3 |
| 5 B—Q B 4 | 5 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 B—B 4 |
| 7 Kt—K 5 | 7 P—K 3 |
| 8 P—K Kt 4 | 8 B—Kt 3 |
| 9 P—K R 4 | 9 P—K R 4 |

.....The moves so far are very similar to those in Game No. 4,480 in the August *B.C.M.* White's P—K Kt 4 is there said to be a novelty. It is, however, an old-stager in such variations.

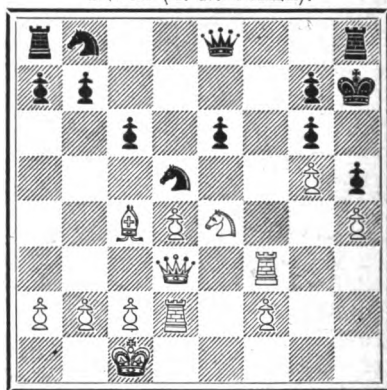
- | | |
|--|------------|
| 10 P—Kt 5 | 10 Kt—Q 4 |
|10..., B—K 5 obviously would not do, because of 11 P×Kt, B×R; 12 B×K P! | |
| 11 Kt×B | 11 P×Kt |
| 12 Q—Q 3 | 12 K—B 2 |
| 13 R—R 3 | 13 Q—K sq |
| 14 B—Q 2 | 14 K—Kt sq |
| 15 Castles (Q R) | 15 B—Q 3 |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16 Kt—K 4 | 16 B—B 5 |
| 17 R—B 3 | 17 B×B ch |
| 18 R×B | 18 K—R 2? |

.....An amusing way of committing suicide!

Position after Black's 18th move:—

BLACK (A. N. OTHER).



WHITE (A. WEST).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 19 Kt—Q 6 | 19 Q—K 2 |
| 20 Q×P ch! | 20 Resigns |

Game played at the summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association in July. Kupchik, as we stated last month, won the tournament. His opponent on this occasion is one of the younger generation of American players. The game is a good example of a premature advance of P—K B 4—B 5 leading to a weak Pawn position; but Borochoy's collapse after the exchange of Queens was further hastened by his 25th move.

GAME No. 4,509.

Ruy Lopez (by transposition).

- | WHITE.
H. BOROCHOW. | BLACK.
A. KUPCHIK. | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 6 Kt×P | 6 B—Q 2 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 7 Castles | 7 B—K 2 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 P—Q 3 | 8 P—B 4 | 8 Castles |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Kt—B 3 | 9 B×Kt | 9 P×B |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P×P | 10 P—B 5 | 10 R—K sq |
| | | 11 Q—B 3 | 11 P—B 4 |
| | | 12 K Kt—K 2 | 12 B—B 3 |

13 B—B 4	13 R—Kt sq	22 Kt—K 2	22 B—K 4
14 P—Q Kt 3	14 Q—B sq	23 B×B	23 Kt×B
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 Q—R 3	24 R—Q B 3	24 R—Kt 5
16 Q—Q 3	16 Q×Q	25 P—Q 4	25 P×P
17 P×Q	17 Kt—Q 2	26 R—Kt 3	26 K—R sq
18 Q R—B sq	18 B—B 3	27 R—B 4	27 P—Q 6
19 Kt—K R 5	19 B—Q 5 ch	28 Kt—B 3	28 P×P
20 K—R sq	20 P—R 4	29 P—R 3	29 R—B 5
21 R—Q B 2	21 P—R 5	30 Resigns	

The following was the game which Mr. G. Gundersen lost in the 12th round of the Victorian Championship, after winning his previous eleven games off the reel. Of the notes, those marked (A.) are from *The Australasian*.

GAME No. 4,510.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.

M. READ.

BLACK.

G. GUNDERSEN.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—Q B 4
 2 Kt—Q B 3 2 P—K 3
 3 Kt—B 3 3 Kt—Q B 3
 4 B—Kt 5

P—Q 4 is almost invariably played by White at this stage, if indeed he has not played it earlier, which is usually the case. But perhaps Mr. Read wished to get away from the books.

- 4 Kt—Q 5
 5 Kt×Kt
 In view of what might have happened on the 7th move, White should simply retire the B to K 2.
 5 P×Kt
 6 Kt—K 2 6 Q—K Kt 4!
 7 Kt×P

This should have been fatal, for with 7., Q—Q B 4; 8 P—Q B 3, P—K 4, Black could have won a piece at a low price. 7., Q×Kt P would only have led to equality.

- 7 B—B 4?
 8 Kt—B 3 8 Q×Kt P
 9 R—B sq 9 P—Q R 3
 10 B—K 2 10 Kt—B 3
 11 P—Q 4 11 B—B sq
 12 P—K 5 12 Kt—Kt 5
 13 B—K B 4

White hopes to trap the Q, otherwise 13 P—K R 3, Kt—R 3; 14 B×Kt is a good continuation.

In this Black dare not play 13., Q×R P, as with 14 Kt—Kt sq White would win the Kt (A.).

- 13 B—K 2
 14 P—B 4
Spoiling White's plan; but Black is still in an awkward position.
 15 R—K Kt sq 15 Q—R 6
 16 B—B sq 16 Q—R 4
If Q—R 3, 17 P—K R 3 would win the Kt (A.).
 17 B—K 2 17 Castles
 18 Kt—Q 2 18 Q—Kt 3

.....Now it is very hard to find a reasonably good move for Black, since with his undeveloped QB he cannot afford to sacrifice a P. There is something to be said, however, for 18., Q—R 6.

- 19 B—K B 4 19 Kt—K 6
Ingenious looking, but inadequate.
 20 R×Q 20 Kt×Q
 21 R—Kt 3 21 Kt×Kt P
Overlooking White's reply. Better 21., Kt×B P; 22 K×Kt, B—R 5 (A.) Even then the odds would be much in favour of White.
 22 P—Q R 4 22 R—Kt sq
 23 R—R 2 and wins.

The rest is comparatively plain sailing. An interesting though faulty game.

The following game, in spite of its indecisive conclusion, was one of the most interesting in the recent Dutch congress at Arnhem.

GAME No. 4,510.

Four Knights.

WHITE. BLACK.
M. MARCHAND. W. A. T. SCHELFHOUT.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 25 B—K 5 | 25 P—K R 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 26 P—B 4 | 26 B—B 4 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 | 27 R—K 2 | 27 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 P—Q 3 | 28 K—P 2 | 28 R—Q B 8 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—Q 2 | 29 P—B 3 | 29 R—B 7 |
| 6 Castles | 6 B—K 2 | 30 R×R | 30 B×R |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 Castles | 31 K—K 3 | and a few moves |
| 8 R—K sq A | 8 P×P | | later a draw was agreed |
| 9 Kt×P | 9 Kt×Kt | | upon. |
| 10 Q×Kt | 10 P—B 3 | | |
| 11 B—K 2 | 11 B—K 3 | | |
| 12 Q R—Q sq | 12 Q—R 4 | | |
| 13 Q—Q 2 | 13 K R—Q sq | | |

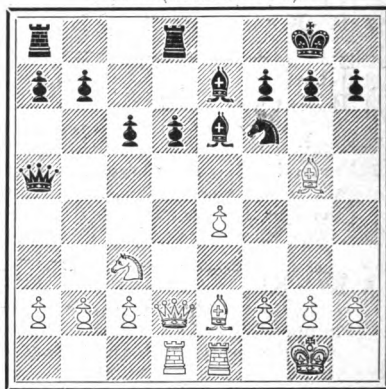
See Diagram

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 14 Kt—Q 5 | 14 Q×Q |
| 15 Kt×B ch | 15 K—B sq |
| 16 R×Q | 16 Kt×P |
| 17 Kt×P | 17 P×Kt |
| 18 B×R | 18 Kt×R |
| 19 B—B 7 | 19 P—Q 4 |
| 20 B—R 6 | 20 R—K sq |
| 21 B—Kt 7 | 21 Kt—B 5 |
| 22 P—Q Kt 3 | 22 R—K 2 |
| 23 B—B 4 | 23 R×B |
| 24 P×Kt | 24 P×P |

Position after Black's 13th move :—

K R—Q sq

BLACK (SCHELFHOUT).



WHITE (MARCHAND).

The well-known young London amateur, Second Lieut. R. H. V. Scott, though both gassed and temporarily buried at the front, has shown his usual energy, and, being no longer fit for general service, is evidently still more than merely fit over the board. He has been playing a series of games in London against Mr. D. Miller, of which the following are two interesting examples.

GAME No. 4,512.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.
D. MILLER.

BLACK.
R. H. V. SCOTT.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 4 P—K 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 B—B 4 | 5 Q—Kt 3 | 5 Q—B sq |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—K 3 | 6 P×P | 6 P×P |
| | | 7 Kt×P | 7 Kt×Kt |
| | | 8 Q×Kt | 8 B—Kt 5 ch |

9 B—Q 2	9 B×B ch	16 Q—B 4	16 P—Q Kt 4!
10 K×B!	10 Castles	17 Q—B 3	17 Q—Q 2
11 Kt—B 3?	11 R—Q sq	18 B—Kt 3	18 Q R—B sq
12 Q—Kt 3	12 P—B 4	19 K—K sq	19 Kt×Kt
13 B—B 4	13 P×P	20 Q×Kt	20 Q—Kt 2
14 B×P ch	14 K—R sq	21 Q—K B 4	21 Q×Kt P
15 Kt×P	15 Kt—B 3	22 Resigns.	

GAME No. 4,513.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE. R. H. V. SCOTT.	BLACK. D. MILLER.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	15 P—R 3	15 P—Q 5
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4	16 P—B 4	16 Kt—K 2
3 P—B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3	17 P—Q Kt 4	17 Kt—Kt 3
4 B—B 4	4 P—K 3	18 P—B 5	18 Q—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Kt—B 3	19 P—Kt 4	19 Kt—B 5!
6 Q Kt—Q 2	6 B—K 2	20 K—R 2	20 B×P
7 P×P?	7 B×P	21 P×B	21 Kt×P ch
8 B—Q 3	8 B—Q 3	22 K—Kt 3	22 R—B 3
9 B×B	9 Q×B	23 Kt—R 4	23 Kt×P!
10 Castles	10 P—K 4!	24 Kt(Q2)—B 3	24 Kt(B7)×B
11 P—K 4	11 B—Kt 5	25 R—R sq	25 P—B 4
12 P—K R 3?	12 B—R 4	26 Q—B 4 ch	26 K—R sq
13 Q—B 2	13 R—Q B sq	27 P×P	27 P—K 5
14 K R—K sq	14 Castles	28 Kt—Kt 6 ch	28 R×Kt ch
		29 P×R	29 Kt—K 7 ch

And mates in seven.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., 8.

L'Italia Scacchistica.—The two-move tourney of this Italian magazine has been concluded, the judges being E. E. Westbury, of Birmingham, and Vittorio de Barbieri, of Genoa. The joint award is: 1st and 2nd prizes (*ex æquo*), C. Guarini and A. Mari; 3rd, A. Bottacchi; 4th and 5th (*ex æquo*), C. Guarini and G. W. Chandler; 6th, R. G. Thomson; 7th, C. Mansfield; 8th, G. Guidelli; 9th, A. Bottacchi. Hon. mens.: C. Guarini, A. Bottacchi, A. M. Sparke, T. N. Belli, R. G. Thomson (2), and A. G. Corrias.

1st and 2nd prizes, by C. Guarini, Naples (*ex æquo*).—White: K at K R 7; Q at K B 5; Rs at Q 2 and Q B 8; B at K B 8; Kts at K 2 and 6; Ps at K B 3, K 5 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 4; Q at Q R 5; Rs at Q Kt 5 and Q R 4; Bs at K 6 and Q 6; Kts at Q Kt 4 and 7; Ps at K Kt 2 and K B 5. Mate in two.

1st and 2nd prizes (*ex æquo*), by A. Mari and Ferrara.—White: K at Q R sq; Q at Q R 5; Rs at K B 3 and Q Kt 4; Bs at K R sq and Q Kt 2; Kts at K 3 and Q R 4; Ps at K 2 and Q B 4. Black: K at K 5;

Q at K B sq ; Rs at K R 5 and 6 ; Bs at K 2 and Q Kt 8 ; Kts at K B 2 and Q Kt 4 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, Q 2, and Q R 2. Mate in two.

3rd prize, by A. Bottacchi Cannero.—White : K at K R 4 ; Q at K Kt 8 ; R at Q B 3 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and K B 5 ; Kts at K 2 and 6. Black : K at Q 4 ; Rs at Q R 5 and 6 ; Bs at Q sq and Q B 3 ; Kts at Q 2 and Q B 5 ; Ps at K B 3, Q 3 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

A Problem Curiosity.—It will be remembered we reproduced at page 220 a problem by A. G. Corrias (a first prize winner), which was afterwards discovered to be cooked. *The Sunday Times* also printed the position, but incorrectly. The effect was that strangely enough the unauthorised setting admits of but one solution, which has quite a neat point. We give it here as it is a matter of at least a little interest.

White : K at K 3 ; R at K R sq ; B at K sq ; Kts at Q B 2 and Q R 6 ; Ps at Q B 5 and 6. Black : K at Q R 4 ; P at Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

Solution : 1 Kt—Q 4, K—R 5 ; 2 B—B 3 ! &c. If 1 . . , K × Kt ; 2 B—Kt 3, &c.

Sussex C.P. Fraternity.—“ Fraternity Saturday ” was held on the 12th October at Brighton, when the ordinary business of the meeting was postponed in order that a discourse by Mr. B. G. Laws on “ Famous British Two-movers ” should be followed by the well-attended gathering. A number of two-movers was exhibited on a wall board, and after explanation of salient features, questions on construction were considered and doubtful points cleared up, all of which tended to make the exposition instructive.

The Fraternity has sent out for the October solution contest 18 original two-movers. Mr. Godfrey Heathcote is the judge to place the principal positions in order of merit.

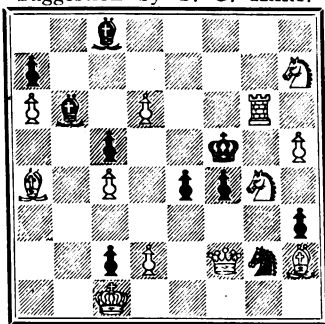
In the September spotting competition—namely, the solvers strive to place six problems in the order given by the judge—Mr. H. D'O. Bernard came out an easy winner in a remarkable forecast. He correctly placed the first three positions and two others one place out.

The Times, which by the way has rendered most useful service in the advance of the Fraternity and the B.C.P.S., alludes to the difference in the solvers' selections and the judge's choice. This is exactly what would be expected, and helps to demonstrate the futility of leaving a decision in the hands of solvers, especially of mixed ability. The editor, Mr. Tinsley, gives what he considers to be the best three, and if the object is to reflect on the award, which we do not believe to be the case, we think comparisons should be reserved until the judge's reviews or reasons are available. In Mr. Tinsley's selection one of the problems he favours was rejected on account of its having been anticipated. If ever evidence were wanted to prove the inefficacy of trusting a verdict to a band of solvers, it will be found in the fact that at least 19 of the 32 competitors voted for cooked problems ! Comment would be superfluous.

We expect Mr. Janet's article of "Painting the Lily" will bring out several cases of problems being altered by composers who see what appears to be opportunities for making desirable changes. We already have had several, and among them are those we now produce as being instructive exercises in construction.

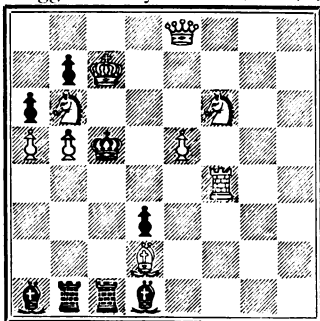
The first is sent by Mr. T. G. Hart, of Withernsea. He has taken for his object a two-mover by Mr. L. Cockburne, which was one of the positions given in a solving competition of the S.C.P.F.

Suggestion by T. G. HART.



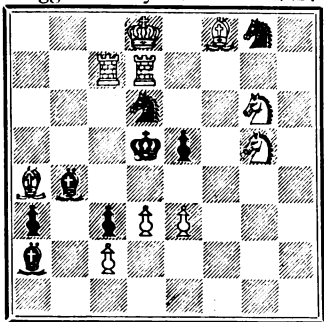
Mate in two.

Suggestion by VAN DER VEN.



Mate in two.

Suggestion by C. MANSFIELD.



Mate in two.

By L. Cockburn.—White: K at K R sq; Q at Q Kt 5; Rs at K Kt 6 and K B sq; Bs at K R 2 and Q R 2; Kts at K R 7 and K Kt 4; Ps at K R 5, K 5, Q 6, Q B 3 and Q R 3. Black: K at K B 4; R at Q Kt 6; B at Q B 4; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q Kt 3; Ps at K R 6, K B 5, K 5, Q 2 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

The next cases are forwarded by Mr. C. Mansfield. We do not know where or when the first was published.

By P. H. Mikkleson.—White: K at Q Kt 8; Q at K 8; R at K R 4; B at Q 2; Kts at K B 6 and Q Kt 6; Ps at K 5, Q Kt 5 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q B 4; Rs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 8; Bs at Q 8 and Q R 8; Ps at Q 6 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

By L. S. Penrose (G.C.C.P.C. Tourney).—White: K at K R 8; Rs at Q 8 and Q B 8; B at Q R 5; Kts at K Kt 7 and K 3; Ps at K B 4, Q 4 and Q B 3. Black: K at Q 3; Bs at Q Kt 4 and Q R 6; Kts at K B 3 and Q 2; Ps at K 2, 3, Q B 5, Q R 3 and 5. Mate in two.

It will be seen Mr. Mansfield has in this re-arrangement abolished the objection of the Black Pawn at Q R 4 and removed that following 1., P—K 4, where a dual appears probable, which latter probability assists the solver in fixing the key.

The two-mover "Zenith," which was provisionally awarded first prize in the *Tidscript* tourney (*vide B.C.M.*, pages 249 and 279 of present volume) seems involved in some mystery. One of the judges has written to us that on an application to Mr. Alain C. White to put it to an originality test, he replied that a problem identical with "Zenith" was entered in the G.C.C.P.C. tourney (No. 1,534) in November last, and was rejected because of its being anticipated by Mr. W. Reilly. On the opening of "Zenith's" sealed envelope it was found that Mr. W. Reilly was the competitor! It is considered that some explanation is due from this composer. We do not know where Mr. Reilly's position originally appeared according to Mr. White's record, but in view of this incident it is not a little embarrassing to decide the rights of Mr. Brian Harley, who also, according to Mr. C. Mansfield, has a claim to a similar setting.

PAINTING THE LILY.

BY DR. F. B. FEAST.

I have read with extreme pleasure the article "Painting the Lily," and desire to record my agreement with the writer. It is not, however, easy to remove defects in all cases, especially in the compositions of experts, who must necessarily know the weak spot. Occasionally, as Mr. Janet shows, it can be done.

I personally am obsessed with a fascination for problems in which at least one variation exists employing all the White pieces on the board, though not necessarily the King. For instance, A. Ellerman's prize winner in the G.C.C.P.C. for January of this year (*vide B.C.M.*, March, p. 94), illustrating Black Knight play, has no variation employing all the White pieces so that the thrill of delight at having seen something decidedly new and sparkling is evanescent.

Now in the altered Pedito problem in the article, after $P \times Q$ and $R \times Q$, we have mates employing all the White pieces, yet the alteration is still extravagant, the Knight should be a Pawn, for moreover the utility of the White Bishop is increased.

In the justly-destined-to-immortality "Tube" Changed Mater another point arises: Should a Black piece be employed just to add variations or to reduplicate them? I hold it should not, and therefore I would remove the Knight at A1.

I, too, have dealt with the problems of others, as Mr. Janet has done, and am tempted to give examples.

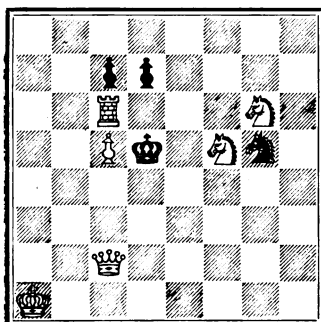
The dainty morsel by T. Breede was shown to have been anticipated by J. F. Moon (*vide B.C.M.*, 1901, p. 227). In A it will be noticed that a Black Pawn is saved. Mr. Alain C. White, in "Running the Gauntlet," writes "unquestionably the Rowland double theme comes next to Galitzky's in popularity among *en passant* line clearances," and our second example is an elaboration of this theme. Here the obvious reply to $Q \times K$ Kt should be $R \times P$. In B this has been done with the substitution of a Black Rook for Black Bishop and four Pawns.

The third problem, which by-the-by was anticipated by J. Jerabek in *Sachove Listy*, 1900 (White: K at K Kt 7; Q at Q Kt 4; Kts at K Kt 3 and K B 4; Ps at K 6 and Q 2. Black: K at K 4; B at

K R 2 ; Kt at K B 7 ; Ps at K Kt 3, 4, 5, K B 6, K 2, Q 4, and Q Kt 2. Mate in two, has a very crowded appearance, and by examining both problems, C has been evolved. The problem does not lose by becoming a threat instead of a block, two Pawns are saved, and an extra variation springing naturally from the position, but not of much moment, is added.

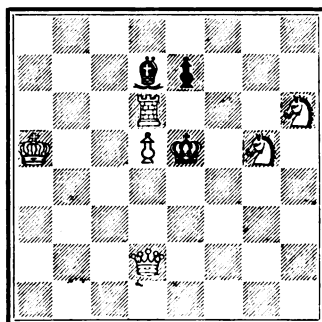
Other composers have "Painted the Lily," and I cull two examples, the first brilliantly, the second doubtfully, successful. In the Palkoska-Nemo case I am assuming the earlier appearance of Palkoska's problem, for I can hardly suppose that such a gem as Nemo's could have been unknown to Palkoska ; still I may be wrong. In any case the one is immortal whilst the other disappears into limbo. As to the other case, Dr. Mazel set out to represent the problem with its undoubtedly correct key—he referred to this fact when publishing his own, and has certainly succeeded, but with such a galaxy of force that one turns to the original with a feeling of relief. I am doubtful whether so economical a position as that of Fridlitzius can be presented with the improved key, and suggest it as a task to composers.

(1)
T. BREEDE, 1899.



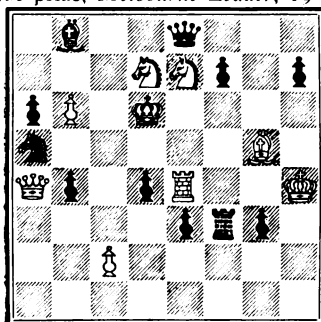
Mate in two.

(2)
A.



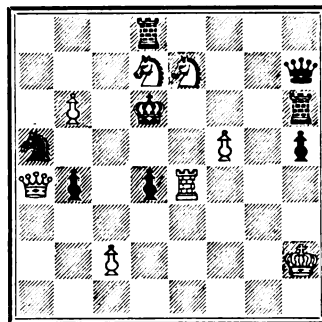
Mate in two.

(3)
J. J. O'KEEFE.
1st prize, *Melbourne Leader*, 1909.



Mate in two.

(4)
B.



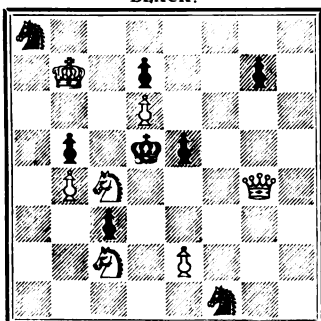
Mate in two.

(5)

J. KEEBLE.

1st prize, *Eastern Daily Express*, 1901.

BLACK.

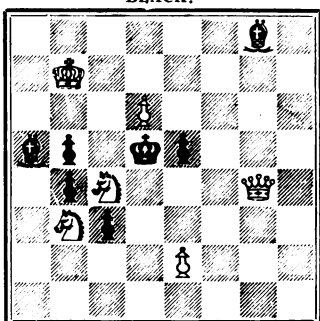
WHITE.
Mate in two.

(6)

(6)

C.

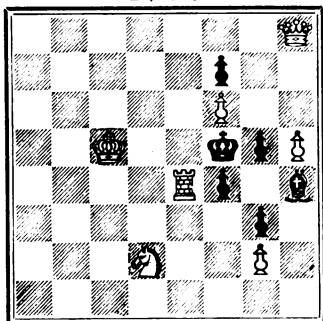
BLACK.

WHITE.
Mate in two.

(7)

Dr. E. PALKOSKA.

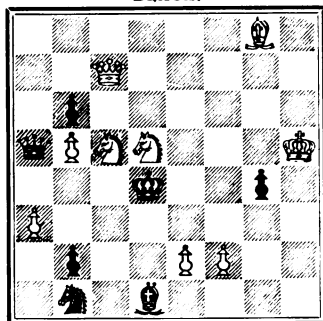
BLACK.

WHITE.
Mate in two.

(9)

J. FRIDLIZIUS.

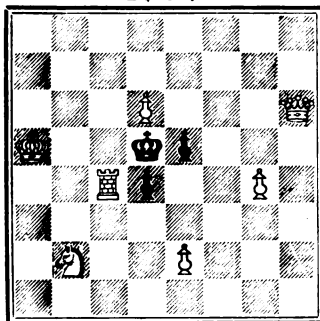
BLACK.

WHITE.
Mate in two.

(8)

O. NEMO.

BLACK.

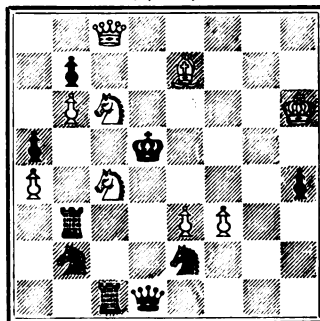
WHITE.
Mate in two.

(10)

Dr. E. MAZEL.

Das Neue Illustrierte Blatt, July 26th, 1902

BLACK.

WHITE.
Mate in two.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1918.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

In the October number Positions 279 and 280 were published. We now repeat them and give their solutions.

Position 279, by F. Sackman.—♔ at K 5, ♙ at Q R 3, Q B 4, ♚ at Q R 4, ♜ at Q R 5, Q B 3, Q B 4. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 K—B 5! K—Kt 3; 2 K—B 6! K—Kt 2; 3 K—B 7, K—Kt sq (or A); 4 K—K 6, K—R 2; 5 K—K 7! K—R 3; 6 K—Q 8, K—Kt 2; 7 K—Q 7, K—Kt 3; 8 K—B 8, K moves; 9 K—B 7, and wins all the Pawns if necessary.

(A) 3... K—Kt 3; 4 K—K 8, K—B 2; 5 K—K 7, K—Kt 3; 6 K—Q 6, K—Kt 2; 7 K—Q 7 as before; the game might proceed K—Kt 3; 8 K—B 8, K—R 3; 9 K—B 7, K—R 2; 10 K×P, K—Kt sq; 11 K×P, K—B 2; 12 K—Kt 5, K—Kt 2; 13 K×P, and wins easily. This is of course simply a study in the Opposition; but it is a rather original setting.

No other move than 1 K—B 5! will win. In the original position Black has the Opposition, but he cannot maintain it if White plays the right first move on account of Q Kt 4 being closed to him. If once he is allowed more room, with the Opposition, he will draw easily. Thus: 1 K—B 6? K—Kt 3; 2 K—K 6, K—R 3; 3 K—B 7, K—Kt 2; 4 K—B 8, K—Kt sq; 5 K—K 8, K—R sq! 6 K—K 7, K—R 2; 7 K—Q 8, K—Kt sq; 8 K—K 7, K—R 2! 9 K—Q 7, K—Kt 2; 10 K—Q 6, K—Kt 3; 11 K—K 5, K—R 2! &c. Of course if 8... K—B 2? there follows 9 K—K 6 and wins the Opposition, as Q B 3 is closed to Black.

Position 280, by J. Berger.—♔ at Q 5, ♙ at K 8, ♜ at Q Kt 2, ♚ at K Kt sq, ♜ at Q R 2, Q R 3, Q R 4, Q Kt 6, Q 3, K R 6. White to play.

M I

Author's solution :—1 K—B 4 ! P—Q 4 ch ; 2 K—B 3 ! P—R 7 ; 3 B—B 6, P—R 8 (Q) ; 4 B×P ch, Q×B stalemate. Taking a Bishop instead of a Queen is quite useless for there would follow 3... P—R 8 (B) ; 4 K×P, K—B 2 ; 5 K—R 4, K—K 3 ; 6 K×P, or even 6 P—Kt 4, B—B 6 ; 7 B×P ch, K×B ; 8 P×P, and draws, as the Bishop is of the wrong colour. If Black play 2... P—R 5, there may follow 3 B—B 6, P—R 4 ; 4 B×R P ! P—R 7 ; 5 B—B 6, P—R 8 (Q) ; 6 B×P ch, Q×B stalemate. But see below.

White has to play his first move correctly. If 1 B—B 6 ? Black will win with 1... P—R 5 ! 2 K—B 4, P—R 6 ; 3 K×P, P×P ; 4 K×P, K—B 2 ; 5 K—B 3, K—K 3 ; 6 K—Q 4, P—R 7 ; 7 B—Q 5 ch, K—B 4 ; 8 B—K 4 ch, K—B 5 ; 9 K—Q 5, P—R 4 ; 10 B—R sq, P—R 5 ; 11 K—B 4, P—R 4 ; 12 K—B 3, K—K 4 ; 13 K—Kt 2 (K—B 4 ; 13... P—Q 4 ch ; just the same), P—Q 4 ; 14 K—R 3, P—Q 5 ; 15 K×P, P—Q 6 ; 16 K—Kt 3, P—R 5 ch ; 17 K—B 3, P—R 6 ; 18 K—Kt 3, P—Q 7 ; 19 B—B 3, P—R 8 (Q), &c. This play can be varied a good deal but Black can always win after White's error on the first move.

Mr. Illingworth, however, shows that the author's solution fails, and that White cannot draw the game. Thus : 1 K—B 4, P—Q 4 ch ; 2 K—B 3, P—R 5 ! 3 B—B 6, P—Q 5 ch ! 4 K—Kt 4, P—Q 6 ; 5 K—B 3, P—R 7 ; 6 K×P, P—R 4, and wins because White cannot leave the Queen's side, so that Black can win the Bishop in exchange for his K R Pawn.

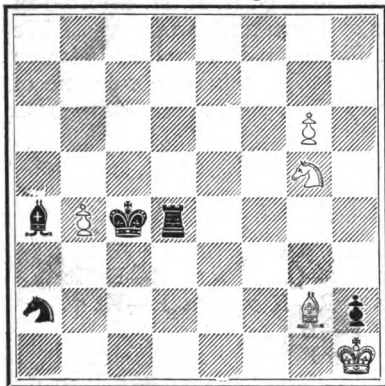
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 279.	No. 280.	Total.
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	55	4	4	63
Mr. D. M. Liddell	55	—	—	55
Mr. D. M. MacIsaac	38	4	4	46
Mr. H. T. Twomey	46	—	—	46
Mr. A. J. Head	42	0	2	44
Mr. E. Sammons	44	—	—	44
Mr. R. Garby	43	0	0	43
Mr. R. J. Pickthall	39	4	0	43
Mr. L. Illingworth	30	4	5	39
Mr. H. E. Matthews	35	0	4	39
Col. Kensington	29	4	1	34
Mrs. Sollas	33	0	0	33
Mr. C. H. T. Rouse	28	4	0	32
Mr. F. W. Yelder	31	—	—	31
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	22	4	4	30
Mr. H. Bromberg	29	—	—	29
Mr. J. B. Lowe	27	—	—	27
Lieut. J. E. Peckover	25	—	—	25
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	13	5	4	22
Mr. H. R. Bigelow	20	—	—	20
Mr. G. W. Moses	18	—	—	18
Mr. W. T. Pierce	17	—	—	17
Mr. J. Gilchrist	8	4	4	16
Mr. J. Harrison	15	—	—	15
Capt. P. D. Bolland	—	4	0	4

The prize this month accordingly goes to Mr. Drewitt, who has reached the top of the list more than once before.

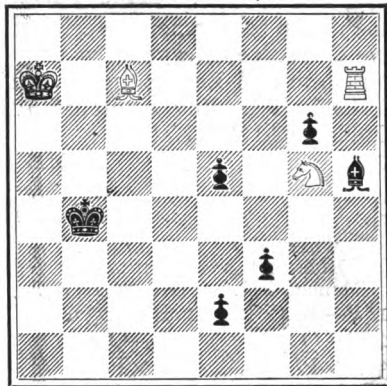
Solutions of the following studies should be marked "Chess," and posted by December 31st, 1918, to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W. 2.

Position 283.



White to play and win.

Position 284.



White to play and draw.

OBITUARY.

A chess player in Sheffield, Mr. T. F. Burdekin, has recently died at the age of 91, having played chess for at least 70 years!

We note with regret the death from enteric fever on September 24th of Lieut. E. L. Brine, who played for Oxford *v.* Cambridge in 1912. He was only 27 years old, and served during the war in Mesopotamia.

We record with regret the death, on November 9th, of Mr. James Bland, of Bradford, in his 39th year.

Mr. Bland, who was a cripple from infancy, knew nothing of chess until reaching his 18th year, when the gift of a small set of chessmen and a sixpenny instruction book aroused his interest in both games and problems. In 1889 he entered a problem-composing contest promoted by *Hobbies*, and won first prize. He also took great interest in solving. In the field of playing he speedily came to the front as one of the leading Yorkshire correspondence players. He competed in the Kitchin Memorial contest of 1906, and won the prize with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 7, and this fine record he excelled in 1914 by carrying off honours with a clean score.

At the time of his death Mr. Bland was contesting his last game in the current correspondence tournament of the British Chess Federation against Mr. S. Keir, of Lancaster. A draw would have enabled him to win his section, but being of opinion he could win he continued playing until November 2nd, when the game was abandoned on account of his collapse.

The late Mr. J. H. Finlinson, who died on September 7th, a few weeks before his 73rd birthday, was more renowned as a problemist than as a player. Nevertheless, he took the first prize in the handicap tournament of the Counties' Chess Association at Malvern in August, 1872, and about the same time defeated the late Mr. E. M. Thorold in a handicap tournament, receiving odds of Pawn and two moves. We give the score of a game won by Mr. Finlinson in a match between Yorkshire and Lancashire at Bradford in 1871, when he was one of Yorkshire's leading amateurs. He was closely connected with both Huddersfield and Halifax.

GAME No. 4,514.

French Defence.

WHITE. BURNET (Manchester).	BLACK. FINLINSON (Huddersfield).		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	10 P—K R 3	10 Q—B 2
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	11 Kt—Q 2	11 P—K Kt 4
3 P×P	3 P×P	12 Q R—K sq	12 P—Kt 5
4 B—Q 3	4 B—Q 3	13 P—B 4	13 P×R P
5 Q—K 2 ch	5 B—K 3	14 P×P	14 Q B×P
6 Kt—K B 3	6 P—K R 3	15 B—B 2 dis ch	15 K—B sq
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q B 3	16 B—R 4	16 R—Kt sq ch
8 B—K 3	8 Kt—Q 2	17 K—R sq	17 B—Kt 7 ch
9 Castles (K R)	9 K Kt—K B 3	18 K—Kt sq	18 B-B 6 dis ch
		19 Resigns	

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAISSA IN CÆLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

From the account in your last issue by "An Officer" at the front, when the pieces were displaced by shock from the guns—why not use an "In statu quo" set?—chess seems to be high in the estimation of our forces. Was it ever *higher* than in the following instance? A member of the R.A.F.—a Bristol flyer—tells me of a game played on a pocket board by Pilot and Observer when flying several thousand feet high over the German lines. The board was handed backwards and forwards between the two players as opportunity offered, and the game was completed before the return to the aerodrome. The game was played in June last, and is the first that I have heard of being played so far from the earth. Your columns seem to me to be the most appropriate place in which to place the record.

Your obedient servant,

Kirby Bedon,
Norwich, Nov. 8th, 1918.

E. H. KINDER.

CENTRE GAMBIT—KIESERITZKY'S VARIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to use your columns to convey my thanks to Mr. W. H. Taylor for his letter in your September issue containing Kieseritzky's analysis of a variation in the Centre Gambit. This was: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4,

P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4; 4 B—Q B 4, P—Q Kt 4; 5 B—Q 5, Kt—Q B 3; 6 Kt—K 5, Kt×Kt; 7 B×R, Q—R 5; 8 Castles, Kt—K B 3; 9 P—K B 4, K Kt—Kt 5; 10 P—K R 3, Q—Kt 6; 11 P×K Kt, Kt×P; 12 R—B 3, Q—R 7 ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—R 8 ch; 14 K—K 2, Q×P ch; 15 K—K sq, B—K 2; 16 Q—K 2, B—R 5 ch; 17 K—Q sq, B—B 7; 18 R×B, Kt×R ch; 19 K—K sq, Q—Kt 8 ch; 20 Q—B sq, Q×Q ch; 21 K×Q, Kt—Kt 5.

An extremely ingenious analysis, well worked out. It seems to be forced after White's 9th, P—K B 4. Although White comes out with a Bishop for three Pawns and has the easier ending, Black should draw.

White may vary either on his 8th or 9th turn. On his 9th he has P—K R 3 or Kt—Q 2, as well as several other moves. But I would suggest as his best, out of the choice of many lines, that he play 8 Kt—Q 2. 8... Kt—Kt 5 would then be of no avail, as White would reply 9 Q—B 3, and Black could not capture the Rook's Pawn on account of 10 Q—K R 3. Or (as a specimen of what would probably follow) suppose 8... Kt—K B 3; 9 Kt—B 3, Kt×Kt ch; 10 Q×Kt, B—Q 3; 11 P—K R 3, Castles; 12 P—K Kt 3, Q—R 4; 13 Q×Q, Kt×Q; 14 P—K Kt 4, Kt—B 3; 15 B—Kt 5, B—R 3; 16 B×Kt, R×B; 17 B—R 4, and White, the Exchange ahead for only one Pawn, should ultimately win.

There are innumerable lines, but I do not think that with best play on both sides Black could save the game after 4... P—Q Kt 4.

Yours as ever,

121, East Av. 55,
Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.,
20th October, 1918.

STASCH MŁOTKOWSKI.

Re PRETTY GAME—p. 325.

In preparing our last issue the name of the contributor of the two interesting games, *Ward v. Crisp* and *Ward v. Brown*, was inadvertently dropped. The contributor was Mr. Charles H. T. Rouse, Hon. Secretary, Liverpool Chess Club.

WAR CHESS.

A War Chess (Kriegspiel) tournament has just been started at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, and has attracted the splendid entry of thirty competitors, including the best London exponents of the game—S. Passmore, R. E. Kemp, J. F. Allcock, C. E. Barfield, E. W. Osler, Victor Rush, and S. Tinsley. The contest is a sealed handicap, with three prizes. The winner of the most games, irrespective of handicap will also receive a prize and be acknowledged "War Chess Champion" for six months, or until the next contest is held.

There were forty-eight entries for the lightning tournament at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, London, on November 2nd. The first prize was won by R. C. Griffith, who, being a prize donor, resigned in favour of H. M. Silvanus. The other prizes were won as follows:—2, J. H. Blake; 3, F. Downey; 4, E. D. Palmer. A gratifying feature of the gathering was the report that Mr. W. E. Bonwick will become a life-member of the British Chess Federation. Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, informs us that arrangements will shortly be made to hold another lightning contest. The proceeds, as heretofore, will be devoted to the permanent invested fund of the British Chess Federation.

M 1A

THE FRONTAL ATTACK.

By PHILIP W. SERGEANT.

The direct assault on a fortified position is a manœuvre which lays itself open to criticism, alike in war and in chess—especially when it does not succeed. Nevertheless, it is clear from the present war that the frontal assault is still a formidable weapon in the armoury of a great general; and in chess it is impossible that the nearest analogy to such an operation, the storming of the hostile King's lines after he has castled, can ever be omitted from the calculations of a great player.

The game which follows is an example of a superb attack met by a superb defence. It was played in the Berlin Tournament of 1897, in which the late Rudolf Charousek won the first prize, while his conqueror in this game, the happily still living English master, Amos Burn, took the fifth. Had the result of this encounter been, as it apparently should have been but for Charousek's slip on his 29th move, a draw, the game would have been one of the most brilliant specimens of indecisive games on record.

The notes below are, by the kind permission of Messrs. Bell & Sons, adapted from those in my forthcoming book on that meteoric young Bohemian, Rudolf Charousek, who was born in 1873, learnt the moves of chess at the age of sixteen, and died in 1900, leaving a reputation as a master of the game second, in the opinion of many good judges, to Morphy's alone. I call him a Bohemian because he was born in Bohemia, the son of a Bohemian father, though it was but natural that the Hungarians should claim as their own one who came to their country in early infancy and lived there for nearly the whole of his short life. As a matter of fact, it is no secret that Charousek was a member of that cosmopolitan race which has given more eminent chess masters to the world than any other in the past sixty years.

GAME No. 4,515.

French Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
R. CHAROUSEK. A. BURN.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4 2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5 4 P×P

..... Sometimes called "Burn's Defence," owing to that player's successful adoption of the move at Hastings and in the present tournament.

5 Kt×P 5 Q Kt—Q 2

..... Lasker, who commended this defence in *Common Sense in*

Chess, gave here 5... B—K 2; 6 B×Kt, P×B, followed by the advance of K B P and Q B P.

6 Kt—K B 3 6 B—K 2
7 Kt×Kt ch 7 Kt×Kt
8 B—Q 3 8 Castles
9 B×Kt

The removal of Black's two Knights has an object which is not yet apparent.

9 B×B
10 Q—K 2! 10 P—B 4

..... Not of course B×P, or else 11 Q—K 4 wins a piece.

- 11 Q—K 4 11 P—K Kt 3
 12 P—K R 4 12 P×P
 13 Castles (Q R) 13 Q—R 4
 14 P—R 5

Now it is clear how the absence of Black's Knights favours White's direct attack on the King's side.

14 Q×Q R P

.....Black could have avoided his coming difficulties by P—K 4. But the extent of the danger threatening him is still very far from plain.

- 15 P×P 13 R P×P

.....Not B P×P, for then
 16 R×P!

- 16 Q—B 4 16 B—Kt 2
 17 Q—R 4 17 R—K sq
 18 Kt—Kt 5 18 P—K 4
 19 B×P! 19 P×B

.....Black could have refused the sacrifice with 19... B—K 3, when the best continuation seems to be 20 B—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 21 B—Q 3, Q—R 8 ch; 22 K—Q 2, Q×P; 23 Kt—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 24 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq. Here 25 Kt×R would not pay White, and a draw by repetition of moves is the natural result. Black decides therefore, to accept the sacrifice, the soundness of which obviously requires proving.

- 20 Q—R 7 ch 20 K—B sq
 21 Q×P 21 Q—R 8 ch
 22 K—Q 2 22 Q—R 4 ch
 23 K—B sq 23 Q—R 8 ch
 24 K—Q 2 24 Q—R 4 ch
 25 P—Kt 4!

At once refusing the draw and avoiding the continuation 25 K—K 2, Q—R 3 ch, forcing the exchange of Queens.

- 26 K—K 2 25 Q×P ch
 26 Q—K 2

See Diagram.

- 27 R—R 4

Three other lines suggest themselves for White. (1) 27 R—R 8 ch fails because of B×R; 28 Kt—R 7 ch, Q×Kt; 29 Q×Q, B—Kt 2,

and White is hopelessly over-weighted.

(2) 27 R—R 7, Q—B 3; 28 R×B, B—Kt 5 ch; 29 P—B 3, Q×Q (if Q×R, 30 Kt—R 7 ch, &c.); 30 R×Q, with much the worst of the game.

(3) 27 R—Q 3, which leads to a very complicated position, requiring deep analysis. Perhaps the best continuation is 27... P—K 5; 28 R—K Kt 3, P—Q 6 ch; 29 K—B sq, P×P; 30 K—K 2! P—B 8 (Q); 31 R×Q, B—Q 2; 32 Kt—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 33 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq; 34 Kt—R 7 ch, Kt—B 6 ch, &c., drawing.

The variations of (3) are so many that, with a time-limit, it is natural that Charousek should choose rather the move which he actually made.

- 27 B—K 3
 28 Kt—R 7 ch 28 K—Kt sq
 29 Q R—K R sq?

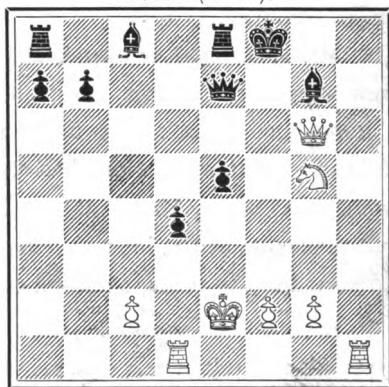
But now White makes a fatal error. 29 Kt—Kt 5 still drew, the threat being 30 R—R 8 ch, to avoid which Black must submit to 29... K—B sq; 30 Kt—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 31 Kt—Kt 5, K—B sq, &c.

- 29 Q—K B 2
 30 Kt—B 6 ch 30 K—B sq
 31 R—R 8 ch 31 K—K 2
 32 Resigns

Position after Black's 26th move:—

Q—K 2.

BLACK (BURN).



WHITE (CHAROUSEK).

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received the following further donations to our 1918 sustentation fund, and tender sincere thanks to the donors for the help, which is greatly appreciated.

	Subscription.		Extra.		Total.
Mr. J. W. Spong (London)	8/-	..	10/-	..	18/-
Mr. W. Wynn Williams (Borth)	8/-	..	20/-	..	28/-
Mr. R. P. Michell (London)	8/-	..	20/-	..	28/-

These contributions bring the aggregate sum received to £44 2s. 5d.

With respect to the future, we have not received any reply from quite a number of our regular supporters, although a printed reply card was inserted in each copy of the November number to enable every subscriber to respond with a minimum amount of trouble. We know, however, that some of those who have failed to reply are good and sound supporters of the *B.C.M.*, and we hope that with the rest it is a case of "silence means consent."

We have received replies from about 40%, and these include nearly 8% of withdrawals, which is rather a heavy percentage of loss. On the other hand we have several most encouraging letters urging us to continue, and offering extra financial contributions. Mr. W. Wynn Williams (Borth) has sent a donation of 20/- for 1919, in addition to the same amount for 1918. Dr. J. Gordon Black, president of the Harrogate Chess Club, has sent 21/- for his 1919 subscription and a most encouraging letter.

Mr. V. L. Wahltuch sends 21/- and also promises to help us to enrol new supporters. From Havre Mr. P. Van der Velde sends 21/- and "hopes the *B.C.M.* may live for many years to come." Major G. Allan Heron (Luton Hoo) has sent a cheque for £2, and writes: "I would like to say that I am quite willing to continue to subscribe to the magazine at the increased rate, and enclose a further contribution to your fund to meet increased cost of publication."

After much consideration we have decided to continue for another year, although it is certain that we shall have to face serious loss unless

our list of subscribers is substantially increased. Of course any extra donations kindly given will be of material help, but it is very unfair for us to have to continue to reckon on such generous contributions; this procedure is quite foreign to our idea of business principles. What is wanted is more subscribers, and we appeal to each present supporter to do his utmost to persuade at least one chess friend to take in the *B.C.M.* regularly. If increased support is not forthcoming during 1919, the magazine will cease to exist with the completion of the next volume, which will be the 39th! We had hoped to complete at least the series of forty volumes, but as we said last month, if chess-players desire that the *British Chess Magazine* shall continue publication, it is surely not too much to expect them to provide the necessary support.

We shall esteem it a favour if our friends will remit the subscription for 1919 (12/-) early, and if possible before December 16th. Where postal orders are sent the numbers of the orders should be kept for reference. American subscribers should remit \$3 in U.S.A. notes in payment of one year's subscription. All communications to be addressed Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

The championship of the Durban C.C. this year resulted in a tie between Messrs. G. W. Gray, J. R. Crampton, and P. E. Powter.

The Sheffield Chess League has this year been won by the Heeley Friends, who were successful in 8 matches, lost 1, and drew 1.

A new championship trophy has been presented to the Sheffield C.C. by Mr. J. H. Bruce, in place of the Ward Trophy, which was won outright by Mr. G. W. Moses.

The Metropolitan Club Championship has started with the following entry: H. G. Cole, D. Miller, W. P. MacBean, J. M. Bee, A. Sutherland, and R. H. V. Scott. The contest is a two-round tournament.

The Hampstead Chess Club won two friendly matches on November 6th and 9th, defeating the National Liberal Club by 7—5 and a Kent team (under Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson's captaincy) by 13—10.

The entries for the championship at the Hampstead Chess Club this season are: R. C. Griffith (holder), W. E. Bonwick, M. Chester, J. du Mont, E. M. Jellie, H. Rowson, and J. H. White.

A chess club has been started again in Hobart, Tasmania, and as there is a flourishing club in existence at Launceston, it is hoped that the old fixture North v. South of the island may soon be revived.

The Wellington Chess Club, New Zealand, this year celebrated its 42nd birthday. *The Australasian* recalls the good services done for the club in the past by the late Mr. C. W. Benbow, once of Birmingham, nearly thirty years president of the club and long its champion.

The fourth championship tournament of the National Correspondence Chess Association of America has been won by Edward Lasker, former champion of the City of London Chess Club and late champion of the Western Chess Association.

Mr. W. H. Watts (who has been very seldom seen in active chess lately) contributes to the November number of *The Strand Magazine* an article entitled "The Chess Charm," which is illustrated with 11 diagrams and deals with both the over-the-board game and problems.

At the 34th annual meeting of the Battersea Chess Club on October 12th all the officers were re-elected:—President, W. H. Carter; hon. sec. and match captain, H. W. Sanson; hon. treasurer, S. P. Lees. The report showed a financial balance of £4 19s. 2d., and a satisfactory season during 1917-8.

A recent publisher's advertisement says: "A public which is willingly paying for most things twice as much as before the war will not object to a moderate increase in the cost of books." If this is so, we do not think that the chess-playing public should object to paying 1s. instead of 9d. for a copy of the *B.C.M.*

The championship of the Echiquier d'Aquitaine, Bordeaux, has been won this year by M. A. Bisno, with a fine score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 8 points. Our old friend, M. Raoul Gaudin, has had his chess largely spoilt by illness this year, but states that he means to make a bid for the championship again in 1919. The club's membership is now over 100.

Both the Oxford City Chess Club and the Oxford County Chess Association held their annual general meetings on November 1st. The Rev. C. E. Williams, D.D., was elected president, and Mr. W. L. Biggs treasurer, of the Club; Mr. Henry Ward president, and Q.M.-Sgt. Edwards secretary, of the Association; while Mr. E. Shepherd was elected secretary of the former and treasurer of the latter body.

In the communication issued by the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated from the Grand Fleet, November 17th, occurred the passage :—

“ As in some unequal chess match, when the loser, seeing the inevitable checkmate ahead, dispenses with the useless last moves, so the German navy has spared itself the tragedy of a final and hopeless battle.”

The simile is happier than many of those drawn from chess by writers and speakers.

Mr. W. D. Hawdon presided at the annual meeting of the Newcastle Chess Club, when the report presented showed the club to be in a good position both financially and in playing strength. Arrangements were made for an active season as regards tournament contests. Mr. Hawdon, who was elected president, mentioned the fact that his father played for the club seventy years ago! The hon. secretary is Mr. F. S. Sell. The club meets at the Empire Cinema Café, Grainger Street.

In a note on “ Pillsbury’s Attack ” in the Queen’s Gambit Declined, Mr. William M. Russell, elder brother of the former Rhodes Scholar, Franklin K. Russell, makes the rather astonishing statement that “ Morphy was like Rubinstein, in one respect, when taken out of the books an ordinary master could beat him.” We see no justification in Morphy’s recorded games against masters, ordinary or extraordinary, for this criticism. Morphy was not so foolish as to despise “ the book ” ; but few great chess-players have been less of a slave to it.

Correspondence players are reminded that entries for the 1919 tourney of the British Chess Federation must be received by the secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyn’s, Redhill, Surrey, not later than December 5th, in order to ensure admission to the competition. There are three classes, each divided into sections of not more than seven players in each, not more than two games will be required simultaneously from January 1st to December 31st, 1919. The entrance fee to the 1st class is 7s. 6d. ; to the 2nd class 5s. ; and to the 3rd class 2s. 6d. There will be two prizes to each section. Entry forms can be obtained from the secretary.

Under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club, a masters’ tournament was held in New York between October 22nd and November 8th, with the following entry : J. Capablanca, F. Marshall, D. Janowski, O. Chajes, B. Kostitch, R. T. Black, and J. S. Morrison. The latest score to reach us showed the position to be as follows, after half the tournament had been completed :—Capablanca, 5 ; Chajes and Kostich, $3\frac{1}{2}$ each ; Marshall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ (1 game adjourned) ; Janowski, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Morrison, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (1 adjourned) ; and Black $1\frac{1}{2}$. A fine game between Capablanca and Marshall will be found on another page.

We note that the quadrangular tournament in Berlin (which we reported in our August issue as timed to be played in September) was duly brought off, with the following result :—

		1	2	3	4	
1	Dr. E. Lasker	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ I	I I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ I.
2	A. K. Rubinstein	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	I $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ I	4 II.
3	C. Schlechter	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2 III.
4	Dr. S. Tarrasch	0 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ IV.

The *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*, from which we take the table, points out that Lasker is 50, Rubinstein 36, Schlechter 44, and Tarrasch 56.

The Silver Cup contest of the Scheveningen Chess Club, which is played for during a whole year—November to November—has been won this time by our old friend Rudolf J. Loman, who tied in the score with his fellow townsman, Dr. Baudet, each making 8 points out of a possible 11. The tournament is played on the Sonnenborn-Berger system, and Loman's score according to that was more valuable than Baudet's. The other competitors were:—Censer and Fontein (6 points each); Marchand and Oskam (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ each); van t'Veer (5); Rueb (4 $\frac{1}{2}$); Steffelaar (3); Belinfante (2); and Strick van Linschoten (1 $\frac{1}{2}$). The third contest for the Cup has now begun, the entry comprising Messrs. Loman, Fontein (who won it in 1916-7), Baudet, Censer, van Gelder, Hoogeveen, Marchand, Oskam, Rueb, Strick van Linschoten, and van t'Veer.

The latest score to hand of the Loman-van Gelder match, at the Scheveningen Chess Club is:—Loman 2, van Gelder 1, drawn 1.

The second round of the championship tournament at the City of London Chess Club on November 2nd saw an excellent assemblage of club members—the first round having suffered a little from the unavoidable absence of several players. In particular, the veteran J. H. Blackburne made his first appearance, having had a bye in the first round. He was pitted against the holder of the championship, G. E. Wainwright, and the result of a spirited game was a draw by perpetual check. Mr. Blackburne looked remarkably well and was in excellent spirits. He confessed to having astonished himself by his simultaneous performances early in October, which we recorded in our last issue. He had anticipated that shell-shock would weaken his staying powers.

On November 23rd the leading scores in the tournament were R. C. J. Walker, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5; Th. Germann, 4 out of 5; J. H. Blackburne and G. E. Wainwright, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3. In addition, Blackburne and Walker adjourned a game on the 23rd, in which Blackburne looked to have a forced win.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The game below has been extensively published on both sides of the Atlantic, but we cannot resist the temptation of putting it once more into print, since it is likely to remain in chess history an example of Capablanca's art as its prettiest level. The young Cuban brought it off at an evening entertainment of the New York Institute of Musical Art, his host and opponent being Professor Marc Fonaroff.

GAME No. 4,516.

Scotch Game.

WHITE.
CAPABLANCA.BLACK.
FONAROFF.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 3

..... An inferior defence, which enables White to turn the opening into a common form of the Steinitz Defence to the Ruy Lopez.

- 4 Kt—B 3
5 B—Q Kt 5
6 Castles
7 R—K sq
8 Kt×P
9 Q×Kt

- 4 Kt—B 3
5 B—Q 2
6 B—K 2
7 P×P
8 Kt×Kt

In the standard game in this variation, Tarrasch v. Schlechter, Leipzig, 1894, Tarrasch could have got the position to which this leads, but preferred B×B ch, Q×B, before completing the exchanges in the centre.

- 9 B×B
10 Kt×B
11 Q—B 3!

- 9 B×B
10 Castles
11 P—B 3

..... P—Q R 3 was better, not leaving the weakness which the text-move produces.

- 12 Kt—Q 4 12 Kt—Q 2

..... P—K Kt 3 would not have prevented White's Kt—B 5, the continuation being 13... P—K Kt 3; 14 B—R 6, R—K sq; 15 Kt—B 5!

- 13 Kt—B 5 13 B—B 3
14 Q—K Kt 3 14 Kt—K 4

- 15 B—B 4

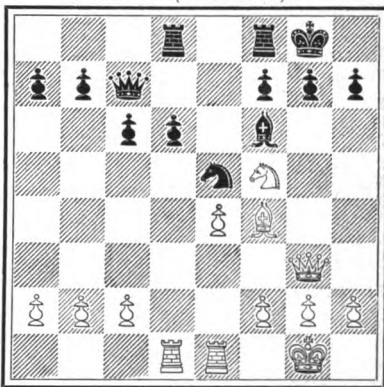
- 15 Q—B 2

- 16 Q R—Q sq 16 Q R—Q sq

Position after Black's 16th move :—

Q R—Q sq

BLACK (FONAROFF).



WHITE (CAPABLANCA).

- 17 R×P

All is charming from this point, especially in view of Black's seemingly excellent resource on his 18th move.

- 17 R×R
18 B×Kt 18 R—Q 8

..... Of course if 18... B×B; 19 Q×B wins the Q R and leaves White a Kt and P to the good.

- 19 R×R 19 B×B
20 Kt—R 6 ch 20 K—R sq
21 Q×B! 21 Q×Q
22 Kt×P ch! 22 Resigns

The following is the score of the game between Capablanca and Marshall in the Masters' Tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club, on October 23rd. Marshall introduced a new variation on move 8 and proceeded to a most brilliant sacrificial attack. For once, Capablanca used up the whole of his first hour over the requisite 15 moves; but in the end his steadiness pulled him through.

GAME No. 4.517.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. MARSHALL.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	19 R×Kt	19 Q—R 8 ch
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	20 K—K 2	20 B×R
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	21 B—Q 2	21 B—R 5
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	22 Q—R 3	22 Q R—Ksq ch
5 Castles	5 B—K 2	23 K—Q 3	23 Q—B 8 ch
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4	24 K—B 2	24 B—B 7
7 B—Kt 3	7 Castles	25 Q—B 3	25 Q—Kt 8
8 P—B 3	8 P—Q 4	26 B—Q 5	26 P—Q B 4
9 P×P	9 Kt×P	27 P×P	27 B×P
10 Kt×P	10 Kt×Kt	28 P—Kt 4	28 B—Q 3
11 R×Kt	11 Kt—B 3	29 P—R 4	29 P—Q R 4
12 R—K sq	12 B—Q 3	30 P×Kt P	30 P×P
13 P—K R 3	13 Kt—Kt 5 !	31 R—R 6	31 P×P
14 Q—B 3	11 Q—R 5	32 Kt×P	32 B—Kt 5
15 P—Q 4	15 Kt×P	33 P—Kt 6	33 B×Kt
16 R—K 2	16 B—K Kt 5	34 B×B	34 P—R 3
17 P×B	17 B—R 7 ch	35 P—Kt 7	35 R—K 6
18 K—B sq	18 B—Kt 6	36 B×P ch	36 R×B
		37 P-Kt8(Q)ch	37 K—R 2
		38 R×P ch	38 Resigns.

A transposition of the names in game 4.513, published at page 347 of our last issue, gives credit for victory to Mr. D. Miller, instead of Mr. R. H. V. Scott, to whom we are indebted for the correction.

Mr. Scott also kindly sends us the appended record, and notes, of a brilliant game he won on November 6th in a match played between Hampstead and the National Liberal Club:—

GAME No. 4.518.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE. 2nd-Lt. R. H. V. SCOTT. (Hampstead).	BLACK. W. E. BONWICK (Nat. Lib. Club).		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	3 P—Q B 4	3 P—B 3
2 B—Kt 5	2 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2
.....Transposing to the normal position of the Q P game.		5 P—K 3	5 P—K 3
		6 Kt—B 3	6 B—K 2
		7 Q—B 2	7 Castles
		8 R—Q sq	8 R—K sq
		9 B—Q 3	9 P×P

10 B×B P	10 Kt—Q 4	.....If Q×P then 20 R—R 8
11 B×B	11 Q×B	ch, K×R; 21 Kt—B 7 ch, winning
12 B—Q 3	12 Kt—B sq	the Q.
.....Black's game is handi-		
capped by the undeveloped state		
of his Queen's wing.		
13 P—Q R 3	13 P—B 3	20 P—B 4
.....If P—K B 4, then 14		
Kt—K 5 and P—K Kt 4.		
14 Kt—K 4	14 Q—Q B 2	21 Q—B 3
15 P—K R 4	15 P—K B 4	22 K—B 2
16 Q Kt—Kt 5	16 P—K R 3	23 R—R 6
17 Kt—K 5!	17 P×Kt	24 Kt×Kt P!
.....A sacrifice which is as a		
rule dangerous to accept, but		
otherwise the two White Kt's play		
havoc with Black's position.		
18 P×P	18 Q—Q sq	25 Q—R 6
19 Q—K 2!	19 P—K Kt 3	26 R—K R sq
.....If 26.., R×R; 27 Q×Q,		
R×R; 28 P—Kt 6! K—Kt 2;		
29 Q—B 7 ch, K—R 3; 30 P—		
Kt 7, threatening P—Kt 8 (Kt)		
mate!		
27 R—R 8 ch	27 K—Kt 2	28 Q—R 7 ch!
.....K—B 2 would have pro-		
longed the struggle.		
28 Q—R 7 ch!	28 Kt×Q	29 R (R sq)—R 7 mate
29 R (R sq)—R 7 mate		

Western Chess Association (U.S.) Championship.—This contest, which began at the New Drexel Hotel, Chicago, on September 21st, terminated with the victory of Boris Kostich, the Serbian master, who won 8 and drew 3 of his 11 games. He defeated in the final round J. S. Morrison, who had made a sensational start, winning his first 7 games, only to lose his last 4, and having therefore to be content with tying for second place. Morrison, who is the present Canadian champion, played in the American National Tournament of January, 1913, but only finished 12th out of 14 competitors. In August of this year he won the A Class tournament of the New York Chess Association at Rochester, with a clean score of 7.

We append the full table and two of the games :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
1 B. Kostich (Gary, Ind.)	—	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	9½
2 H. Hahlbohm (Chicago, Ill.) ..	½	—	0	1	½	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
3 E. Lasker (Chicago, Ill.)	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
4 J. S. Morrison (Toronto, Canada) ..	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
5 N. T. Whitaker (Washington, D.C.)	½	½	1	1	—	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
6 L. J. Isaacs (Chicago, Ill.)	0	0	0	0	0	—	½	1	1	1	1	1	5½
7 W. L. Moorman (Lynchburg, Va.)	0	0	0	0	1	½	—	1	1	½	½	1	5½
7 J. Winter (Detroit, Mich.)	0	1	1	0	1	0	—	1	0	0	1	1	5
9 J. W. Showalter (Georgetown, Ky.)	½	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	4½
10 J. T. Beckner (Winchester, Ky.) ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	—	0	1	3½
11 G. Gessner (Chicago, Ill.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	1	1	—	0	3½
12 W. S. Gilman (Sioux City, Ia.) ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	1

GAME No. 4,519.

Ruy Lopez.

Played in the third round.

WHITE. J. S. MORRISON.	BLACK. ED. LASKER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 P—B 3	8 Kt—Q R 4
9 B—B 2	9 P—B 4
10 P—Q 4	

All on familiar lines, though here for a time 10 P—Q 3 supplanted P—Q 4.

	10 Q—B 2
11 Q Kt—Q 2	11 Kt—B 3
12 P—Q 5	

Emmanuel Lasker in two match games *v.* Tarrasch, 1908, played 12 P—K R 3, Castles; 13 Kt—B sq. The resulting variation is not so good for White as was first thought. (See *B.C.M.*, 1911, p. 278, where, however, it is pointed out that 13 P×B P, P×P; 14 Kt—B sq gives at least an equal game). 12 P×B P, P×P; 14 Kt—B sq is generally preferred. The text-move is rather more cramping to White's game than Black's.

	12 Kt—Kt sq
13 P—K R 3	13 P—R 3

.....It was much better to castle. Black's hopes of a King's side attack are doomed to disappointment, and he only succeeds in getting his pieces in a bad position.

14 Kt—B sq	14 P—Kt 4
15 P—K Kt 4!	15 P—K R 4
16 K Kt—R 2	16 P×P
17 P×P	17 Kt—Kt sq
18 Kt—Kt 3	18 Kt—Q 2
19 Kt—B 5	19 Kt—B sq
20 P—R 4	20 P—Kt 5

.....And this makes matters worse, letting White's Bishops in on the denuded Queen's wing.

21 P×P	21 P×P
22 P—R 5	22 P—B 3
23 B—R 4 ch	23 K—B 2

.....B—Q 2 seems a lesser evil.

24 B—K 3	24 B×Kt
25 B—Kt 6	25 Q—Kt sq
26 K P×B	26 B—Q sq
27 B—K 3	

If 27 B—B 6, B×B; 28 B×R? B×P ch! But, in reply to the text-move, if 27... B×P, then 28 B—B 6 does win the Exchange. Black must, therefore, resign himself to losing his Q R P.

	27 Q—B 2
28 B—B 6	28 R—Kt sq
29 Q—K 2	29 Kt—Q 2
30 Q×P	30 Kt—B 4
31 B×Kt	31 P×B
32 P—Q 6	

Excellent. Black cannot refuse the Pawn, for if 32... Q—B sq, 33 Q—R 7 ch is followed by 34 B—Q 5 and 35 R—K 3. Morrison's conduct of the ending is admirable.

	32 Q×Q P
33 Q R—Q sq	33 Q—B sq
34 R—Q 7 ch	34 B—K 2
35 B—Q 5 ch	35 K—Kt 2
36 R×P!	36 Q—K sq
37 Q—Q 6	37 P×R

.....37... K—B sq is even worse, the reply being 38 R (K 5) ×B.

38 P—B 6 ch	38 K—B sq
39 P×B ch	39 K—Kt 2
40 Q×P ch	40 Kt—B 3
41 Q×P ch	41 Resigns

GAME No. 4,520.

Ruy Lopez.

Played in the second round.

WHITE. L. J. ISAACS.	BLACK. J. W. SHOWALTER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4

.....This is an old-fashioned defence, seldom now seen. It is better to follow up 5..., P—Q 3 (itself somewhat inferior) with 6..., B—Q 2, transposing into a variation of the "Steinitz Deferred."

7 P×P!	7 P×P
8 Q×Q ch	8 Kt×Q
9 B—Kt 3	9 B—Q 3
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—Kt 2
11 B×Kt	11 P×B
12 Kt—B 3	12 P—B 3

.....Black has an awkward game to conduct. He must shut White's Knight out from Q 5; but now he leaves a weakness in the centre, and he has shut in his Q B.

13 Kt—K R 4	13 Kt—K 3
14 Kt—B 5	14 B—B 4
15 Q R—Q sq	15 Kt—Q 5
16 Kt—R 6	16 Kt×B
17 R P×Kt	

Left with the theoretical disadvantage of two Knights *v.* two Bishops, White is able to prove that position counts for something also.

17 B—Q B sq

18 R—Q 3	18 B—K 3
19 K R—Q sq	19 P—R 4
20 P—R 3	20 B—K B sq
21 Kt—B 5	21 R—K Kt sq
22 P—K Kt 4	22 P—R 4
23 P—B 3	23 P×P
24 B P×P	24 B—B 4 ch
25 K—Kt 2	25 B×Kt

.....Nevertheless, it would appear better for Black to cling to the two Bishops. The passed Pawn he now obtains is poor compensation for White's domination of the Queen's file and power of forcing an entry behind the Q side Pawns.

26 K P×B	24 K—B sq
27 Kt—K 4	27 B—K 2
28 R—Q 7	28 P—R 5
29 P×P	29 R×P
30 Kt—Kt 3	30 R—K R sq

.....Black has an ingenious plan in view with his Rook's moves; but it is too slow. White finishes relentlessly.

31 R—B 7	31 R—Q B 5
32 P—B 3	32 P—Kt 5
33 R (Q sq)—Q 7	33 P×P
34 P×P	34 R×B P
35 R×B	35 R—B 7 ch
36 K—Kt sq	36 R—B 8 ch
37 Kt—B sq	37 R×P
38 R×P ch	38 K—K sq
39 R (Q B 7)—K 7 ch	39 K—Q sq
40 R—Q R 7	40 K—K sq
41 R (B 7)—Q Kt 7	41 R—Q 6
42 R—R 7	42 Resigns

Played in the Master Tournament at Kassa, last August.

GAME No. 4,521.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

WHITE. BALOGH.	BLACK. RETI.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
	2 P—K B 4
	3 Kt—K B 3
	4 P—K R 4
	2 P×P
	3 P—K Kt 4
	4 P—Kt 5

5 Kt—K 5 5 Kt—K B 3

.....The Berlin Defence.

6 B—B 4 6 P—Q 4

7 P×P 7 B—Q 3

.....B—Kt 2 is considered superior, transposing into the strong Paulsen Defence to the Kieseritzky. But the text-move is frequently played

8 P—Q 4 8 Castles

.....Kt—R 4 is the usual continuation. Reti's line of play here is very venturesome.

9 B×P 9 Kt—R 4

10 P—K Kt 3

Not 10 Castles, for then Kt×B; 11 R×Kt, P—Kt 6.

11 P×Kt 10 Kt×B
11 P—K R 4

12 Q—Q 3 12 Q—B 3

13 Kt—Q 2 13 Q×B P

14 Castles (Q R)

So as to bring both Rooks into play. He now threatens 15—Kt Kt 6, P×Kt; 16 Q×P ch, which Black is bound to prevent.

14 K—Kt 2

15 Q R—B sq 15 Q—R 3

16 K—Kt sq

This involves offering to sacrifice the K Kt in a different way.

16 P—K B 3

17 Kt—K 4 17 Kt—Q 2

.....But Black prudently declines the offer, the acceptance of which would certainly open up many possibilities for White.

18 Kt×B 18 Q B P×K

19 Kt×Kt 19 B×Kt

20 B—Kt 5 20 B×B

21 Q×B 21 R—B 2

22 R—B 5

It seems a great mistake to let Black take the open K file.

22 R—K 2

23 Q—Kt 4 23 Q—K 6!

24 P—R 3 24 R—Q sq

25 K R—K B sq 25 P—Kt 6

and wins.

.....The weakness of White's 22nd move is now apparent. He is helpless against this Pawn advance. If 26 R (B 5)—B 3, P—Kt 7, &c.

It is very seldom that Rubinstein has been so completely outplayed as he was in the following game in the quadrangular tournament in Berlin last April.

GAME No. 4,522.

Queen's Pawn.

WHITE.

A. RUBINSTEIN.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 P×P

4 B—B 4

BLACK.

M. VIDMAR.

1 Kt—K B 3

2 P—K 4

3 Kt—Kt 5

4 Kt—Q B 3

5 Kt—K B 3

6 Kt—B 3

7 Q—Q 5

8 P×B

9 R—B sq

5 B—Kt 5 ch

6 Q—K 2

7 B×Kt ch

8 Q—R 6

.....The "Budapest variation," which aims at taking immediate advantage of White's much disputed second move in this branch of the Queen's Pawn Game.

3 P×P

4 B—B 4

It may be best to play simply 4 P—K 4, giving up all idea of keeping the Pawn.

Better than 9 Q—Q 3, which he played against Mieses. But Black has an excellent reply, and his position is worth considerably more than a Pawn.

10 P×P

11 Q—Q 2

12 Kt—Q 4

13 P—K 3

9 P—B 3!

10 Kt×P (B 3)

11 P—Q 3

12 Castles

13 Kt—Kt 5 was necessary.

13 Kt×Kt

....Capitally played. White's Pawns, indeed, are straightened ; but Black's attack is terrific.

14 K P×Kt is of no avail as an answer, for then Kt—K 5 is still more effective. R—K sq being threatened afterwards.

14 B P×Kt 14 Kt—K 5

15 Q—B 2

See Diagram.

15 Q—R 4 ch

.....Q—Kt 5 ch was stronger still. If then 16 K—Q sq, B—B 4 ; 17 B—Q 3, Kt×P ch, etc. And 16 K—K 2 is worse, B—B 4 being again the reply.

16 K—K 2

If 16 K—Q sq, B—B 4 is once more the move.

16 R×B !

17 P×R

17 B—B 4

18 Q—Kt 2

18 R—K sq

19 K—B 3

19 Kt—Q 7 ch

20 K—Kt 3

20 Kt—K 5 ch

21 K—R 4 ?

An unnecessary excursion, which was bound to end fatally. 21 K—B 3 would have compelled Black to bring some more force to bear, e.g., by P—K Kt 4.

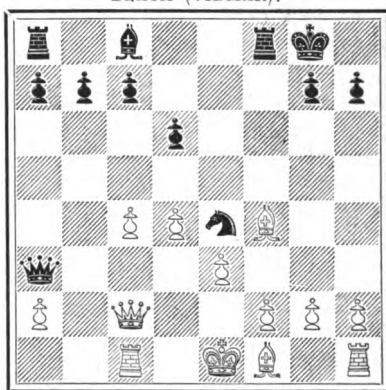
21 R—K 3

22 B—K 2 22 R—R 3 ch
and Black mates in three more moves.

Position after White's 15th move :—

Q—B 2

BLACK (VIDMAR).



WHITE (RUBINSTEIN).

Played in the Hants v. Devon match in the Southern Counties Union Correspondence Championship.

GAME No. 4,523.

Greco Counter Gambit.

BLACK. S. D. CAWS (Hants).	WHITE. R. MCCARTHY (Devon).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—KB 3	2 P—KB 4
3 P×P	3 P—K 5
4 Kt—Q 4	

Mr. Caws says : " None of the books look at this. They all seem to assume that the Kt must go to K 5, and they so prove that White cannot hold the Gambit Pawn with advantage." In the *B.C.M.*, Oct., 1915 (p. 351), however, Mr. Stasch Mlotkowski gives 4 Kt—Q 4 as best. In reply to it he analyses, as well as Kt—K

B 3, the variant 4... Q—B 3 ; 5 Q—R 5, P—K Kt 3 or K—Q sq.

4 Kt—KB 3

5 P—Q 3

But now Mr. Mlotkowski gives 5 P—K Kt 4, P—K R 4 ; 6 P—Kt 5, only mentioning in a footnote 5 B—K 2, B—K 2 ; 6 B—R 5 ch, K—B sq ; 7 P—Q 3 as having occurred in one of his off-hand games.

6 B—K 2	5 P—Q 4
7 B—R 5 ch	6 B—B 4
8 B—K 3	7 K—B sq
9 P×P	8 Q—K 2
	9 B×Kt

10 B×B 10 Q×P ch
 11 B—K 2 11 Kt—B 3
 12 B×Kt 12 P×B
 13 Kt—B 3 13 Q×K B P
 14 Kt×P 14 B—K 3
 15 Kt—K 3

Naturally not Kt×Q B P, for
 then Q—R 4 ch.

16 P—Q B 3 15 Q—K 4
 17 Castles 16 K—Kt 2
 18 B—B 4 17 KR—K Kt sq
 19 Q—Kt 4 ch 18 B×B
 20 Q×B 19 K—R sq
 21 Q—Q 5 20 Q—K Kt 4
 22 Q—K B 5 21 Q—B 5
 23 QR—Q sq 22 Q—K R 5
 24 P—K B 4 23 QR—K B sq
 25 R—B 3 24 R—K sq
 26 Q—Q 7 25 Kt—K 2
 27 R—Kt 3 26 Q—R 4
 27 Q—Q B 4

28 Q—Q 4 28 Q—B 3
 29 R×R ch 29 K×R

....R×R would have enabled
 Black to save his Q R P; but he
 evidently thought it worth while
 to sacrifice that in order to get
 White's Queen away from Q 4.

30 K—B 2 30 K—B sq
 31 Q×R P 31 P—Kt 3
 32 Q—R 3 32 Q—K 3
 33 R—K sq 33 P—Q B 4
 34 Q—Kt 3 34 Q—Q 3
 35 P—Kt 3 35 R—Kt sq
 36 Kt—B 4 36 Q—B 2
 37 R—K 6 37 P—Kt 4
 38 Kt—Q 6 38 P—B 5
 39 Q—Q sq 39 Q—B 4 ch
 40 Q—Q 4 40 Q×Q
 41 P×Q and wins.

Black could no longer avert the
 exchange of Queens, after which
 he might have resigned at once.

The following game from the recent tournament for the champion-
 ship of Victoria is the one in which Gundersen was rather lucky, see
 note after Black's 26th move.

GAME No. 4,524.

Queen's Knight's Opening.

WHITE. C. MOULIN.	BLACK. G. GUNDERSEN.
1 Kt—Q B 3	1 P—K B 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 P—K 3
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 3
6 Kt—K 5	6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 P—Q R 3	7 B—Q 3
8 P—B 4	8 Castles
9 B—K 2	9 Q—Kt 3
10 R—Q Kt sq	10 Kt—K 5
11 Q Kt×Kt	11 B P×Kt
12 Castles	12 P—B 4
13 P—B 3	13 P—Q R 3
14 Q—K sq	14 Kt—B 3
15 Q—Kt 3	15 Q—B 2
16 P—K R 4	16 P—Kt 4
17 P—R 5	17 R—R 2
18 Q—R 4	18 P—R 3
19 B×Kt	19 R×B

20 B—Kt 4	20 Q—Kt 3
21 B—R 3	21 R—Q B 2
22 P—K Kt 4	22 P×P
23 B P×P	23 B×Kt
24 B P×B	24 R×R ch
25 R×R	25 R—B 7
26 Q—K 7	26 Q—R 4

.....At this stage Mr. Moulin
 proposed a draw, which Mr. Gun-
 dersen accepted. Mr. Moulin had,
 however, a forced win, in spite of
 Black's strong threats of counter-
 attack, by the following play:—
 27 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 28 Q—
 Kt 6, Q—Q sq (the only alterna-
 tive to prevent mate by R—B 8
 is 28.., K—Kt sq; 29 P—Kt 5,
 P×P; 30 P—R 6, Q—B 2; 31
 P—R 7 ch, K—R sq; 32 R—B 8
 mate); 29 R—B 7, Q—Kt sq;
 30 P—Kt 5, P×P; 31 P—R 6,
 P×P; 32 Q×P ch, and mate
 next move.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

L'Eco degli Scacchi Fourth Problem Tourney.—We are somewhat late in announcing this competition for two and three-movers, the closing date for receipt of entries being the 15th of this month. Positions are to be diagrammed accompanied by full solutions, with author's name. We do not know what prizes are offered. A solution competition will be run in connection with the problem tourney.

G.C.C.P.C. October award, by Mr. A. C. White :—

First prize, by A. Ellerman.—White : K at Q R 3 ; Q at K R 6 ; R at Q R 6 ; Bs at K R 7 and 8 ; Kts at K 8 and Q B 2 ; P at Q Kt 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Rs at K B 6 and Q B 4 ; Bs at K Kt 5 and 6 ; Kts at K 7 and Q R 5 ; Ps at K R 6, K B 7, K 3, 6, Q B 2, 5, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Second prize, by G. Guidelli.—White : K at Q sq ; Q at Q R 3 ; Rs at Q 3 and Q R 7 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q 7 ; Kts at Q 2 and Q R 8 ; Ps at K B 4, 6, K 6 and Q Kt 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q R 3 ; Rs at Q 4 and 5 ; B at K R 2 ; Kts at K 2 and Q sq ; Ps at K B 2 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

Hon. men., by Juan Roura.—White : K at K Kt sq ; Q at K Kt 6 ; Rs at K B 5 and Q 8 ; B at Q Kt 7 ; Kt at Q B sq ; Ps at Q 2, Q Kt 3 and 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q 4 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q R 8 ; Kt at Q 2 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 7, and Q B 2. Mate in two.

We learn at the instance of Mr. J. Watkinson (the founder of the *B.C.M.*) that Mr. J. H. Finlinson, the renowned composer of the 'seventies, died on the 7th September last. He was born 23rd October, 1845, and though his career as a problemist was comparatively short his successes were very conspicuous. He won second prize in the Yorkshire Chess Association, 1869 ; second, Westminster Chess Club, 1871 ; third, British C.P. Association, 1874 ; third each for 3-ers and 4-ers, American Centennial Tourney, 1877 ; first, *Huddersfield College Magazine*, and special for 3-ers, 1877 ; first, British C.P. Association, 1878 ; fourth (equal with Conrad Bayer), Paris Exhibition Tourney, 1878 ; hon. men., *Glasgow Herald*, 1879 ; first, *Chess Players' Chronicle*, 1879 ; first, British Chess (Second) Association Tourney, 1880 ; and first, *Huddersfield College Magazine* (Lowenthal Fund), 1880. In those days competitions were much fewer than they were in the few decades to follow, and this record was so splendid that it was often a matter of speculation why the deceased did not pursue his gifts of construction. His problems were as a rule rather heavy and different to the style which now is in demand, but they were typical of the best work of the times.

British Chess Problem Society.—The first general meeting of this society was held in London on Saturday, the 2nd November, when a representative number of the members was present, the chair being occupied by Mr. B. G. Laws. The object was to consider and adopt

the set of Constitutional Rules which the committee, consisting of the four executive officers with Mr. H. G. Hughes, had framed, based on the resolutions passed at the inaugural meeting of the 10th August. With the exception of a few amendments not affecting the principles laid down in August, the rules were accepted. The Society thus emerges from its chrysalis state, and when the appointment of the full committee is complete "according to plan," the organisation will be in working order. The honorary secretary emphasised the desirability of encouraging counties or districts to emulate the success of the Sussex Chess Problem Fraternity by creating local "Fraternities" and becoming affiliated to the Society, which latter he announced had a membership of 126. This fact alone demonstrates that the forming of the institution is a progressive stride which promises to be useful and popular. Naturally however some little time must elapse before the machinery of the Society will be in a condition to go "full steam ahead"; financial support derived from an increased roll of members will hasten development. It was formally reported to the meeting that the Society's application to become a constitutional unit of the British Chess Federation had been granted.

The Society as an act of grace and fellowship has despatched to the Good Companion Chess Problem Club, of Philadelphia, greeting in the form of an illuminated address. This greeting is the handicraft of the hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Butler, and will no doubt be regarded as one of the club's treasures, as it is a beautiful piece of work.

As an act of fraternal grace, Mr. Alain C. White, of the U.S.A.; Lieut. Edouard Pape, of France; Adjutant Raymond Gevers, of Belgium; and Lieut. G. Guidelli, of Italy, were unanimously elected honorary members. A similar compliment was paid to Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the *doyen* of British masters, who in his early chess career was a capable composer and has always been an expert solver. The terms of membership are vice-presidents, one guinea, and Ordinary members, five shillings per annum. Address Mr. H. W. Butter, hon. sec., 30, North Road, Brighton.

In further competitions of the *Tidskrift for Schack* (1917) for two and three-movers the decisions of the judges were—Two-movers: 1st, J. Berger; 2nd, K. A. L. Kubbel; hon. mens., K. Grabowski and T. C. Henriksen. Three-movers: 1st, M. Havel; 2nd (*ex æquo*), Dr. E. Palkoska and H. Weenink; hon. mens., R. Braune, K. Erlin and H. Weenink. We are at a loss to understand why Berger's two-er was placed first, unless it was the case of picking it blind-folded out of a hat. It is a sorry display of two-move composition and helps to bear out what the *Falkirk Herald* said a few months ago, that the Germans were failures in this class of problem construction. Still this does not explain the curious choice of the judges.

2nd prize, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—White: K at K Kt 8; Q at K B 7; Kts at Q 7 and Q Kt 5; Ps at K B 2, K 2, Q 2 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 5; Q at Q Kt 6; Kt at Q B 7; Ps at K B 6 and Q B 5. Mate in two.

1st prize, by M. Havel.—White: K at Q Kt 2; Q at K Kt 6; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q B 5; Kt at K B sq. Black: K at K 8; B at Q B 5; Kt at K Kt 2; Ps at K R 6, K B 4 and K 7. Mate in three.

2nd prize (*ex æquo*), by E. Palkoska.—White: K at K Kt 3; Q at K R 5; R at Q 6; B at K 2; Kts at K Kt 2 and K B 5; Ps at K R 4, K B 6 and Q 4. Black: K at K 5; R at K B 8; Bs at K Kt 8 and K 3; Kts at K R 7 and Q R 6; Ps at K R 3, K B 2, 7, and Q B 7. Mate in three.

2nd prize (*ex æquo*), by H. Weenink.—White: K at K R 8; Q at K B 7; B at K Kt 3; Kts at Q R 4 and 8. Black: K at Q 3; R at Q 5; B at K B 6; Ps at K R 4, K 4, Q B 3, and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 3,078, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 R—B 4, P—R 5; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—Q 3; 2 Kt—Q 8, &c. If 1., Kt—Q 5; 2 Kt—K sq, &c. If 1., Kt else; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c.

By N. M. Gibbins (p. 316).—1 Kt—Kt 4, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 316).—1 B—K 8, &c.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 317).—1 B—Q 5, &c.

By G. Guidelli (p. 317).—1 Kt—B 3, &c.

By Professor A. G. Meschick (p. 318).—1 B—B 7, &c.

By Meschick and Laws (p. 318).—1 B—B 2, &c.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 318).—1 R—B 6, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 318).—1 P—K 3, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 318).—1 B—Q 2, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 318).—1 R—Q Kt 4, &c.

By A. G. Stubbs (p. 318).—1 P—B 3, &c.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 319).—1 R—Q 6, B×R; 2 P—B 7, &c. If 1., Kt×R; 2 Kt—B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1., K—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

By H. Weenink (p. 319).—1 B—R 5, B moves; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1., P—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1., K—B 5; 2 Q×Q B P ch, &c. If 1., P—K 6; 2 B—B 3 ch, &c. If 1., P—B 5; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 319).—1 Kt—R 3, K—B 8; 2 R—Q 2, &c. If 1., P—Kt 7; 2 R×P, &c. If 1., P—Q 7; 2 R—R sq ch, &c.

By W. Pauly (p. 319).—1 Kt—B 6, K—R 5; 2 R—Kt 2, &c. If 1., P moves; 2 R×P, &c.

By A. W. Galitzky (p. 319).—1 R—R 7, K—Kt sq; 2 R×P, &c. If 1., P moves; 2 R—R 7, &c.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 319).—1 R—Q R 5, K—K 5; 2 R—Q B 5, &c. If 1., P—K B 4; 2 R×P, &c. If 1., P—Q B 4; 2 R—R 4 ch, &c.

No. 3,079, by Dr. F. B. Feast.—1 B—R 6, &c.

No. 3,080, by A. M. Sparke.—1 R—Q 7, &c.

No. 3,081, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 R×P, P—R 5; 2 R—K B 3, P—Q 6; 3 P—R 4, &c. If 1., P—K 6; 2 R×P, P—R 5; 3 R—Q 5, &c.

No. 3,082, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—1 Q—B 4, K—R 5 or ×P; 2 P—B 4, &c.

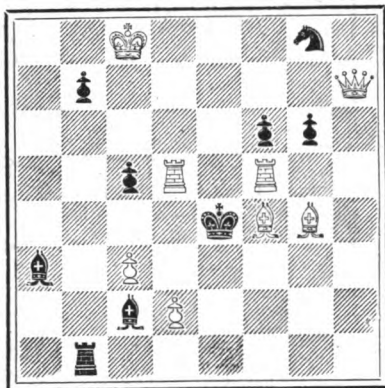
By C. Guarini (p. 347).—1 Kt—Q 8, &c. By A. Mari (p. 347).—1 Q—B 7, &c. By A. Bottacchi (p. 348).—1 B—R 2, &c. By T. G. Hart (p. 349).—1 Q—Kt sq, &c. By L. Cockburn (p. 349).—1 R—K Kt sq, &c. By Van der Ven (p. 349).—1 K—Kt 8. By P. H. Mikkleson (p. 349).—1 R—K B 4, &c. By C. Mansfield (p. 349).—1 P—Q 4. By L. S. Penrose (p. 349).—1 P—Q 5, &c. By J. Jerabek (p. 350).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c. By T. Bredee (p. 351).—1 Kt—Q 6, &c.; (A) 1 Kt—K 6, &c. By J. J. O'Keefe (p. 351).—1 P—B 4, &c.; (B) 1 P—B 4, &c. By J. Keeble (p. 352).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.; (C) 1 Q—Kt 6, &c. By Dr. E. Palkoska (p. 352).—1 Kt—B 4, &c. By O. Nemo (p. 352).—1 Kt—R 4, &c. By J. Fridlitzius (p. 352).—1 Kt—B 3, &c. By E. Mazel (p. 352).—1 B—R 3, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 3,083.

By ARNOLDO ELLERMAN,
Buenos Aires.

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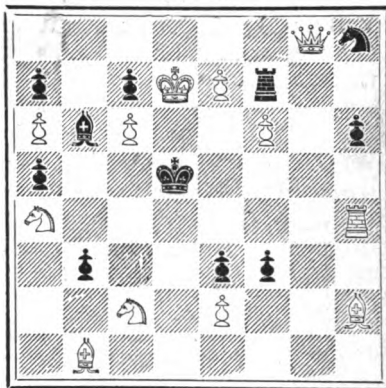
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,084.

By J. STEWART,
Edinburgh.

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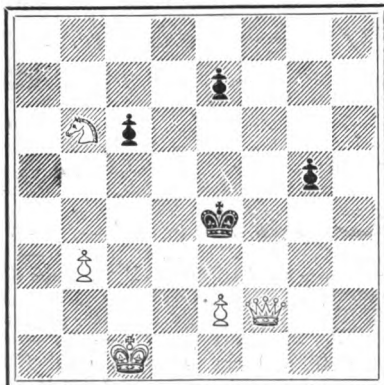
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 3,085.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD,
Paignton.

BLACK.



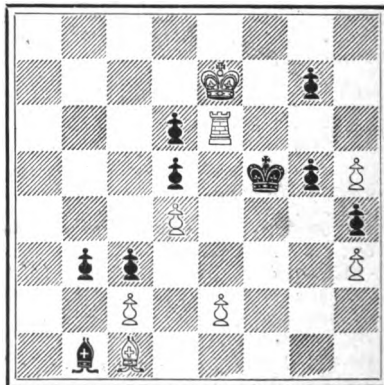
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3,086.

By J. A. J. DREWITT,
Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.



428
. 210
V.1

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210
V.



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